SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

Gondal State

1893-94, 1897-98, 1898-1900 to 1903-04

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GONDAL STATE

134868

FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

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SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

INTRODUCTION.

(*Area of the State*, 1,024 *square miles*; *population*, 1,61,036; *average revenue about Rs.* 12,00,000; *tribute, Rs.* 1,10,721).

THE Gondal administration under His Highness' direct rule has now reached ts tenth milestone; and for the sake of a convenient reference in the future it will not be considered out of place to take at this stage a retrospective glance at the hief events of interest that have happened during the past ten years.

Forecast of Reforms.

2. On the Installation Day, His Highness the Thakor Saheb, in a public Darbár assembled, took occasion to declare his administrative policy in these few words: "I need hardly say that it will be my earnest desire to see that justice and order prevail in my State; that life and property are well protected; that the Kunbi enjoys the fruit of his labour, and the trader the profit of his trade; that roads are improved and communications facilitated; that education is encouraged; and provision is made for the sick poor." It will not, therefore, be deemed unavailing to pause for a moment and enquire how far the forecast of policy which found expression in His Highness' Darbar Speech has been realised and how far the pledges given have been acted up. It will be well to deal with the subjects in the order they are enumerated.

Justice and Order.

3. The administration of justice is the corner-stone of every good government. A State must come to grief if justice and order be defective. Guided by this sound principle, His Highness, immediately after assuming the reins of power, directed his attention towards improving his judicial department. The post of a Judicial Assistant was created in 1885 with a view to help the Darbar in deciding appeals and to advise him in disposing of all judicial matters. Under the supervision of the same officer a Bháyáti Court was established to despatch business in connection with Girás cases between the Bháyáts and Mulgirásiás and this State. A better supervision has since been exercised over the subordinate judicial service, and the effect of it has been exceedingly wholesome and far-reaching.

4. A well disciplined Police looks to the protection of life and property.

Protection.

In order to make it still more effective it was completely reorganized in 1888, under the guidance and advice of Colonel J. Humfrey, now Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency. On occasions of trials, especially in tough skirmishes with banded dacoits, the Gondal Police has given proofs more than once of its courage and valour. It has been the means of capturing some of the noted out-laws. Indeed, it cannot be denied that there is still much room for improvement. And the present head of the department, who, for many years, held the post of First Grade Inspector of Police in the Zillah, spares no pains to remedy the defects. This officer having been superannuated in the Police service now wishes to retire, and the Darbar has proposed to call into requisition the services of a young and energetic Inspector from the Kathiawar Agency Police, who possesses local experience and excellent references, and who, it is hoped, will winnow the chaff from the wheat and place the police on a still better footing.

5. The reforms in the Revenue Department were equally urgent, if not more so. For the department supplies the ways and the means of carrying on the administration. It is the fundamental basis on which the State-fabric is reared. Land is the chief source of income in Gondal, yielding about 9 lakhs of rupees out of the gross yearly receipts of Rupees 12 Lakhs. The state of the husbandry, therefore, has from the beginning engaged the Darbar's serious thought. Accordingly, when it was ascertained that the old system of collecting revenue called *Bhâgvatâi* or assessment partly in kind and partly in cash though fair and equitable to all concerned, was cumbrous in many ways and apt to give unnecessary annoyance to the ryat, the Darbar, desiring to free the ryat from inconvenience, determined to do away with the old system and introduce in its stead the new system of *Vinghoti* or the cash assessment system. This system has the advantage of being simple in its working and suitable both to the Darbar and the ryat. His Highness took time to consider the pros and cons of the two systems which have their advantages and disadvantages before giving a practical turn to his desire At last in 1887 the Darbar created a Settlement Department with a view to carry out the scheme for the new assessment. The settlement of all the *Khâlsa* villages of the State was completed in 1892, and a code of rules for the practical and efficient working of the arrangement was prepared, when His Highness after his return from Scotland, directed orders to be issued that the cash assessment system as prepared by the Settlement Commissioner should be introduced in the Darbar villages, and that the land revenue demands of the State in these villages from the year 1893-94 forward be collected in accordance with this system. The ryats have taken willingly to the new arrangement. The system, however, is yet on its trial, and therefore it will be premature to predict with any degree of definiteness the amount of success which might reasonably be expected to result from it. The system now inaugurated differs in some particulars from the cash

Revenue Department.

assessment system prevailing elsewhere, and hence it is that its operation is watched with the keenest interest. The details of the system have been explained at length in previous reports. It is not, therefore, necessary to recapitulate them here. Suffice it to say that under the new arrangement the peasants receive some substantial rights and privileges which, if discreetly used, will go a great way in bettering their condition and in improving the agriculture and the agricultural resources of the State generally.

Encouragement to Trade.

6. By the change in the system referred to above serious obstacles have been removed from the path, both of cultivators and traders. The Darbar has under consideration a scheme for giving at its discretion reasonable loans to traders by way of encouragement.

Railways.

7. But to the merchants and wayfarers as well as the community generally perhaps no boon is greater than the several Railway systems in the province, of which the Darbar is one of the joint proprietors. The Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway was built at the expense of the two States, respectively, bearing its name, when the present Chief was a minor. He had, however, an opportunity of taking an active part in the opening ceremonial (1880) of the branch line from Dhassá to Dhoraji, constructed at the sole expense of Gondal. The Dhoraji-Porbandar line was opened to traffic in 1889. The terms under which Gondal agreed to be a partner with Porbandar in the construction of this line have not only proved unprofitable to Gondal, but have entailed considerable loss on it. The line scarcely returns any profit, and Gondal is the chief sufferer. The Jetalsar-Rajkot Branch was opened last year by H. E. Lord Harris at Gondal. The total outlay of Gondal towards the construction of Railways in the Province amounts to about 53 Lakhs of Rupees, which is equal to four times the gross annual revenue of the State. This shows that the Darbar has not been backward in pushing forward a reform well calculated to develop the commercial resources of the Province.

Public Works Department.

8. Feeders to Railways and other works of public utility have also been constructed under the supervision of the Public Works Department of the State. This Department has, during the past decennial period, expended Rs. 10,41,821 in public works, not including Railways. New roads were constructed, such as the road from Jetalsar Town to the Civil and Railway Stations of Jetalsar and road from the towns of Upletá, Bháyáwadar and Páneli to the Railway Stations of those towns. Old roads already under existence in the interior are metalled and morammed and otherwise repaired; new culverts constructed, where necessary. School-houses, including Lady Reay's Girls' School at Dhoraji, costing Rs. 12,839, Guest-house, and other works of public usefulness have also been constructed under the auspices of this Department.

Education.

9. His Highness having himself been educated at the Colleges of Rajkot and Edinburgh is well able to appreciate the value of education. On his accession to the *gadi* the Anglo-Vernacular School at Gondal was teaching up to the 3rd Standard only, and the

salary of the Head Teacher was small. During the decade the Head Master's salary has been raised to a respectable sum and adequate provision made for teaching up to Standard V. A new Anglo-Vernacular School was established at the important town of Dhoraji, and it is much appreciated by the people. Much encouragement has been given to Night Schools for artisans and sons of cultivators, and scholarships and grants-in-aid of various values attached to different Schools and Colleges for the benefit of the subjects of Gondal desirous of prosecuting their studies for any of the professions. Girls' Schools and Sanscrit Pathshalas, as well as the Vernacular Schools, have continued to receive liberal patronage from the Darbar. His Highness has spent Rs. 2,50,000 on the education of boys and girls during the past ten years, against Rs. 1,30,000 spent under the head during the decade previous. There is an increase both in the number of schools and scholars, and the outlook on the whole is hopeful.

Provision for the sick poor.

10. His Highness is a medical man himself, and as such done much for the relief of the sick and invalids. Besides the well-equipped Hospitals and Dispensaries in the principal towns, His Highness in the year 1885 created a Travelling Dispensary. This Institution is the first of its kind in the Province, and is very popular. When it was first established, there was some doubt as to whether the people would take advantage of it. The experience of the past nine years has set the doubt at rest. And it is pleasant to note that some of the Native States of Gujarat are thinking of trying the experiment. Another unique Institution was launched into existence in the year 1887 for the benefit of the blind, the lame, and the decrepit, The Institution is called the Bái Sáheb Bá Asylum, in memory of His Highness' deceased wife. It is highly admired by all who take trouble to visit it. Last year the Darbar created the post of Health Officer to look after the general health of the people.

Concessions and Remissions of taxes.

11. From the foregoing summary it will be clear to any ordinary observer that the Darbar has tried its best to carry out its programme of reforms. It cannot be said that the programme has reached its perfection. It is capable of expansion. And it is the policy of the State to develop the programme whenever suitable opportunities offer themselves. In 1885, for instance, His Highness, in honour of his 21st birthday, abolished some sixteen kinds of taxes, more or less obnoxious to the people and injurious to their avocation. Then, again, in the beginning of 1888 the Darbar was pleased to confer certain valuable rights and privileges on the people and to gratify them by abolishing the house-tax, water-tax, and a few minor rates. In the same year, His Highness, in honour of his 23rd birthday, wholly remitted outstandings of certain old debts to the amount of fifty-six thousand Rupees which were due to the State by his subjects, and which could not be recovered without annoyance to both parties. It goes without saying that the people fully appreciated the good intentions of the Darbar.

12. If the past decennary has proved favourable to the people of Gondal, it has proved none the less so to its Ruler. In 1884 His Highness was nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University. In the Jubilee year of Her Majesty he was as a delegated representative from Kathiawar, created a K. C. I. E., and the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. In 1889 the Viceroy was pleased to forward to His Highness the Adoption Sanad—a privilege which was enjoyed by only three First Class Chiefs of the province at the time. In 1892 the learned University of Oxford conferred on His Highness the degree of D. C. L., *honoris causa*, and the Edinburgh University admitted him to the degree of M. B., C. M., which he earned in the ordinary course. He also became an M. R. C. P. by passing the necessary test.

Personal Honours to His Highness.

13. But the most important event of the period is that, in recognition of his merit, His Highness has been raised from the second to the first class rank among the Kathiawar Chiefs. The honour is hereditary.

Gondal raised to the rank of First Class State.

14. While these honours were coming thick upon His Highness, his consort, the Dharampore Lady, who had gone to England with her husband under medical advice, did not remain unnoticed. For Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was pleased to decorate Her Highness Nandkunverba with the Order of the Crown of India.

Honour to H. H. Rani Saheb.

15. In the course of the past ten years His Highness had occasions to pay three visits to England. The first and the last visits were comparatively of short duration. The second voyage, which was undertaken for the benefit of Her Highness the Rani Saheb's health, had necessarily to be prolonged. During these absences the State affairs were managed by the Dewan who had the advantage of receiving His Highness' advice and instructions from time to time.

Visits to England.

16. Their Highnesses returned to Gondal from their long voyage in the beginning of 1893. They preferred to return after visiting several countries of Europe, *via* America, Japan, China, Australia, and Ceylon—thus making a tour round the world. This is the first instance of a Rajput-ruling Chief circumnavigating the earth in company of his wife. His Highness' two children—the heir-apparent and a daughter—are left in Scotland for the purpose of study. The heir-apparent is going to join the Eton School as soon as convenient.

Tour round the World.

17. The State had the honour of receiving five visits from the Governors of the Presidency during the past ten years—H. E. Sir James Fergusson visiting it in 1884, H. E. Lord Reay in 1886, 1887 and 1889, and H. E. Lord Harris in 1893. This fact indicates the

Gubernatorial Visits.

friendliness with which the State is treated by Her Majesty's Representatives in Western India.

Telephone and Electric Light.

18. To the credit of the same period may be placed the introduction of the Telephone in the capital town (1887). The Electric Light Installation was introduced in the Palace and the Huzoor Bungalow in the current year, and may be extended in the capital and other towns if found convenient to do so in every respect.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

19. Rules for the prevention of cruelty to animals have begun to be enforced in the State from 1889. Any wanton cruelty to animals is now recognised as a penal offence in the Statute Books of the State.

Census.

20. A census was taken on 26th February 1891. The population, as ascertained by this census comes to 161,036 souls—81,497 males, and 79,539 females, against a total of 135,604 —70,105 males and 65,499 females, of the previous census; showing an increase of 18·75 per cent. The population consists of 125,267 Hindus; 29,265 Mahomedans; 6,328 Jains; 53 Parsis; 117 Christians; and 6 Jews.

Forest.

21. A separate Forest Department had to be maintained for some years. But there being no reserve forest in the State, the Department is placed under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner. This arrangement has answered well.

Botanical Gardens and Experimental Farm.

22. The capital of the State contains the well-known *Kailás Bâug*, or the Botanical Gardens, which are much admired and appreciated by visitors. They are tastefully laid out over an area of 22 acres. In their close proximity is established an Experimental Farm in which experiments on various crops with different kinds of manures are made. Experiments in the cultivation of arrowroot and silos have been attended with marked success.

Agricultural Class.

23. An Agricultural Class is attached to this farm. This Class trains pupil for the subordinate service in the Revenue Department. Here the pupils enjoy the advantage of learning, among other subjects, Practical Gardening and Farming under a specialist. But the vacancies in the lower grades of the newly revised Revenue Service being limited, the supply is becoming greater than the present demand. It is, therefore, under contemplation to turn the Class into a provisional institution.

Jail outbreak.

24. In 1886 there was an outbreak in the Gondal Jail. Some eleven prisoners managed to escape from the jail. A few were soon captured. But the rest got mixed up with an existing band of dacoits then disturbing the peace of the Province. They con-

tinued their wicked deeds of destroying life and property for some time. But at last the combined Police of the various States concerned, under Major (now Colonel) Humfrey, was successful in breaking up the organized band. The ring-leaders were either killed or captured, and every one of the escaped prisoners accounted for. Since this occurrence the walls of the Gondal Jail have been made more secure, and other improvements effected therein.

Municipal and other Institution.

25. The Darbar has continued to maintain the Municipal Institutions in the principal towns as well as Horse-breeding Department, Vaccination Department, a Ginning Factory, and such other accessories of good government.

Shortcomings.

26. In this *resumé* it has been possible only to touch the principal events happened during the past ten years. None is more conscious of the shortcomings of his administration than His Highness himself, who knows full well what yet remains unaccomplished. If the next decade be as fruitful as the one under review, His Highness will have reason to feel satisfied that he has not worked in vain for the good of those entrusted to his care.

27. Having briefly summarised the work of the past ten years, it is necessary now to take stock of the official year 1893-94 which has just closed. This year has not been distinguished for any remarkable events or incidents.

Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway.

28. The opening to traffic of the Jetalsar-Rajkot branch as inaugurated at Gondal by H. E. Lord Harris, on the 11th of April, 1893, may reasonably form part of this year's record. But as the subject is noticed at length in the last year's report, no more need be said here about it than that the new line promises to be a success as far, at least, as the passenger traffic is concerned.

Bai Shri Bonjiba Saheb's Munificence.

29. The Monghiba Girls' School at Gondal was singularly fortunate in receiving substantial encouragement from an unexpected quarter last year. Bai Shri Bonjiba Saheb, widow of His Highness' deceased brother, Prithirajji, has been pleased to endow the Girls' School with Rs. 2,500 in four per cent. Government paper, with a desire to employ the yearly interest of one hundred Rupees accruing therefrom in giving prizes to the most deserving pupils of that Institution. This handsome donation has been accepted with the best thanks of the Darbar. The School is one of the most flourishing institutions of its kind in the Province, both as regards number and efficiency. It has not, however, yet completely overcome popular prejudices against which it has to fight. Girls' School are still considered in some quarters as plants of outlandship growth, not congenial to the Indian soil. A liberal patronage, coming at such a juncture, from a respected lady, whose munificence has for the first time broken the spell of conservatism, must be most refreshing and re-

assuring to the friends of female education in the State. Female education can hardly succeed in the right sense of the word, unless high-placed ladies themselves come forward with their sympathy and support. Bai Shri Bonjiba Saheb deserves the greatest credit for the active interest she evinces in the education of her sex, and it is to be hoped that the noble example she has set will be worthily followed by others.

Rajkot Exhibition.

30. In November of last year an Exhibition of Agriculture, Art, and Industry of Kathiawar was held at Rajkot. One silver medal, 4 bronze medals, 6 certificates of merit, and three cash prizes were awarded to successful exhibitors from the Gondal State, in different sections, *viz.*, Geology (2 certificates), Antiquity (1 certificate), Botany (1 bronze medal), Agricultural Products (3 bronze medals), Mechanics (1 certificate), Arts (2 certificates), and Needlework (one silver medal and 3 cash prizes). The recipient of the silver medal is no less a personage than Her Highness Nandkunvarba, the Rani Saheb of Gondal.

Last Vestiges of Veth (forced labour) abolished.

31. It is a quarter of a century since *Veth* or forced labour has been abolished in the Gondal State. The practice of impressing carts of the cultivators at a fixed rate per mile continued, however, to be in vogue in certain cases. His Highness by a circular order put a stop to the practice, except in cases of Agency Officers and guests from neighbouring States, travelling on public duty. Thus, the last vestiges of an old unjustifiable measure have been totally obliterated.

Relief to the distressed.

32. The last monsoon was uncommonly severe in the beginning. The damage done to all parts of the State by excessive rain and stormy weather was heavy in the extreme. Large area of cultivated land was washed away and houses in great number collapsed. The town of Dhoraji suffered the most. So much as 13 inches of rain was gauged in one day there. In consequence of unusually heavy floods, the town sustained damage to the extent of nearly half a lakh of rupees. The condition of the poor was urgently calling for aid. Under such circumstances the Darbar lost no time in extending a helping hand to all who stood in need of it. The Dewan at once proceeded to Dhoraji, and after personal inspection, appointed a relief committee under the presidency of the Revenue Commissioner, and about two thousand rupees were distributed among the distressed by way of relief. Assistance was rendered to the merchants also by protecting their cotton from being damaged in the Ginning Factory yard.

Babugarh Farm.

33. The Darbar having learnt from Government that a technical class of instruction in Forage Crop Cultivation and Stable management was to be held at the Civil Veterinary Department, Instruction Farm, Babugarh, under the superintendence of Veterinary Lieut.-Colonel J. H. B. Hallen, Mr. Dulerai Amarji Baxi, Assistant Superintendent, Private Establishment, was deputed to Babugarh to attend the

lectures and take notes of them. Mr. Dulerai on his return has submitted an interesting report of what he saw and heard at Babugarh. The information he supplies is of much practical use to the Stud Department. The Darbar takes this opportunity of thanking Veterinary Lieut.-Colonel J. H. B. Hallen for the kind courtesy shown by him to Mr. Baxi, and for the valuable assistance rendered him in every respect.

Ginning Factory in Gondal.

34. Some enterprising merchants have set up a ginning factory near the Gondal Railway Station this year. The Darbar already owns a similar factory in Dhoraji, but is always ready to encourage private concerns and to be relieved by them, as undertakings of such a nature legitimately fall within the purview of private enterprise.

General Condition and Resources.

35. This report embraces, for the purpose of Revenue Administrations the period of the Samvat year 1949, ending 8th November 1893, and for that of general statistics, the official year ending 31st March 1894.

Season and Rainfall.

36. The season has been an exceptionally good one. The rainfall of Samvat year 1948, which must be taken in account in reviewing the agricultural prospects of the year under report, was above the average. It began well and in season, but was abnormally heavy in the latter part of the monsoon, yet the harvest was reverse of what was expected: the early crops suffered, but the cotton crops, was a bumper harvest, and swelled the revenue, as noticed elsewhere.

37. The average rainfall for the past ten years is given below:—

Years.	Inches.	Years.	Inches.
1884-85	... 55·73	1889-90... ...	... 32·34
1885-86	... 26·15	1890-91... ...	... 16·34
1886-87	... 41·4	1891-92... ...	... 29·35
1887-88	... 27·54	1892-93... ...	... 34·82
1888-89	... 17·31	1893-94... ...	... 34·11

Public Health.

38. General health was fairly good. Malarial fevers prevailed as usual from July to October to a more or less extent throughout the State, and so also measles; but happily there was no cholera or small-pox.

Manufactures.

39. The principal articles of manufacture are the same as before, *viz.*, cotton fabric, gold embroidery, brass and copper utensils, wooden toys, and wood-work turned on lathe and ivory and wooden bangles.

40. At the Rajkot Exhibition of Art and Industry held in 1893, three certificates were awarded under this head to Gondal subjects, *viz.*, one for a safety brass lock with six keys and two for cabinet work writing-cases.

41. There were 1,488 cotton, 65 wool, and 6 hemp and silk weaving hand-looms during the year under report, against 1,470, 88, and 8 in the previous year, showing an increase of 18 in cotton and decrease of 23 and 2, respectively, in the wool and hemp looms. There is a Darbari Ginning Factory at Dhoraji, and a new one on a small scale has been started this year at Gondal by some merchants.

42. The following table shows the prices of cereals during the year under report as contrasted with the previous year :—

Prices of Cereals.

Years.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Juwar.	Rice (produce of the country.)	Gram.	Mag.	Udad.
	Pounds per Rupee.						
1893-94... ...	23½	26	30½	17	30	28	27½
1892-93... ...	24¼	28	36¾	16½	22½	21½	26

43. The local trade consists chiefly of cotton, yarn, wool, food-grains, molasses, oil, tobacco, and hides and skins as articles of export; and timber, cotton, woollen and silken goods, precious and other metals, ivory, tea, sugar, rice, &c., are the articles of import.

Export and Imports.

44. The total value of export trade during the year was Rs. 14,01,950 against Rs. 14,28,350 in the previous year, while that of import was Rs. 27,58,410 against Rs. 26,64,474, thus showing an increase of Rs. 93,936 in import and a decrease of Rs. 26,400 in export.

45. The general depression of trade consequent on the unsettled state of the money-market continues here as elsewhere, and as long as it remains so no improvement under this head can be expected. The condition of the cultivating class of people, however, has improved somewhat, owing to the favourable price of cotton, the outturn of which was also above the average.

General condition of the people.

Agriculture and Land Revenue.

Area under cultivation and the number of plough cattle.

46. There are about 320,000 acres of land under cultivation, of which 272,000 acres are *Jiraet, i.e.*, dry crop or unirrigated land, and 48,000 acres *Bágáyet, i.e.*, irrigated land. The number of plough cattle or oxen during the year was 35,921 against 33,644 last year, showing an increase of 2,277 which indicates prosperity, of the Khedus, to a certain extent.

Revenue Settlement.

47. A revenue settlement was introduced and declared in all the *Khalsa* villages, numbering 71, in January last. The operation of the new cash assessment system in place of the old method of Bhágvatai has come in force from the current year, and therefore the result of its working will form a subject of the next Administration Report. In the meantime it is satisfactory to note that the new system, though attended with certain disadvantages, is hailed by the Khedus (cultivators); for, it does away with petty annoyances and sometimes losses to which they were subjected under the Bhágvatai method, in disposal of their produce.

Land Revenue.

48. The revenue under this head for the year under report is much above the average. The comparative figures for the past two years are given in the table below:—

Head of Receipts	Samvat year 1948 ending with 20th October 1892.	Samvat year 1949 ending with 8th November 1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vaje or Darbar share of the field produce in kind	4,68,166	7,15,242	2,47,076	...
Vero or cash payment	2,60,186	2,60,642	456	...
Sundry rates and taxes and other miscellaneous receipts	1,46,464	1,67,796	21,332	...
Total.....	8,74,816	11,43,680	2,68,864	...

49. The increase of Rs. 2,68,864 is attributable chiefly to the abnormally large crops and high price of cotton. The Darbar share of the yield of this staple during the year was 20,186 Indian maunds and the average price per maund Rs. 22-8-8 as contrasted with 11,231 maunds and Rs. 13-7-4 respectively during the previous year.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

50. The following table shows the gross revenue and expenditure for the year under report as compared with the preceding one.

	Samvat year 1948 ending with A. D. 26th October 1892.	Samvat year 1949 ending with A. D. 8th November 1893.
Gross Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.
From all sources excluding Railways	11,53,310	14,63,310
Railway Earnings	33,842	1,85,846
Refund on account of the Railway Police Leave and Pension Fund	.....	13,219
Refund of Capital Outlay, B.-G.-J.-P. Railway	1,763	1,26,655
Do. do. J. R. Railway	.....	4,601
Total .....Rs.	11,88,915	17,98,631
Gross Expenditure.		
Under all heads excluding Railways	7,53,498	8,64,066
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway	84,418	1,01,372
Railway (construction of the new Line Jetalsar to Rajkot ...	2,40,000	3,14,500
Total .....Rs.	10,77,916	12,79,938

51. The total revenue from all sources this year has reached the sum of Rs. 17,98,631, *i.e.*, 50 per cent. more than the amount realized in the previous year. This figure, even after deducting refunds as shown above, is the largest ever recorded in the history of Gondal. The increase is due to the exceptionally good harvest and consequent improvement in Railway traffic.

Advances to Cultivators.

52. There was no need of making any advances, the cultivators having made this year large profits on their produce of cotton.

Irrigation.

53. The number of wells, which are the principal means of irrigation, has increased during the past decade from 2,793 to 3,060. During the year 28 new wells were sunk. The increase of wells means increase of area brought under irrigation.

Sugarcane Cultivation.

54. The number of plantations of sugarcane this year fell to 191 from 225 in the previous year, perhaps owing to greater attention paid to the cultivation of cotton which paid so well during the year.

Protection.

55. Ever since the time of the Agency Administration of this State during His Highness the Thakore Saheb's minority, the Police of the State has had the special advantage of being placed under the superintendence of officers selected from those trained in the Police Departments, including that of the British Government. They have had, on the other hand, not a smooth way before them in consequence of their having had to contend against the criminal tribes of this country who, whenever they were inclined to do mischief, resorted to certain hilly parts of this and other States, affording natural facilities for shelter. Some of these men whose services were lent to the State of Dhrangadhra at the request of Mr. Souter, the Police Superintendent of that State, have proved very useful, and Dafedar Asaji, who is favourably mentioned in the last year's report, is still allowed to remain in the service of that State at the special request of the Darbar, whose good graces he has succeeded in obtaining by rendering valuable services.

56. The Police Superintendent, Mr. Chinto Vinayak, is contemplating to retire from the service of the State which he has served for over four years with a zeal and energy scarcely to be expected from an officer of his advanced age. His ripe judgment and experience has stood him well in the discharge of his onerous duties.

57. Mr. Sakalchand Karamchand, one of the Police Inspectors of this State, and a retired Police Officer of the British Government, who was appointed to this State by Colonel Humfrey, has resigned on account of old age at the end of this year. His experience and tact have often been of much service to the State in nipping in the bud the elements of disturbance and in preserving peace and order.

Detectives. Appointment of.

58. The year under review having been quite free from the troubles given now and then by bands of dacoits and outlaws, the Police Superintendent has been able to take up the hint given in the last year's report for the organization of a Detective Police. A temporary measure has been introduced by way of experiment for the purpose, but it is too early to pronounce on the success or otherwise of the scheme introduced.

Suppression of dacoits.

59. The special measures taken last year to prevent outrages being committed by the Miyana dacoits who were roving from one end of the Province to the other, have ceased this year in consequence of the suppression of these dacoits. The necessity of a Police escort accompanying the postal runners carrying the mail along the Ribda-Virpor portion of the trunk road running within the limits of this State has also disappeared owing to the mail being carried by the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway. With the extension of Railways, mail robbery in Kathiawar will be a thing of the past.

Examination of Fouzdars.

60. The examination of Fouzdars was held this year, at which three Fouzdars and two other Police employés, as well as four outsiders not being servants of the State presented themselves. The result is not yet declared. A knowledge of the rules of the Criminal Procedure Code and of Evidence, together with that of the Penal Code and the Police Acts is very serviceable to the Police Officers in preparing cases for the Magisterial Courts. This examination, which is periodically held, is therefore not without its uses.

Strength of the Police.

61. The total strength of the Regular Police Force of this State stood at the close of the year of report as under :—

1 Police Superintendent.
2 Inspectors.
6 Fouzdars.
38 Mounted Police.
3 Supernumerary Mounted Police to be reduced as vacancy occurs.
503 Foot Police.

62. The statement annexed shows the aggregate strength of the Police, both regular and irregular, the latter comprising Pasáitás, or village Police, as well as those furnished by the Bháyáts and Jiwáidárs.

Class.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.
Regular or Stipendiary.....	41	503	544
Bhayati and Jiwaidari	48	66	114
Pasaitas or Village Police	41	616	657

63. The decrease of one under the head of Regular Foot Police is due to the dispensing with the services of one Ráná Jamádár, who had undertaken to guard the main road from Ribdá to Virpor on condition of paying compensation for loss resulting from a highway robbery or dacoity occurring on the road. This route is now not much used by people on account of the opening of the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway. Consequently, two Chokeys or Police-guard stations on the road are also reduced, the men employed there being utilized elsewhere. There is a decrease of one amongst the Bhayati and Jiwaidari Foot Police also, and of 7 amongst the village Police, owing to their reduction from death, misconduct or similar other causes, their places being deemed not necessary to be refilled on account of the sufficiency of the police in those villages where the vacancies have occurred.

Cost of Police.

64. The total cost of the Police during the year was Rs. 95,962 against 98,649 last year. This expenditure does not include the cost of Pasaitas and men provided by Jiwaidars, Bhayats and Grasias. The cost is divided under two heads, *viz.* :—

1. Regular Police of all rank and file Rs. 93,388
2. Miscellaneous ... ... ,, 2,574

Total...Rs. 95,962

65. Attention is continued to be paid to drill and ball practice, and the latter is encouraged by giving prizes for proficiency in it.

Drill and Ball practice.

66. The following is a comparative statement of the working of the Police during the year of report :—

Working of the Police.

Offences reported.		Accused arrested.		Accused sent for trial.		Accused convicted.		Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.	
1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
566	573	612	586	611	586	246	233	349	339	40·19	39·76	40·26	39·76

67. The increase in the number of real offences reported to the Police this year over that of the last is very insignificant. The percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested, and that of the accused convicted to accused sent for trial comes to be the same, *viz.*, 39·76 in consequence of all the accused arrested being sent for trial. There is a slight falling off in this ratio as compared with that of the last year, which is 40·19. The Police Superintendent remarks that the persons in whose case the offences were compromised, are treated as acquitted for the purpose of calculation, but if these were not taken into account, the ratio of conviction would show a better result. He also recommends that a better and a more equitable system for the payment of the expenses of the witnesses summoned than that in vogue at present be introduced in the Criminal Courts of this State in view to obviate to some extent their unwillingness in coming forward to give evidence.

68. The subjoined table compares the nature and character of cognizable offences this year with those of the previous year.

Cognizable offences. Nature and character of,

No.	Name of Offence.	Years.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.
1	Murder	3	1
2	Culpable homicide	1	1
3	Attempt to murder	1	...
4	Grievous hurt	10	7
5	Hurt	16	18
6	Dacoity	1	1
7	Robbery...	7	16
8	Theft by house breaking	145	144
9	Theft	211	173
10	Petty offences	171	212
	Total.....	566	573

69. The above statement shows that though there is a slight increase in the total number of offences committed, the number of heinous offences against person and property has remained almost stationary, and, in one case, namely, murder, it has decreased, though in the case of robbery, the number has more than doubled. There was at the close of the year not a single accused left under police investigation. Various shifts are resorted to by people, remarks the Police Superintendent, to give an appearance of offences to cases where none have been committed, to harass the parties complained against, and bring them before the forum of the Criminal courts with a view to bring about a settlement of disputes which would otherwise have to be taken before he Civil Courts. Again, in cases where petty offences are committed, they magnify them into serious ones out of revenge or spite.

In the cases of low-caste people, he says, where ill-treated or unruly wives leave their husbands' houses, charges of theft are soon got up against them of their having run away with their husband's property, when in fact they may have gone away with the only suit of clothes worn by them, or a trifling sum of money—the fruit of their own labour—or the jewels forming their Stridhan or woman's peculium—in order to seek shelter under parental roof. The only object of the complainants in having recourse to this contrivance is to regain possession of their wives from the State, where they have escaped, by means of extradition, These ignorant and illiterate people have very primitive notions in connection with their wives, whom they look upon as their property, which the Police, they fancy, are bound to hand over to them like stray cattle, and it is really very difficult to disabuse them of this idea.

70. The proportion of crime (cognizable offences) to population was 3 per 100.

Stolen property,

71. The statement annexed gives the amount of stolen property as compared with that of the year before.

Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage.	
1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
13,962 11 11	15,482 6 8	4,998 15 8	3,606 5 0	35·79	23·29

72. The amount stolen has risen from Rs. 13,962 last year to Rs. 15,482, whilst the amount recovered has fallen from Rs. 4,998 last year to Rs. 3,606 this year. The percentage of recovery to the amount stolen is 23·29 as against 35·79 the year before. The police do not appear to be so successful this

year as they were last in tracing stolen property, and this is much to be deplored.

73. The only one case of murder that has occurred during the year of report is, as often happens, the result of jealousy.

On the 14th January last, a headless body of a woman was found floating in a well in the outskirts of the village of Ganod under the Upleta Máhál of this State. During the Police investigation into the circumstances of this crime it was ascertained that the deceased was a Kolan woman who had married some time previously a Meman inhabitant of Ganod, named Husein Abadala, who suspecting her infidelity and intention to elope with her paramour prevailed upon her to accompany him and three others to a field outside the village. Here she was forcibly seized and her head was cut off by them with a knife, the head being afterwards thrown into the river, and the body into a well close by. One of the criminals has consented to make a full disclosure of all the circumstances connected with the crime on condition of obtaining pardon and the other three are committed to the court of Sessions where they were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

74. The one case of dacoity that occurred this year was at Wálásan, a village under Bhayawadar, where on the night of the 6th January last, two brothers, who were sleeping at a wádi to watch the crops, were attacked by six men with sticks, and as they were trying to remove their jewels from their ears one of the brothers opposed them with an axe, when they all fled carrying away some clothes with them. One of the robbers on pursuit was caught, and an alarm being raised the police as well as the other villagers came out and on enquiry they found out that the man and his associates belonged to the neighbouring village of Dhraffa, whence the surrender of the rest who had fled was obtained. The case is committed to the Court of the First Class Magistrate of Dhoraji, where it was pending enquiry at the end of the year.

75. The annual fairs at Ganod and the Osam hills, as well as the Holi and the Tabut festivals have passed off quietly without the occurrence of anything worthy of notice.

Administration of Criminal and Civil Justice.

76. Before the year 1863, there was in this State, in common with other States of Kathiawar, no distinct and separate machinery for the administration of justice. The same agency which collected the revenue, carried out the work of the dispensation of justice in a rough and ready sort of way, there being no written codes to guide them in the matter. What the Wahivatdar or the Chief Revenue Officer did in this respect in the districts was for the most part done at Head-quarters by the Chief Karbhari.

77. The Police Fouzdar or the chief constable not only detected and arrested offenders but, under the direction of the chief revenue officers, tried and punished them. Fines were imposed more as a source of revenue than as a means of punishment for crime. This state of confusion began to give way before the reforms introduced thirty years ago, and quite a different order of things prevails now. The Judicial branch of the administration is placed on a firm and sound footing. An almost complete separation is effected between the Executive and Judicial branches of the public service and written codes are prescribed for the guidance of the several courts, both Civil and Criminal.

78. During the last ten years of the administration no efforts have been spared to effect improvements, where necessary, in this highly useful branch of administration.

79. The several grades of courts established for the administration of Justice are given below with the functions and powers exercised by each.

1. Huzur Court.
1. Sar Nyayadhish Court.
2. Munsiffs' Courts.
1. Assistant Munsiff's Court.
2. Thandars' Courts.
6. Third Class Magistrates' Courts.

80. The Huzur Court is the highest court of appeal, both Civil and Criminal, and exercises powers of superintendence and revision over the courts subordinate to it. It hears appeals from the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish, both original and appellate.

81. The Sar Nyayadhish exercises Civil as well as Criminal jurisdiction. He tries civil suits above the value of Rs. 3,000, those above Rs. 10,000 being tried by him with the sanction of the Huzur, and hears appeals from the decisions of the Munsiffs and the Thandars in civil and criminal cases. He also tries criminal cases committed to him by the Munsiffs, with the aid of assessors, and passes sentences up to 7 years imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 3,000, any higher sentence passed by him is subject to the confirmation of the Huzur Court. There are two appeals in civil cases, one regular and the other special, from the decrees of the original courts, but in purely pecuniary suits up to the value of Rs. 100, if the two lower courts are unanimous in their finding, no second appeal is allowed. There is only one appeal allowed in criminal cases, and none at all where the sentence passed by a Munsiff or the Sar Nyayadhish does not exceed one month's imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 50.

82. The Munsiff as well as the Thandars possess original civil and criminal powers. The Gondal and Dhoraji Munsiffs, the Sarsai Civil Nyayadhish and the two Thandars possess pecuniary jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 3,000, 200 and 25 respectively in civil suits, whilst in criminal cases the Gondal and Dhoraji Munsiffs are invested with First Class Magisterial powers, that is to say powers of passing sentences of imprisonment not exceeding two years or fine to the extent of Rs. 1,000. The Thandars on the other hand are empowered to inflict punishment up to six months' imprisonment or fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

83. The third class magistrates are authorized to award punishment up to one month's imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 50.

84. The post of Assistant Munsiff, invested with a pecuniary jurisdiction up to Rs. 500, noted in the last year's report, is abolished in the year under review in consequence of the clearance of the civil arrears in the Dhoraji Munsiff's Court.

85. It is with feelings of deep regret we have to record the death of Mr. Anant Mahadeo Pandit, the Munsiff of Dhoraji, in the prime of life in the month of July last. The State has lost in him an able, energetic and consciencious officer, and the people of Dhoraji a strict yet popular Judge. In consequence of his demise, the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Morarji Dharshi, the officer who had filled the post of Assistant Munsiff, was appointed to act in the Dhoraji Munsiff's post and Mr. Jagjivan Makanji, the senior local Vakil, succeeded Mr. Morarji to act as Public Prosecutor.

86. The officers who were consecutively promoted a step upwards during the absence on leave of the Sar Nyayadhish, reverted to their substantive posts and Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Gupte, who acted as Thandar at Dhoraji, was appointed temporarily to clear the arrears of execution work in the Munsiff's Court there.

87. Owing to the abolition of Bhayawadar as the Head-quarters of a separate Máhál, the number of third class magistrates is reduced to 5. Each of the Mahalkaries of Gondal, Hadmantala, Sarsai, Dhoraji and Upleta are invested with Third Class Magisterial powers to dispose of petty criminal cases arising within their territorial jurisdiction. This arrangement is a great convenience to the people of the several Máháls, who would otherwise have to travel over a long distance to the Thandars Courts at Gondal and Dhoraji for the trial of such cases.

Remarks on the Statistical Returns.—Criminal Justice.

88. The subjoined statement gives the original criminal work of the courts during the year of report.

Offences reported.		Persons dealt with.								Persons tried.						
			Brought to trial in 1893-94.					Total.								
1892-93	1893-94.	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Arrested by Police.	On Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily surrendered.	Received by transfer.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining untried at the end of the year.	Number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
1,123	1,190	16	586	46	768	28	4	1,340	1,448	346	796	285	...	...	21	14

89. The number of cases remaining in balance is only one more than that of last year, showing that the courts have not deteriorated in the speedy disposal of cases brought to them for trial. Of these 7 may not be taken into consideration, as they have remained undisposed of in consequence of some reference made to the Huzur regarding some technicality involved in them. The number in balance is therefore properly speaking 7 only. There is a slight increase in the number of offences reported, *viz.*, 67.

90. The number of Sessions cases undisposed of in the beginning of the year was 2, involving 2 persons. This balance with the 14 cases involving 22 persons committed during the year gives a total of 16 cases affecting 24 persons. The number disposed of was 15 cases in which 21 persons were concerned. Last year the total number of cases, including the balance in the beginning, was 15 cases affecting 21 persons, whilst the number disposed of was 13 cases affecting 19 persons, showing that there was an increase of 2 cases involving two persons. There was one case pending trial at the end of the year involving 3 persons. Of the 21 persons tried by the Sessions Judge 18 were convicted and 3 acquitted, against 7 convicted and 12 acquitted the year before.

91. The annexed statement gives a classified list of offences brought to the notice of the Sessions Court in the year under review as compared with those in the previous one.

Offences.	Number for 1893-94.	Number for 1892-93.
Murder	1	3
Culpable homicide	1	1
Attempt to commit murder	...	1
Grievous hurt	1	3
Hurt	1	2
Kidnapping...	4	...
Rape	...	...
Robbery	6	1
Offences against property	1	2
Offences relating to marriage	8	...
False evidence	2	...
Other offences	...	9
Total... ...	25	22

92. There is a slight increase in the number of these serious offences.

93. The number of cases remaining undisposed of by all classes of Magistrates in the beginning of the year was 11, involving 14 persons which, with 739 cases involving 1,410 persons filed during the year, gives an aggregate of 750 cases affecting 1,424 persons. Of these 737 cases involving 1,406 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 13 cases involving 18 persons. The total for the last year inclusive of the opening balance was 712 cases, involving 1,319 persons, of which 701 cases affecting 1,305 persons were disposed of. Thus there is an increase of 36 cases involving 101 persons in the number disposed of this year as against the last.

94. Of 1,406 persons tried by the Magistrates, 267 were convicted and 1,139 were acquitted or discharged against 310 convicted and 995 acquitted or discharged last year. This number includes those against whom the charges were compounded or withdrawn.

95. The total number of cases disposed of by the Magistrates under the rules for the prevention of cruelty to animals, was 13 against 22 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 9 cases. The number of persons dealt with was 14, of which 13 were convicted and one discharged.

96. The number of persons sentenced to more than 6 months' imprisonment is 13, the number imprisoned for six months and under 101, the number flogged 8, and number fined 163, against 6, 124, 4 and 183 respectively the previous year.

97. Fines to the amount of Rs. 3,234-5-0 were inflicted with a realization including arrears for past years of Rs. 1,999-2-10 against Rs. 3,537-11-6 for fines inflicted and Rs. 2,790-13-9 realized for last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 303-6-6 in the amount of fines imposed.

98. The total number of offenders dealt with by all the courts was 1,427, of whom 1,206 were males and 221 females, of which again 825 males and 150 females were Hindus, and 381 males and 71 females were Mahomedans.

99. The ratio per cent. of offences both cognizable and non-cognizable to the population for the year under review is ·73 against ·69 the preceding year.

100. The total number of inquests held during the year was 72, which is an increase in the previous year by 11. The following results are obtained from these when classified.

101. There are 30 deaths from drowning, 9 from hanging, 1 by poisoning, 14 from snake-bites and 18 from miscellaneous accidents, as against 30, 6, 2, 12, and 11 respectively in the previous year.

102. The table annexed shows the appellate criminal work during the year as compared with the year before :—

Tribunals.	Number of Appellants.		Appeals rejected.		Number of persons.													
					Sentence.						Proceedings quashed.		Further inquiry ordered.		Referred.		Pending.	
					Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.									
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
Huzur Court	6	7	...	1	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Sir Nyayadhish or Sessions Court	67	80	22	26	35	29	10	14	22	30	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	73	87	22	27	40	33	11	14	22	30	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	1

103. The total number of appeals involving 73 persons was 55 including one appeal pending in the beginning of the year, as against 57 appeals with 87 persons last year, showing a decrease of 2 appeals, involving 14 persons.

104. There was no appeal pending at the end of the year of report. The percentage of appellants against whom the sentences were confirmed and modified to the total number of appellants is 69·86. This statement is inclusive of accused persons who have appealed to the Huzur Court to revise sentences passed against them by the courts below. There are besides 16 revision applications made to the Huzur Court on various grounds which are all disposed of by it.

Civil Justice.

105. The table given below gives the original civil work of the several courts of this State for the year of report as compared with that of the previous one :—

No.	Tribunals.	Balance of 1892-93.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Balance.	
				1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	Sir Nyayadhish	7	9	18	16	11	7	7	9
2	Gondal Munsiff	25	586	696	611	671	604	25	7
3	Do. Special Nyayadhish.	...	...	24	...	24	...	...	...
4	Do. Thandar	1	...	443	1	442	1	1	...
5	Dhoraji Munsiff	47	457	289	504	242	458	47	78
6	Do. Assistant Munsiff ...	55	...	724	55	669	23	55	...
7	Dhoraji Thandar	...	145	311	145	311	141	...	4
8	Civil Court of Sarsai ...	2	27	106	29	104	29	2	...
	Total ...	137	1,224	2,611	1,361	2,474	1,263	137	98

106. The total number of suits filed during the year has fallen to 1,224 from 1,980 filed last year, showing a decrease of 756. No one cause can be assigned to such a large decrease, though suspension of the execution of decrees against cultivators for a part of the year on account of the introduction of the Vighoti or cash assessment system is, remarks the Sir Nyayadhish, primarily responsible for it. The decrees passed against cultivators were formerly executed through the Revenue Department, but the new system deprived them of that control over the produce of the cultivators which they formerly possessed, when the old system of a division of the produce between the State and the cultivators had obtained. After a time the Huzur ordered the Revenue Department to undertake the work of execution as heretofore to the end of the year, leaving it to the Judicial Department to devise a scheme for the execution of such decrees for the future.

107. The total number of suits with the balance in the beginning of the year was 1,361, whilst the number of suits disposed of was 1,263, leaving 98 suits pending disposal at the end of the year. The largest number of suits disposed of is by the Gondal Munsiff. More than three-fourths of the pending suits belong to the Dhoraji Munsiff's Court.

108. The Statement given below points out the causes to which the postponement of the suits remaining undisposed of at the end of the year is due:—

No	Tribunals.	Cases adjourned by Judges.	Cases referred to arbitration.	Cases adjourned for want of service.	Cases adjourned for evidence.	Total.
1	Sir Nyayadhish	1	2	3	3	9
2	Munsiff, Gondal	2	.....	4	1	7
3	Munsiff, Dhoraji	18	.....	19	41	78
4	Thandar, Gondal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Thandar, Dhoraji	3	.....	1	.....	4
6	Civil Nyayadhish Sarsai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	24	2	27	45	98

109. The above figures show that only one-fourth of the cases remain undecided, owing to the convenience of the courts as against one-seventeenth last year, whilst the rest are adjourned for causes beyond their control.

110. The annexed tabular Statement shows the manner in which the several courts disposed of the original suits decided by them.

No.	Tribunals.	Kararadad.	Rajinámá.	Dismissed by default.	Admitted.	Ex-parte.	Arbitration or Panch.	Contested.	Total.
1	Sir Nyayadhish	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	7
2	Gondal Munsiff	239	70	29	65	67	30	104	604
3	Dhoraji Munsiff	120	60	14	90	84	11	79	458
4	Assistant Munsiff, Dhoraji... ...	...	...	...	...	5	4	14	23
5	Gondal Thandar	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	1
6	Dhoraji Thandar	43	22	29	17	20	3	7	141
7	Sarsai Civil Nyayadhish	11	...	6	3	4	...	5	29
	Total ...	413	153	79	175	181	53	209	1263

111. According to the criterion noted in last year's report of testing the working of the courts by the number of contested suits decided by them, the Gondal Munsiff's court takes the first rank. The figures given above show that the number of contested suits is nearly one-sixth of the total number disposed of, it being less by 164 than the number of contested cases decided last year. The fact must not be lost sight of, however, that there was an additional Judge (the Assistant Munsiff) at Dhoraji throughout the last year, while this year there was no extra Judge there owing to the abolition of his office. The Karardads or consent decrees form as usual the largest portion of the total number decided. It is a matter of satisfaction that the ratio per cent of ex-parte suits to the total suits disposed of is less this year than that of last year, it being 9·5 in the year of report against 21 the preceding year.

112. The Statement attached gives the number of suits according to their value.

No.	Tribunals.	Not above R. 10.	Not above Rs. 50.	Not above Rs. 100.	Not above Rs. 300.	Not above Rs. 500.	Not above Rs. 1,000.	Not above Rs. 2,500.	Not above Rs. 3,000.	Not above Rs. 5,000.	Not above Rs. 10,000.	Above Rs. 10,000	Number of cases involving immoveable property.	Total.
1	Sir Nyayadhish	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	3	1	...	7
2	Munsiff, Gondal ..	113	267	92	76	16	19	9	2	...	...	...	10	604
3	Do. Dhoraji	9	127	110	118	40	26	15	...	...	...	...	13	458
4	Asst. Munsiff, Dhoraji ...	..	2	5	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
5	Thandar, Gondal ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	Do. Dhoraji	48	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
7	Civil Nyayadhish, Sarsai	2	21	3	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	29
	Total. ...	172	511	210	207	62	45	24	2	3	3	1	23	1 263

113. The number of suits below Rs. 300 forms nearly 89 per cent. of the whole number disposed of.

114. The aggregate value of the suits instituted is Rs. 1,78,277 as against Rs. 2,19,856 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 41,571. The suits filed in the Dhoraji courts as usual give the largest value. The decrease in value is owing to smaller number of suits filed this year than that of the last.

115. The following is a comparative table of the Appellate civil work of the Courts for the last two years:—

Tribunals.	Balance.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Balance.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893 94.
Huzur Court	5	56	51	61	46	57	5	4
Sir Nyayadhish Court	78	78	157	156	79	114	78	42
Total...	83	134	208	217	125	171	83	46

116. The number of appeals this year, inclusive of the last year's balance, is 217 against 208 last year, showing a decrease of 9 appeals. The number disposed of was 171 against 125 last year, showing an excess of 46 over that of the year before. It is satisfactory to note that though the number of appeals filed is slightly less than that of the last year, the number disposed of is much greater.

117. The balance at the end of the year is 46 against 83 the year before. There were besides 18 miscellaneous appeals, inclusive of the last year's balance, of which 15 were disposed of during the year.

118. The Statement given below shows the way in which the civil appeals were disposed of by the courts which heard them:—

Tribunals.	Regular Appeals.							
	Dismissed for default.	Decree confirmed.	Decree modified.	Decree reversed.	Withdrawn.	Remanded.	Compromised.	Total.
Huzur Court	2	14	2	3	...	11	...	32
Sir Nyayadhish Court	12	50	3	14	22	4	9	114
Total...	14	64	5	17	22	15	9	146

119. The above table comprises the regular appeals made to the Sir Nyayadish and appeals preferred to the Huzur Court, which are all second appeals with the exception of 1 regular appeal. The percentage of appeals confirmed and modified to the total number disposed of is 47. There were besides 5 miscellaneous appeals and 17 revision and 3 review applications made to the Huzur Court, which are not included in the above Statement, and which were all disposed of at the end of the year.

120. The total number of applications for execution, inclusive of those pending at the end of last year, was 7,798, as against 8,835 the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,037.

121. Of these in 498 applications satisfaction was obtained in full, and in 5,190 cases satisfaction was obtained in part, whilst 2,110 remained undisposed of at the close of the year, the figures of last year under the same heads being 237, 4,347, and 4,251, respectively. The number of unexecuted applications, however, is reduced to nearly half of what it was last year.

122. The largest number of applications remaining unexecuted is as usual in the Dhoraji Munsiff's Court. A great improvement is noticeable, however, in the work of execution this year, the number of applications remaining unexecuted in Dhoraji being 1,411 this year against 2,920 the year before. There is a considerable increase also in the percentage of applications executed to the total number filed for execution—it being 71 this year against 49 the previous year. This is due to the appointment of an additional officer in the execution department as head Nazir.

123. The amount realized in the execution of 5,688 decrees was Rs. 1,12,318 this year against 4,584 with a realization of Rs. 60,470 the previous year.

Registration.

124. This department is managed by three sub-registrars, who hold their courts at the respective towns of Gondal, Dhoraji, and Sarsai, their duties being performed by the Munsiff of these towns along with their own duties.

125. The Sir Nyayadhish is the Registrar for the whole State, and hears appeals from the decisions of the sub-registrars.

126. There were 328 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,87,452 registered in the year of report, as compared with 370 documents of the total value of Rs. 2,04,024 the preceding year, showing a decrease of 42 documents of the value of Rs. 16,572.

127. The receipts from the registration fees this year amounted to Rs. 4,930 as compared with Rs. 5,481 the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 551. This is due to the registration of a smaller number of documents this year than that of the last. In the two appeals preferred to the Registrar from the decisions of the sub-registrars, the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed.

Jails and Lock-ups.

128. There are two Jails, one at Gondal and one at Dhoraji. The latter is on a small scale, and such of the prisoners of the Dhoraji Division as are sentenced to over six months' imprisonment are transferred to the Gondal Jail. There is a Lock-up at Upleta and one at Sarsai.

Prison population.

129. The following table shows the number of admissions and daily average number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups :—

Number of Jails.	Number of Lock-ups.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Remaining at the end of 1893-94.	Total cost of maintaining the prisoners.
		Remaining at the end of 1892-93.	Admitted during the year.	Total.					
				1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		
2	2	53	424	473	477	64·25	56·88	57	Rs. a. p. 3,751 11 10

130. This shows that the total number of admissions during the past two years was almost the same, while the daily average during the year fell to 56·88 from 64·25 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining the prisoners per head of average strength, exclusive of establishment and Police guard charges, was Rs. 43-8-0 during the year, against Rs. 37 in the previous year.

131. During the past decade the largest daily average of prisoners was 82·82 (in the year 1885-86) and the smallest was 56·88 (in the year under-review).

General health of prisoners.

132. The Local medical officers, who are in charge of the jails and lock-ups, look after their sanitary conditions, and the inmates on the whole enjoyed good health, there being no more than ordinary sickness and no death during the year.

General conduct of the prisoners and their employment.

133. The conduct of the prisoners was good on the whole, and remission of sentence, in accordance with the Jail Manual Rules, was made in three cases for good conduct. There was no escape of prisoner during the year. The discipline is maintained in accordance with the Jail Manual Rules which are proved to be well suited for all requirements. There is a small factory in the Gondal Jail, where carpets, dungri cloth, woollen blankets and tapes for cots are manufactured. The long-term convicts are employed in the workshops and others on extra-mural labour.

Municipalities.

134. There are Municipalities in the principal towns, *viz.*, Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayawadar, and Sarsai. The constitution is the same as

before, *viz.*, each Committee consists of a President and certain number of official and non-official members; the former are nominated by the Darbar directly, and the latter with the common consent of representatives of the various classes of the population of the Municipal towns. The number of official members (including the Presidents) and non-official members of each Municipality was as follows :—

	Gondal.	Dhoraji.	Upleta.	Bhayawadar.	Sarsai.
Official Members	11	9	2	2	2
Non-official Members	22	16	2	2	2

135. Periodical Meetings of the Committee are held for disposal of matters concerning public interest and utility, while Managing Committees attend to disposal of works entrusted to them. The average attendance of official and non-official members at the general meetings during the year was as follows :—

	Gondal.	Dhoraji.	Upleta.	Bhayawadar.	Sarsai.
Official Members	6·25	6·6	2	2	2
Non-official Members	13·75	9·6	2	2	2

136. All the five Municipalities, and especially those of Gondal, Dhoraji, and Upleta, take intelligent interest in the advancement of these institutions of public importance, and several improvements by way of Sanitation, &c.,—thanks to the zeal and earnestness evinced by the Presidents—have been introduced during the past decade with satisfactory results.

137. There were a few fires during the year, and the damage to property amounted to about Rs. 445.

138. The following table shows the total expenditure of each Municipality during the year under review as contrasted with the preceding year :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gondal	15,444	17,622
Dhoraji	16,302	15,075
Upleta	6,758	5,681
Bhayawadar	3,863	3,861
Sarsai	1,164	1,153
Total... Rs.	43,531	43,392

139. The above figures do not call for any remarks.

Health Department.

140. This Department was created about the close of the year preceding the one under review.

141. The Chief Medical Officer, who is in charge of this Department, reports that as a good water-supply is the first and most important measure of sanitation, considerable attention was paid to protect the water of the Gondali river, which mostly supplies the drinking water, from impurities, and the result was satisfactory. Food-grains, vegetables, fruit, milk and other articles of food are not left unnoticed and surface cleaning is well attended to. During the year under report there were, says the Health Officer, 222 cases of dysentery against 339 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 117 cases, which is chiefly attributable to the purity of drinking water-supply and other articles of food. He complains of nuisances arising from sinks and defective arrangement for the removal of night-soil. His suggestions to remedy this evil will receive consideration in due course.

Forests.

142. There is not much of natural forest in this State, but within the past two decades or so, a good deal of waste-land was brought under plantation and now a large area is covered with various kinds of trees, chiefly the Babul which pays the best and can be grown, with the least trouble, where there are no reserved forests in which are produced the valuable timber trees, such as teak, &c. In the beginning of the last decade an attempt was made to work this Department on a large scale, and a regular Forest Establishment was organized in 1885 under an experienced Officer as Superintendent at a yearly cost of Rs. 9,366. But the working of the Department having not proved as successful as could be desired, and led to frequent collision and friction with the Revenue Department, the Establishment was reduced in January 1888, and placed under the control of the Revenue Commissioner. The change has resulted in smooth working, but the supervision has not been so complete as under an independent Officer, and perhaps it would be well to employ such an Officer again.

143. During the year under review the Babul seed were sown broadcast in an area of 644 acres; the mango plantations at Sarsai, Vadodar, and Torania are in the same state as last year, and in *Vidi Talao* plantation the number of trees has been increased from 8,003 to 8,420.

144. Pruning of the Babul trees to the extent of 4,268 cart loads of the value of Rs. 683, has been given over free of charge to cultivators during the year. The poorer class of people are also allowed to collect without payment, fuel for their own use or for sale.

145. The total receipts and expenditure on account of the forests for the year under report as contrasted with the preceding year are given in the table sub-joined.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Samvat year 1948, *i.e.*, A. D. 1892-93	22,913	4,760	18,153
Samvat year 1949, *i.e.*, A. D. 1893-94	31,131	6,244	24,887
Increase, Rs. ...	8,218	1,484	6,734
Decrease, Rs. ...	.....	.....	.....

146. The increase is due to larger sale of firewood than usual, which realized Rs. 13,212 during the year against Rs. 6,448 in the previous one. The sale proceeds of grass amounted to Rs. 13,134 against Rs. 12,114 last year. No charge is recovered for 6,491 maunds of firewood supplied to the Khangi Department.

Horticulture—Public Gardens.

147. There are three gardens, two at Gondal and one at Dhoraji, open to public, a fourth garden is attached to the Huzur Bungalow at Gondal, and visitors are allowed to it under permits. The Darbar continues to give encouragement to gardening, and almost all public offices have each a garden of its own. The Gondal Girls' School and the Hospitals at Gondal and Dhoraji have good gardens. A prize of Rs. 15 was given by the Darbar for the improvement of a Police-Choki garden. The Botanical Garden at Gondal, better known as "Kylas Bâg," is highly appreciated by visitors. Various kinds of new plants were, during the year, grown from seeds, and such plants that could add to the stock of this garden were got from Poona and other places. The seeds of "Victoria Regina," a water-lily, were obtained from Udeypur Gardens, and a large reservoir has been built for its cultivation. "Victoria Regina," says the Superintendent of the Gardens, is a very grand lily, and if its cultivation proves successful it will add much to the beauty of the *Kylas Bâg*.

Importation of exotic seeds and plants.

148. A good stock of exotic fruit seeds was brought by His Highness the Thakor Saheb from England, and they were sown in pots as well as beds, and some of them have germinated. If they continue to do well a valuable species will be added to the existing stock. The Italian limes and olives brought by His Highness in 1883 have been doing well, and many of them are propagated by layers. The limes bear good fruit, and the olives though thriving capitally well bear no fruit, owing perhaps to the climate not agreeing with them.

149. At the Rajkot Exhibition of Agriculture and Art two medals were awarded to the Botanical Garden at Gondal, which also carried off several prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 94 in the competition which took place at the Agricultural Show at Wadhwan.

Agricultural Exhibition and Show.

150. The Superintendent of the Gardens, Mr. Mulchand Jadavji Bharwada, was sent as a delegate to the Poona Industrial Conference in company with the Acting State Engineer, and he has added to his knowledge of gardening from what he saw of the splendid gardens at Poona and Bombay.

Poona Industrial Conference.

Income and Expenditure.

151. The following table shows the expenditure and earnings of the gardens at Gondal:—

Name of Garden.	Expenditure.	Income.
	Rs.	Rs.
Botanical Garden	6,083-3-0	1,556-4-10
Municipal do.	524-14-10	35 6-1
Huzur do.	2,004-5-0	383-3-3

Experimental Farm.

152. This Farm was started during the past decade (in 1886-87), and the results of experiments with different sorts of manure are recorded in Annual Reports. It is unfortunate that the Khedus would not interest themselves in this branch of industry useful to them. To make the Farm of some practical use the Darbar has a scheme in hand which, if carried, is likely to prove useful.

Results of experiments.

153. The following table shows the results of experiments of different varieties of cotton seeds:—

No.	Name of the variety.	Area sown.		Seeds sown.	Seed per acre	Actual out-turn of cotton in seeds.	Out-turn per acre.
		Acres	Gun.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Dharwad	0	4	1½	15	As there was no rain in the latter part of the season the whole crop nearly failed. The produce was very poor, and so no record is kept of the out-turn.	
2	Hinganghat	0	4	1½	15		
3	Varad	0	4	1½	15		
4	American Louisiana	0	4	1½	15		
5	„ Bruder	0	4	1½	15		
6	Country Cotton	6	0	80	13	1,600	266
7	Brown do.	0	1	½	20	This variety did not germinate properly this year, and so it has yielded no produce.	

154. The table given below shows the result of experiments in country and *Bansi* wheat sown in the Experimental Farm.

No.	Name of the variety.	Area sown. Acre.	Area sown. Gun.	Actual seed sown.	Seed per acre.	Actual out-turn of grains.	Out-turn of grains per acre.	Remarks.
				lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1	Country Wheat (red Katha)	3	0	300	100	4,100	1,366	The crop was good and not attacked with any disease.
2	Bansi Wheat (soft white)	1	10	120	96	1,250	1,000	This crop was slightly affected by Rust disease. Both crops were sown at one time and were given equal treatment.

155. The Egyptian date-palms grown from seeds received from the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, in 1891 for experiment, are doing well.

Agricultural Class.

156. In connection with the Farm and Botanical Garden an Agricultural Class was opened, also in the last decade (in 1886).

157. Certain standard has been fixed for admission of students to the class, and they are admitted to it after a competitive examination, upon the result of which Scholarships are awarded according to merit. Besides theoretical training, the students are given practical lessons both in Agriculture and Office work of the Revenue Department.

158. All who pass at the final examination look to the State for employment; in fact, they think that by receiving training at the cost of the State they have created a sort of claim upon the State for service. One of the boys passed is a Khedu. He too, instead of utilizing his knowledge in the improvement of agriculture, left his father's profession and joined service as a common clerk. Thus the practical good of the special training is lost, and the object with which the class was started is defeated.

Public Works.

159. The total expenditure on public works, exclusive of such works executed by the Municipalities, during the year under review was Rs. 73,733 against Rs. 47,244 in the preceding year. It may be divided into the following heads:—

		Rs.
1.	Roads, communications, bridges, culverts ...	17,840
2.	New buildings and repairs to old ones	46,228
3.	Miscellaneous works...	9,665
	Total Rs....	73,733

160. Amongst the new buildings may be noted a house for the Chief Medical Officer of the State costing Rs. 10,100. This building is entirely of lime stone, coarsed masonry with pointed arches. It is located just outside the Hospital compound on the eastern bank of the river Gondali, and it adds much to the general appearance of the town.

161. New Police lines and quarters for the Fouzdar at Kolithad and school buildings at Varjang-Jalia and Khirasra are also useful additions made during the year to the existing public works.

162. The planting of road-side trees continues to receive attention, and a sum of Rs. 1,360 was spent during the year under this head, and 171 new trees were planted.

163. The following are the principal works executed and the amount spent on each during the year under review :—

		Rs.
1.	Road repairs	10,499
2.	Adding one arch to the culvert near Jetalsar	1,009
3.	Do. to the culvert near Police lines at Gondal...	1,168
4.	Re-metalling 3 miles of the Dhoraji road	1,792
5.	Constructing a new road from Paneli to Railway Station... ...	520
6.	Constructing a Villa for the Chief Medical Officer (part expenditure during this year)	4,840
7.	Constructing Police lines and quarters for the Fouzdar at Kolithad.	3,506
8.	A school house at Varjang-Jalia	1,128
9.	Additions to the school building at Moti-Marad	762
10.	Additions to the Huzur Bungalow	4,198
11.	Boiler and Engine shed and a water reservoir in the Huzur Bungalow compound	4,013
12.	A Bullock shed in do.	1,283
13.	Additions to the Villa of the Superintendent of Private Establishment	1,138
14.	Reconstructing the Navlakha terrace	1,114
15.	Do. of a retaining wall of do.	473
16.	Additions to the Khangi Department Treasury	906
17.	Repairs to the town wall of Dhoraji	1,164
18.	Repairs to public buildings	8,055
19.	Digging a gutter to divert the waters of a Nullah at Upleta ...	975
20.	Iron railing to the steps near the river at Gondal	550

Railways.

Dhasa-Porbandar Line.

164. This year the Railway has done a very good business, owing to the exceptionally good out-turn of cotton, and returned a profit of Rs. 4·15 per cent. on the capital outlay. But against this is to be debited a heavy loss caused by the abnormally heavy fall of rain in the second week of June 1893, which washed away a portion of the Porbandar Section from mile 123 to 132. The cost of repairing the damages to the embankment and bridges has been estimated at Rs. 80,000. To this may be added the cost of heavy repairs to the road which runs almost parallel to the Railway, and which suffered badly owing to the want of sufficient water-ways on the Railway. Perhaps the damage both to the Railway and the road would have been averted to a great extent if water-ways were properly provided for on the former.

165. The B. G. J. P. Railway, of which the Dhasá-Porbandar Line forms a part, is worked on a "Combined System" based upon what is called the "Dhoraji Agreement." This Agreement is defective and has not proved satisfactory, inasmuch as the various Proprietors of the Sectional Lines, somehow or other happen to entertain an honest belief that their interests suffer by the existing arrangement. The agreement comes to a close shortly and the Proprietary States will doubtless, devise some scheme for the better protection of their interests which are now so conflicting.

166. The following table shows the Gondal's share of the capital outlay on Railways, the net earnings and the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay from the opening of the Bhaunagar-Gondal Railway to the close of the year 1893 :—

	Capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to Capital outlay.	
	Rs.	Rs.		
Up to June 1881	23,24,597	47,472	2·04	
July to December 1881	23,78,197	—17,398	—0·74	
				1·30
1st half 1882	25,24,359	1,11,051	4·40	
2nd do.	25,73,744	—2,606	—0·10	
				4·30
1st half 1883	26,16,394	86,557	3·31	
2nd do.	26,45,617	3,785	0·14	
				3·45
1st half 1884	27,12,817	1,16,560	4·29	
2nd do.	27,46,890	24,535	0·89	
				5·18
1st half 1885	28,06,312	96,023	3·42	
2nd do.	28,84,007	7,784	0·27	
				3·69
1st half 1886	29,45,726	73,004	2·48	
2nd do.	29,53,087	29,061	0·98	
				3·46
1st half 1887	30,00,454	85,361	2·84	
2nd do.	29,93,399	17,145	0·58	
				3·42
1st half 1888	29,58,973	1,00,637	3·40	
2nd do.	29,34,026	40,763	1·42	
				4·82
For the year 1889	44,84,986	1,65,591	3·69	
				3·69
1st half 1890	46,10,604	90,815	1·96	
2nd do.	46,85,677	34,464	0·73	
				2·69
1st half 1891	47,11,304	89,988	1·91	
2nd do.	47,40,406	2,354	0·04	
				1·95
1st half 1892	47,10,011	19,451	0·41	
2nd do.	47,54,330	23,129	0·48	
				0·89
1st half 1893	47,56,924	1,62,087	3·40	
2nd do.	47,27,370	35,366	0·75	
				4·15
	47,27,370			
Outlay up to December, 1893 on the Jetalsar-Rajkot Line.	5,47,243			
Total Rs...	52,74,613			

Dhoraji Porbandar Section.

167. The traffic on this Section, during the year under report, has improved in proportion to the unusually good business done on the whole line. But on the whole, financially speaking it is a failure, as will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Working expenses.	Earnings.	Deficit.	Surplus.	Percentage of net earnings to Capital outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
890	1,65,851	1,45,087	20,764	...	.....
1891	1,41,256	1,33,114	8,142	...	.....
1892	1,28,839	1,30,187	...	1,348	0·03
1893	1,58,419	1,72,815	...	14,396	0·39

Jetalsar-Rajkot Section.

168. In this Railway, Gondal owns a six Anna or $\frac{6}{16}$th share. It is a new line opened on the 12th April 1893, and has stood a "very severe test" during the extraordinary heavy fall of rain in June last, when the other two lines, *viz.*, Junagad-Verawal and Dhoraji-Porbandar Sections suffered so badly. In point of traffic too this line bids fair as will be seen from the subjoined table :—

	Capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to Capital outlay.
1st half 1893	4,89,368	6,191	1·26
2nd do. do.	5,47,243	13,356	2·44
			3·70

Medical Relief, Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number of Institutions.

169. There are two Hospitals, (one at Gondal and one at Dhoraji) three Dispensaries at Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai respectively, and a Travelling Dispensary.

170. During the year the long felt want of suitable quarters for the Chief Medical Officer at Gondal was supplied by the erection of a splendid house just outside the Hospital compound on the bank of the river at a cost of Rs. 10,100, and an operation and surgical room is under construction as an addition to the Gondal Hospital.

Annual Inspection.

171. The Chief Medical Officer in charge of the Gondal Hospital paid his annual visit to the Hospital at Dhoraji and the Dispensaries at Upleta and Bhayawadar, and submitted the result of his inspection to the Huzur.

172. The prevailing diseases were intestinal worms, malarial fevers, skin diseases, digestive affections and respiratory affections.

Prevailing diseases.

173. The following table shows the number of in-door and out-door patients and the cost of Establishment and maintenance of the medical institutions during the year under report :—

Number patients and cost E tablisshment, &c.

No	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated				Cost of Establishment.	Cost of Medicines.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total cost of maintenance
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Daily average.				
1	Gondal Hospital ... s	902	11,597	12,499	162·5	4,229	1,255	1,530	7,014
2	Fergusron Hospital at Dhoaji	351	22,746	23,097	196·3	2,402	1,095	1,255	4,752
3	Upleta Dispensary ...	25	9,526	9,551	67·9	1,388	460	149	1,997
4	Bhayawadar do. ...	17	6,511	6,528	61·07	967	258	83	1,308
5	Sarsai Dispensary ...	8	4,057	4,065	33·6	865	185	114	1,164
6	Travelling Dispensary	...	4,192	4,192	32·9	744	163	81	988
	Total....	1,303	58,629	59,932	554·27	10,595	3,416	3,212	17,223

174. The Hospital at the important town of Dhoraji ranks, as usual, first in point of the number of patients treated there, it being 23,097 out of the total number of 59,932. The latter consisted of 1,303 indoor and 58,629 outdoor patients as contrasted with 1,329 and 56,573 respectively (total 57,902) last year. While this shows an increase of 2,030 patients, the daily average attendance shows a decrease of 127·42, it being 554·27 during the year against 681·69 in the preceding one.

175. Of the total number of patients treated 24,903 or 41·55 per cent. were men, 11,731 or 19·58 per cent. were women, and 23,298 or 38·87 per cent. were children, as contrasted with 23,877 or 41·24, 11,190 or 19·33 and 22,835 or 39·43 per cents., respectively, in the preceding year. Distributed according, lo races and castes, the patients were 37,035 Hindus, 21,697 Mussalmans, 106 Parsis, 1 European, 135 Native Christians and 958 other castes, against 36,594, 20,111, 128, 7, 198 and 816 respectively in the previous year.

176. Of the in-door patients 928 were cured, 183 relieved, 122 discharged otherwise and 22 died. The percentage of death was 1·6 against 1·7 in the previous year. The total number of beds available for in-door patients were 101.

177. Small-pox and cholera were absent during the year. Measles prevailed during the year on a moderate scale and gave 14 cases. Dysentery contributed 763 cases or

Diseases treated.

1·2 per cent. to the total treated, against 1,062 or 1·8 per cent. in the previous year. Malarial fevers gave as usual a large number: of this disease, there were 7,889 or 13·2 per cent. to the total treated, against 8,368 or 14·4 per cent. in the previous year. Of these 12 per cent. were treated, in Gondal, 15·7 in Dhoraji, 11 in Upleta, 8·8 in Bhayawadar, 17·9 in Sarsai and 8·9 in the Travelling Dispensary, against 14·8, 15·6, 11·6, 11·6, 18·9, and 13·5 respectively in 1892-93. Venereal affections gave 674 or 1·1 per cent. to the total treated against 1,003 or 1·7 per cent. in the previous year. Worms contributed 11,875 or 19·8 per cent. of the total treated as compared with 11,445 or 19·7 per cent. in the former year. In Gondal they numbered 1,590 or 12·7 per cent., to total treated, in Dhoraji 5,642 or 24·4 per cent., in Upleta 2,289 or 23·9 per cent., in Bhayawadar 1,174 or 17·9 per cent., in Sarsai 255 or 6·2 per cent. and in Travelling Dispensary 925 or 22 per cent. There were 21 cases of leprosy or 7 more than in 1892-93. Diseases of the eye and the ear gave 5,429 and 1,942 or 9 and 3·2 per cent. of the total treated against 5,099 and 1,900 or 8·8 and 3·2 respectively in 1892-93. Skin diseases numbered 12,867 cases or 21·1 per cent. to the total treated as compared with 13,409 of 23·1 per cent. in 1892-93. In Gondal the percentage of total treated was 16, Dhoraji 20·4, Upleta 24·4, Bhayawadar 22·3, Sarsai 27·6 and in Travelling Dispensary 29·2 against 17·5, 23·5, 26·9, 24·3, 26·2 and 24·6 respectively in 1892-93. Rheumatic affections contributed 1,814 cases or 3 per cent. of the total treated as contrasted with 1,673 or 2·8 per cent. in the preceding year. There were 1,598 cases of diarrhœa against 1,718 or 120 less than in the year 1892-93.

Major and Minor operations.

178. The following table shows the Major and Minor operations performed during the year under review as contrasted with the preceding one :—

	1892-93.			1893-1894.		
	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.
Gondal Hospital	90	716	806	89	599	688
Fergusson Hospital at Dhoraji	54	697	751	58	836	894
Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai Dispensaries and the Travelling Doctor	5	358	363	1	368	369
Total...	149	1,771	1,920	148	1,803	1,951

179. At the close of the year preceding the one under report there remained, under treatment, 3 cases which had been operated on, and 148 operations were performed during the year, giving a total of 151 against 149 in the previous year. Of these 134 were cured, 10 relieved, one ended fatally and 6 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The percentage of death to the total operations performed was the same as last year *viz.*,·6.

180. The temperature registered during the year at the Gondal Hospital varied between 57° and 101°, at the Dhoraji Hospital between 59° and 97°, and at the Dispensaries at Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai between 53° and 105°, 66° and 95° and 50° and 104°, respectively.

Decennial Statement.

181. The following table shows the progress made in the Medical Department of this State during the past ten years, *viz.*, from 1884-85 to 1893-94.

Years.	Patients treated.				Daily average.	Operations performed.			Cost of Establishment, &c.
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.		Major.	Minor.	Total.	
									Rs.
1884-85	17,608	6,297	13,695	37,600	642·1	107	988	1,095	13,223
1885-86	20,564	8,188	16,888	45,633	731·4	105	1,619	1,724	15,826
1886-87	21,948	9,925	20,613	52,486	703·1	61	2,072	2,133	17,037
1887-88	23,003	11,026	21,999	56,028	728·	88	1,822	1,910	17,944
1888-89	22,132	10,232	19,731	52,095	692·6	88	1,920	2,008	17,826
1889-90	23,249	10,266	21,298	54,813	715·	86	1,600	1,686	18,033
1890-91	21,130	9,666	19,118	49,914	555·4	119	1,347	1,466	17,975
1891-92	22,792	11,041	22,335	56,168	638·8	131	1,567	1,698	15,446
1892-93	23,877	11,190	22,835	57,902	681·6	149	1,771	1,920	16,355
1893-94	24,903	11,731	23,298	59,932	554·2	148	1,803	1,951	17,222

182. The above figures show a steady increase in the number of patients treated during the first 4 years, then a decrease in the 5th, 6th, and 7th year in comparison with the figures arrived at in the 4th year, and again a steady rise during the last three years. The total number of patients treated during 1893-94, the last year of the decade, was 59,932, against 37,600 in 1884-85, the first year of the decade, showing an increase of 22,332. This testifies to the popularity of the institutions and the confidence the people have in the modern science of medicine in the advancement of which His Highness the Thakor Saheb takes so much personal interest.

The Travelling Doctor.

183. The appointment of this officer was created during the past decade (in 1885-86) for the benefit of the poor villagers who live away from the towns where there are medical institutions.

184. During the year this officer visited 74 villages and travelled 455 miles, against 26 villages and 188 miles in the previous year. This improvement, brought about by the remarks made against his work last year, is

satisfactory. The total number of patients treated by him during the year shows also a marked improvement, it being 4,192, against 2,672 last year. Of the former 1,690 were men, 811 women, and 1,691 children, against 1,212, 462, and 998 respectively last year. The daily average during the year was 32·9 against 35·3 last year.

Vaccination.

185. The following table shows the number of vaccinations performed and the result thereof during the year under report as contrasted with the previous one. This Statement has been received from the Medical Officer, Kathiawar Political Agency, under whose supervision the vaccination work is done, and it speaks for itself.

Year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.							Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
	Primary.			Re-vaccination.			Grand Total.	Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	In Primary.	In Re-vaccination.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 6 years.	Total of all ages.				
1893-94	3,821	2,767	5,588	14	9	23	5,611	*5,645	4,342	920	5,273	23	12	93·41	52·17
1892-93	2,731	2,752	5,483	52	20	72	5,555	5,501	4,010	1,001	5,031	72	21	91·75	29·16
Increase	90	15	105	...	...	...	56	144	332	...	242	...	...	1·66	23·1
Decrease	...	...	...	38	11	49	...	...	...	81	...	49	9	...	...

* Including Secondary operations.

Births and Deaths.

186. During the year 6,782 births (3,494 males and 3,288 females) and 3,581 deaths (1,872 males and 1,709 females) were reported, against 5,413 births and 4,249 deaths during the previous year. Of the total births there were 5,131 Hindus, 1,204 Mussalmans and 447 other castes, and of the total deaths there were 2,825 Hindus, 523 Mussalmans and 233 other castes. The ratio of births per 1,000 of population was 42·11, and that of deaths was 22·23.

The Bái Sáheb Bá Asylum and Orphanage.

187. The creation of this Institution goes to the credit of the past pecade. It was started in the year 1886 and is pronounced by visitors to be a real blessing to the old and infirm for whose benefit it has been established. In the year 1888 a ward was added at a cost of Rs. 1,000 to meet the want of accommodation for the low-caste people. The total cost of the buildings is Rs. 17,539. The average attendance of the inmates has risen from 19·84 in 1886 to 54·66 in the year under report.

188. The following Table shows the number of inmates maintained during the year as contrasted with the preceding one :—

Year.	Remained at the end of the last year.				Admitted during the year under report.				Total.				Left.				Died.				Remaining.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males	Females.	Children.	Total.
1893-94 ...	35	10	5	50	93	14	7	114	128	24	12	164	97	9	7	113	3	1	...	4	28	14	5	47
1892-93 ...	36	5	3	44	53	15	6	74	89	20	9	118	48	10	4	62	6	...	...	6	35	10	5	50
Increase ...	...	5	2	6	40	..	1	40	39	4	3	46	49	...	3	51	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
Decrease ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	3	.	...	2	7	..	...	3

189. More than half the number of inmates are totally blind. The percentage during the year, of blind, lame, old and infirm and orphans were 66·46, 14·63, 10·97, and 7·72 respectively, as compared with 72·87, 13·56, 8·5 and 5·09 in the previous year.

190. According to caste and races the Hindus gave a percentage of 85·19, Mussalmans 8·51 and low-caste 6·39 against 79·83, 13·57 and 6·55 respectively last year.

191. Of the total number according to localities, 30 were from Gondal, 74 from other States of Kathiawar, 18 from Gujarat and 42 from Northern India and other places.

192. The general health of the inmates was good. There were four deaths during the year against 6 in the previous one. The percentage of deaths to the total number was 2·44 against 5·08 during the last year.

193. The expenses of maintaining the Institution, during the year of report, were Rs. 3,096-14-10 against Rs. 2,704-3-6 in the previous year.

Education.

194. The following Statement shows the number and description of schools and other particulars connected therewith for the year under report as contrasted with the preceding one :—

Schools.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March 1893.	Average daily attendance.	Fee receipts.	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March 1894.	Average daily attendance.	Fee receipts.
				Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	2	211	151	587 12 0	2	191	154	643 4 0
Vernacular Schools	38	3,288	2,496	2,346 1 0	38	3,447	2,603	2,418 8 0
Sanskrit Pathshalas	4	145	83	.....	4	130	87	.....
Urdu School	1	138	88	1 4 0	1	161	106	0 4 0
Vernacular Night School	1	21	11	.....	1	21	11	.....
Vernacular Girls' Schools	4	375	210	.....	4	370	214	.....
* Private Night Schools	24	410	212	.....	24	413	223	.....
* Private Vernacular Girls' School	1	21	13	.....	1	23	13	.....
Registered Indigenous School	1	84	92	170 0 0	1	105	74	164 14 0
Total	76	4,693	3,356	3,105 1 0	76	4,861	3,485	3,226 14 0

* By "Private Schools" are meant those which are not under the direct control of the Educational Inspector.

195. The above figures show that the number of schools during the year was the same as last, while the number of pupils has risen from 4,693 to 4,861 the average attendance from 3,356 to 3,485 and the fee receipts from Rs. 3,105-1-0 to Rs. 3,226-14-0.

196. The Total expenditure under this head during the year wa Rs. 31,300 against Rs. 23,780* last year. The increase is due to increased payment on account of school-master's pension contribution and to certain transfer entry adjustments ,&c.

197. The following scholarships awarded by the State were held by the students as under at the close of the year :—

1 of Rs. 20 per month at the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

1 of Rs. 15 per month at the Agricultural College, Poona.

2 of Rs. 5 each per month at the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot.

3 of Rs. 10 each per month at the Railway Workshops, Ghadechi.

6 of the total value of Rs. 33 per month at the Rajkot High School.

9 of the total value of Rs. 30 per month at the Anglo-Vernacular School, Gondal.

6 of the total value of Rs. 12-8-0 per month at the other schools of this State.

23 Grants-in-aid of the total value of Rs. 39-8-0 per month.

3 Special scholarships of Rs. 10 each per month, 2 at the Rajkot High School and one at St. Xavier's School in Bombay.

198 The Girls' School at Gondal, which continues to flourish, has found in Bái Shri Bonjibá Sáheb a sympathetic benefactress, and has gratefully accepted from her the munificent gift of Rs. 2,500, the interest of which will be applied every year to the award of prizes bearing the donor's name. This liberal donation is referred to in the Introductory Chapter.

The Bháyáti Court.

199. This court was established during the past decade (in the year 1885) for the despatch of business in connection with Girás cases between Bháyát and Mulgirasias and the State.

200. At the close of the year 1892-93 there was a balance of 14 case, to which one was added during the year, making a total of 15. Of these 5 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 10 cases. Of the 5 cases disposed of 3 were in the favor of Girasias and 2 in that of the State. One of these related to land dispute and 4 to miscellaneous *haks* or rights.

* In the last report Rs. 25,152 were shown as expenses, but according to the Treasury account the correct figure was Rs. 23,780.

The State Vakil's Department.

201. This important Department has undergone a great change during the past decade. The Vakils in attendance with the courts of the Political Agent, the Prant Officer and the Rajasthanik *Sabha* have been withdrawn and a Karkun only retained in the Prant Court. This change has thrown an additional work upon the State Vakil.

202. The following table shows the Giras and other Political cases relating to this State disposed of during the year and pending at the close of it :—

Names of Courts.	Balance at the close of 1892-93.	New cases filed.	Disposed of.	Balance at the end of 1893-94
Political Agent's Court	3	.....	2	1
Prant Court	4	.....	.....	4
Rajasthanik Court	*20	10	9	21
Bombay Government	.....	8	5	3
Total ...	27	18	16	29

* Including 11 applications for review.

203. During the year one case relating to *Hak Patrak* of the newly created Bhayat Ravâji was settled amicably. This mode of settlement is most satisfactory to both parties, and it is being encouraged.

Literature and Press.

204. The local Printing Press is the private property of a resident of Gondal, and the only periodical paper printed in it is the Gondal Darbari Gazette which is issued by authority on the 1st of every month. All official forms and returns are printed in this Press at a fixed rate.

Horse Breeding.

205. This Department, during the past decade, was transferred to the Khangi Department. There were 39 horses and mares, 5 colts and fillies, 2 jack-asses and 1 mule bred in the Paddock. The latter was awarded a diploma (in lieu of the prize) at the Rajkot Horse Show held in November last.

Ginning Factories.

206. There is a Darbari ginning factory at Dhoraji, and a small one was newly started, during the year, at Gondal, by private enterprise. The former is doing a very profitable business, and realized Rs. 17,621 against Rs. 6,195 last year.

Official Tour.

207. The Revenue Commissioner visited and travelled into all the Máhals, examined Vahiwats and held personal enquiries where such were needed, and disposed of Ryats' complaints, as far as possible, on the spot.

Conclusion.

208. I cannot conclude this report without repeating my warmest thanks to all Heads of Departments and Offices for their hearty co-operation in the work of Administration, and it affords me great pleasure to bring to the notice of His Highness the Thakor Saheb the satisfaction they have given in the discharge of their respective duties.

BEZANJI MERWANJI,

Dewan, Gondal.

Camp Upletá, 15th May 1894.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

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SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

INTRODUCTION.

(*Area of the State*—1,024 *square miles*; *Population* (1891)—161,036; *Average Revenue—About Rs.* 15,00,000; *Tribute—Rs.* 1,10,721).

THE year under report is again one of continued progress for the State. It is rendered memorable by the celebration of the completion of sixty years of beneficent reign of the Queen-Empress for whom, it is needless to say, her numerous subjects in all parts of the globe cherish a strong personal attachment. The uuique occasion was fittingly celebrated in Gondal and its district towns. Their Highnesses the Thakor Saheb and the Rani Saheb, who were compelled to leave for Edinburgh at that juncture on account of the anxiety caused by the state of their eldest daughter's health, had the good fortune of witnessing and taking part in the loyal demonstrations. Not only did His Highness enjoy the glorious spectacle but was happy to participate in the distinctions that flowed from the Fountain of Honour on that remarkable occasion. The high order of G. C. I. E. was conferred on His Highness who is devoutly grateful to Her Majesty for honoring him with this distinguished token of her favour. The fact of his receiving the Insignia at the hands of Her Gracious Majesty herself at Balmoral has added greatly to his pleasure.

The Diamond Jubilee and its Honours.

2. When His Highness, with this conspicuous mark of Her Majesty's esteem, returned to Gondal, his subjects warmly congratulated him on the Railway platform. The people's address and his reply to it are given in the Appendix.

His Highness' return from England.

3. The Heir-apparent, Kumar Shree Bhojrajji, continues to prosecute his studies at Eton College, Windsor, where he is reported to be "one of the ablest and quite the quickest in his Division." His Highness' second son Kumar Shree Bhupatsinhjee is doing very well at Cargilfield, near Edinburgh. He was at the top of his form in English last Term, and his Head Master calls his school-work "quite satisfactory." His eldest daughter, Bakunverba, is making satisfactory progress all round in the private school she attends in the Scottish Capital. A surgical operation had to be performed on her neck for the second time and it was this painful circumstance that had compelled their Highnesses to proceed at once to Scotland. Happily the neck has healed up, and it is to be hoped that it may not trouble her again.

Education of His Highness' children.

His Highness' cousin.

4. His Highness' cousin, Jareja Bhavsinhji, pursues his medical studies at the Edinburgh University where he has yet to shine out as a diligent and industrious student.

The Grasia College at Gondal.

5. The Grasia College Building is now all finished except the railing of the gallery and the paintings of the walls in the central hall. The Principal's Bungalow in the close vicinage of the College is also nearing completion. The College was opened on April 1st, 1897. The number of Grasia boys in residence at the end of December last was 27, surely an encouraging number to begin with. Of these, 18 boys belong to Gondal and the rest come from other Talukas. Gondal students have of course the first claim of accommodation, but for the present there is room for other students from any part of the Province. It appears from the Principal's report that some of the boys who, when admitted, did not know any English, are now working successfully with boys who had been studying for upwards of a year in the other schools before joining the College. Science is taught by the Principal himself and the chemistry room is fitted as a lecture theatre. Physical training receives as much attention as mental training. Cricket is played every day and almost all the boys are keen on the game. A Drill Sergeant who holds a first class certificate from the Poona Gymnasium has been permanently attached to the College staff to teach drill and gymnastics. Indian clubs and some other native games have been introduced and a Gymnasium has been started. The general health of the boys is reported to be excellent and is looked after by the Chief Medical Officer. There are two Dormitories, one in each wing flanking the main building, and are under the supervision of House-Masters. The kitchen arrangement seems to work very well. At first Brahmin cooks were appointed, but as it was found difficult to exercise proper supervision over the kitchen arrangements, they were superseded by Khavas cooks.

The High School classes attached to the College contain 29 boys. At the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University held in November last 19 boys were presented and 12 passed. The result is highly encouraging for the first year. Mr. Moor and his staff deserve credit for it. During the past year the Principal has worked with unremitting energy and attention and he may be congratulated on the excellent order that reigns throughout the institution.

Encouragement to deserving Bhayats and Grasias.

6. His Highness, by founding the Grasia College, has evinced his anxious solicitude for the educational well-being of Jagirdars or small landholders. These people do not lack natural abilities, but are rather slow to take advantage of the blessings of education placed within their reach. Every endeavour is being made to rouse them and bring them up in a line with other communities. His Highness is always ready to set his hall mark of appreciation upon any one of them who by dint of industry and desire for the pursuit of knowledge proves his worth. His Highness' own cousin, Jareja Balsinhji, who has been educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and who has acquired some practical experience in the line, is appointed head of the

Forest Department. Another young Grasia gentleman, Mr. Meruji Dosaji, who has successfully passed the examinations for the B.A. degree and completed the LL.B. course of the Bombay University, has been appointed probationary Munsiff of Gondal. It is to be hoped that such a recognition of merit on the part of the Darbar will stimulate other Grasia youths to the imitation of Mr. Meruji's example.

Expansion of the Gondal Middle-School.

7. The school-house for the English Middle School in the capital town having been found too small for the increasing number of pupils seeking admission, a sum of Rs. 52,000 has just been sanctioned for its expansion. Similar grants will soon have to be made for the extension or reconstruction of the various school-buildings. This is a sure index of the growing popularity of all the educational institutions in the State.

Money loans to traders.

8. As has been stated in the last year's report the State is always ready to extend its support to the revival of old trades and industries and the introduction of new ones. In furtherance of this object the Darbar has been pleased to lend money at a low rate of interest to deserving tradesmen of the State. These loans have already reached the round sum of Rs. 1,17,000, and may, it is hoped, tend to develop some of the local trades in due time.

Tramway in Gondal.

9. A resident of Gondal has offered to construct and work a Tramway line between the Railway Station and several places in the town. The Darbar has given him all reasonable facilities in this undertaking and granted him certain concessions including a loan of money without interest, as the laying of the line is calculated to render great help to public traffic and public convenience.

Scarcity.

10. There was no failure of harvest in this State during the year, but exportation of food grains consequent on famine and scarcity prevailing almost all over India, caused a general rise in the prices of cereals which approached famine level and pressed very heavily on the poorer classes of people in this State in common with other States in Kathiawar. The pinch began to make itself felt 3 months prior to the close of the last official year and lasted till within three months of the end of the year under review. With a view to mitigate the distress the Darbar opened relief works and otherwise helped the suffering people, while the charitably disposed Mahajans and Mussalman Jamat, both at Gondal and Dhoraji, supplied gratuitously raw grain and cooked food to the needy.

A fair idea as to what the relief works have cost may be gathered from the following summary :—

Amount spent on relief works (the daily average number of work-people employed on the same being 1,051)...	Rs. 53,429
Amount written off as difference between the cost and sale proceeds of grain supplied at reduced rate to poor classes of people.	Rs. 21,045

Grain compensation to lower paid State servants... ... ...Rs. 27,185

Remission of duty on grain imported from out-side Kathiawar ... ...Rs. 426

Besides the above a sum of Rs. 39,526 was given to cultivators as Tagavi advance, and recovery of land revenue to the amount of Rs. 20,273 was suspended, while the Darbari Rukas for loans given to cultivators for seeds amounted to Rs. 3,649.

Plague.

11. Consequent on the recrudescence of plague in Bombay and other places, precautionary measures against its importation into this State were adopted without any loss of time. Sanition of towns and villages was improved and strict observance of cleanliness was urged npon the people, amongst whom handbills containing hints on personal hygiene were freely distributed. Temporary sheds were erected and stores kept in readiness for opening, if necessary, Plague Hospitals, at a cost of Rs. 7,061, while a sum of Rs. 3,372 was expended on white-washing the Darbar buildings. Passengers arriving by Railway were examined by Medical Officers and their registers kept; those who came from infected places were segregated and detained for ten days in observation camps and pass-holders were kept under Medical Surveillance. Travellers coming by ordinary roads were subjected to similar checks. Disinfection of passengers and their luggage was carried out according to the method prescribed by Mr. E. H. Hankin. The result of all this was just as one could wish ; for although the plague broke out at Kutiana in the neighbourhood of our town of Upleta, the latter was able to keep off the monster from its doors and thus the territory of Gondal enjoyed perfect immunity from this detestable disease.

Sinking of new wells.

12. When the cash assessment system was introduced in place of the system of collecting rent from the cultivators in kind, they apprehended that the Darbar would cease to take any active or direct interest in the improvement of land, its occupancy right having been given to the ryot. In order to remove this wrong impression the Darbar has just published certain rules and notified to the ryot that advances, without interest, would be made to the needy husbandman for sinking and constructing new wells, which, in the absence of canals, are the only means of irrigation and add much to the total yield of crops.

Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy's appointment as Sheriff of Bombay.

13. The appointment of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy as Sheriff of Bombay is hailed with joy by the whole State, as Mr. Adamji is a highly respected and respectable native of Dhoraji. The people are naturally proud of the honour done to one of them, who by his liberality, and benevolence combined with his kind and affable manners, has endeared himself to every one with whom he has an opportunity of coming in contact. It is a matter of congratulation to all concerned that a distinguished native of Dhoraji has, by his industry and enterprise, risen to the rank of a leading citizen of the second city in the empire.

Sheth Gowindji Thakershi's benefaction.

14. The people of Bhayawadar are greatly indebted to Sheth Gowindji Thakershi of Bombay for his kindly constructing a *Bund* or causeway across the river Rupavati near the town. Mr. Gowindji is a rich and philanthropic gentleman and his interest in Bhayawadar rests on the fact of his having got some of his nearest relatives there. The Darbar takes this opportunity of fully appreciating the good thought of Mr. Gowindji who also wishes to lay out a garden for the recreation of the people.

The new Paddock.

15. Much attention is given by the State to the improvement of country-bred horses. A fine breeding stud has long since been established for the purpose. But as it is inconveniently situated a very extensive piece of land near the Railway Station has been reclaimed and made available for a Paddock. The railing alone round the new spacious Paddock compound has cost Rs. 68,189 and is entirely of local manufacture. Veterinary Captain Morgan, Superintendent of the Government Civil Veterinary Department, was at Gondal in March last, and we are thankful to him for offering some valuable suggestions for improving the breed. The stallions we possess are, remarks Captain Morgan, " without doubt two of the best horses in Kathiawar, and judging from the stock got by them, successful in every way." It is hoped that the new Paddock, when quite ready for use, will still better succeed in its object of rearing country-bred animals for which the Province has earned a world-wide reputation.

General Conditions and Resources.

Season and crops.

16. The rain-fall during the year was about the average, but compared with the previous year it was more by 5 inches and 70 cents, as will be seen from the marginal table giving rain-fall for the past 5 years. The season promised well, but the cotton crop, which looked so healthy in the beginning, suffered afterwards owing to appearance of insects, and the out-turn was less than expected. Locusts also appeared in some 50 villages of the State and marred the prospects of the season, the damage done by them amounting to about Rs. 47,000 in value of crops. The harvest however was fairly good, but owing to the prevalence of famine, last year, in other parts of the country, the prices of food grain continued to rule high till the new crops were brought into the market in December 1897, and the sufferings of the poorer classes of people during the interval were great. The Darbar however have done their duty by giving them relief as noticed in the Introduction of this Report, while the Mahajans and Mussalman Jamat also rendered help according to their means.

Year.	Rain-fall inches.
1893	34.11
1894	44.65
1895	17.91
1896	26.38
1897	32.8

Prices of cereals.

17. The following is a comparative table of prices of food grains during the past 3 years :—

Years.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Juar.	Rice (produce of the Country).	Gram.	Mag.	Udad.
	Pounds per Rupee.						
1895-96...	29¼	26	33	17¼	30½	29¼	24
1896-97...	20¼	19¾	24	16¼	19	17½	19¾
1897-98...	18¾	19¼	24	15½	18¾	19¾	22¼

Public Health.

18. The general health of the public was not satisfactory in spite of the absence of epidemic diseases of any kind. Malarial fevers and cough were the general complaints which the Chief Medical Officer of the State attributes to "peculiar atmospheric changes." The prevailing diseases were bowel complaints, respiratary affections, eye and ear diseases, skin diseases and rheumatic affections. Small-pox was also prevalent more or less in different parts of the State.

Manufacture.

19. The principal articles of manufacture are cotton fabric, gold embroidery, brass and copper utensils, wooden toys and woodwork turned on lathes and ivory and wooden bangles. The blankets of Dhoraji are well-known for their texture and durability.

Iron Foundry.

20. The proprietors of this Foundry have done very good business since the establishment of it 3 years ago, and made good profits. But sometime back the partners unfortunately quarrelled among themselves and resorted to the Law Court, practically closing the foundry. The Darbar, in consequence, have withdrawn the concessions made to the proprietors, and are negotiating with others for the re-establishment of the foundry.

Hand-loom Establishments.

21. There were 1614 cotton, 71 wool and 10 hemp and silk weaving hand-looms working during the year, against 1637, 61 and 13 respectively, in the previous year, showing a decrease of 23 in cotton and 3 in hemp and silk weaving looms, while an increase of 10 in wool hand-looms. The hand-loom fabrics, course though they are, have local reputation and are in much demand among the poorer classes.

Ginning Factories and Cotton Press.

22. The number of these factories remained unaltered during the last year. There were five ginning factories and one cotton Press. This industry suffered not a little owing to slackness of cotton trade in Bombay and elsewhere, and the out-turn was far from satisfactory. The same reason has put back the project for the construction of a Spinning and Weaving Mill at Gondal. This is unfortunate.

Exports and Imports.

23. The total value of exports during the year was Rs. 15,37,900, and imports Rs. 32,14,580, against Rs. 17,44,150 and Rs. 31,95,650 respectively last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,06,250 in exports and an increase of Rs. 18,930 in imports. The decline in export is noticeable chiefly in cotton, the value of which fell from Rs. 11,38,900 in last year to Rs. 8,81,000 during the year under review; the export value of oil also declined from Rs. 39,150 to Rs. 29,000, while that of food grain increased from Rs. 3,51,000 to Rs. 4,23,500. In imports there was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 6,200 in timber, Rs. 5,200 in spices, Rs. 45,000 in cotton fabric, Rs. 7,000 in precious metal, Rs. 77,000 in ordinary metal, and Rs. 5,000 in sugar; while there was an increase of Rs. 11,575 in woolen cloth, Rs. 1,21,500 in grain of all sorts, and Rs. 45,000 in Ghi (clarified butter).

Agriculture and Land Revenue.

24. The following table shows the total area of State and alienated villages including that of Mulgrasia villages with details of cultivated and uncultivated land :—

Total Area.	Deduct area of alienated and Mulgrasia villages.	Net area dealt with in this Chapter.	Cultivated.			Uucultivated.		
			Jiraet or dry crop.	Bagaet or irrigated crop.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Waste or not available for cultivation.	Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
6,46,361	1,79,598	4,66,763	2,94,931	36,340	3,31,271	7,318	1,28,174	1,35,492

The number of plough cattle or oxen during the year was 36,743 against 37,246 last year. The decrease is accounted for by an outbreak of cattle disease, which, though not of a Virulent type, caused some loss in the cattle.

Survey and Settlement.

25. The Vighoti or cash assessment system was first introduced 4 years ago in the Darbari Khalsa villages, and it was gradually extended to alienated and Grasia villages co-shared with the Darbar. The change was welcomed by the *Ryot*, in fact they asked for its extension, but the Grasias and Jiwaidars opposed it as an innovation not suited to their purpose, though they were none the worse for it in point of their share of the land revenue. The system though not the fairest, has, if carried out with consideration, certain advantages which outweigh the good parts of the old Bhagvatai system which, though fair in every way as far as distribution of produce between the landlord and tenants goes, is attended with inconvenience, annoyance and delay, the latter often resulting in serious losses to the *Ryot*.

26. The Survey operations continue under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner of the State, and a few more villages were brought under the Vighoti system during the year. Inspection of *Pahni Patraks*, correction of survey record, renewal of old survey maps &ca. are attended to by the survey establishment.

27. The following table shows the transfer of occupancy rights by way of sale and mortgage during the year as contrasted with the preceding one.

Year.	Transferred by sale.		Transferred by mortgage.		Total.		
	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
Samvat year 1952 *i. e.* A.D. 1895-96	5,190	1,918	1,053	1,427	6,243	3,345	9,588
Samvat year 1953 *i. e.* A.D. 1896-97.	2,826	1,549	1,393	2,224	4,219	3,773	7,992
Decrease.....	2,364	369	.....	.....	2,024	.....	1,596
Increase.....	.....	.....	340	797	.....	428	.....
						Net decrease...	1,596

28. The above figures show that the transfer by sale has diminished during the year by 2733 Acres as compared with last year, while that by mortgage has increased by 1,137 Acres, leaving a net decrease of 1,596 Acres; again the land thus transferred remained more in the hands of Khedus than non-Khedus.

Land Revenue.

29. The following table shows the realization of land revenue during the Samwat year 1953 as contrasted with that in Samwat year 1952 :—

——	Samwat year 1952, ending 5th November 1896.	Samvat year 1953, ending 26th October 1897.	Decrease.	Increase.
Vighoti villages.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vighoti or Cash Assessment... ...	6,86,497	8,04,952	...	1,18,455
Bhagvatai villages.				
Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind...	1,46,665	91,555	55,110	...
Vero or Cash Payment...	86,528	55,369	31,159	...
Miscellaneous.				
Sundry rates and taxes and other receipts	1,37,696	1,49,402	...	11,706
Total...	10,57,386	11,01,278	86,269	1,30,161
			Net increase..	43,892

30. The large variation in the revenue of the Vighoti villages and in that of the Bhagvatai villages is due to the transfer of some 27 villages from the latter to the former during the year of report.

31. The unrecovered revenue of the year under review amounted, in the case of Vighoti villages, to Rs. 47,881 and in that of Bhágvatái villages to Rs. 55,420, against Rs. 29,388 and Rs. 24,599 respectively of the previous year. The large arrears appertaining to the year of report is due to the suspension of recovery of land revenue noticed in the opening pages of this Report.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

32. The following table shows the gross revenue and expenditure for the Samvat year 1953 as contrasted with 1952.

Particulars.	Samvat year 1952, ending 5th November 1896.	Samvat year 1953, ending 25th October 1897.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue.		
From all sources excluding Railways	14,64,138	15,74,594
Railway Earnings (Gondal share of the B. G. J. P. Railway)...	1,93,005	2,03,725
Net Do. (Do. J. R. Railway)	29,621	30,788
Refund of Capital outlay &c. (B. G. J. P. Railway)	44,797	22,695
Do. (J. R. Railway)	1,611	.....
Total Rs.... ...	17,33,172	18,31,802
Gross Expenditure.		
Under all heads, excluding Railways.	11,79,744	12,39,472
Gondal's share of Railway Expenditure	6,170	47,638
Total Rs.	11,85,914	12,87,110

33. The increase in gross revenue is mainly accounted for by the sale of a Darbari Utárá at Rajkot which realized Rs. 48,000 while increase in gross expenditure is due principally to the payments on account of relief works and grain compensation to lower paid officials to the amount of Rs. 53,109 and Rs. 34,017 respectively.

Irrigation.

34. Wells are the only means of irrigation in this State. The number of wells was stated to be 3,367 in the last year's Report. To this the Revenue Commissioner adds 193 wells situate in certain Bhayat and Mulgrasia villages omitted to be entered in that year's report. The actual number of wells therefore at the close of the last year stood at 3,560, and 114 new wells were sunk and constructed during the year under review, making a total of 3,674 wells. The land irrigated from the old wells was 73,078 Vighas and the new wells added to it 1,575 Vighas. The total area under irrigation at the close of the year under review was therefore 74,653 Vighas.

Sugar-cane cultivation.

35. There were 100 sugar-cane fields at the close of the last year and 27 were added during the year of Report, making a total of 127. The increase of this cultivation is attributed to decline in the price of cotton and a rise in that of molasses produced from the sugar-cane juice.

Protection.

36. This is the fourth year of the administration of the Police by its Superintendent Mr. Pherozshah Manekji whose services are lent to this State by the Agency. The Police under him is making progress and showing considerable signs of improvement in the suppression and detection of crimes.

37. Mr. Devising Bhimsing, the First Inspector of Police, having been superannuated retired on pension from the service of the State and was succeeded by the second Inspector Mr. Manishanker Vishwanath on probation, the vacancy caused by his promotion being fillted up by Mr. Manishanker Narbheshanker who was raised on probation from the post of First Grade Chief Constable to the rank of Inspector of Police. The place of First Grade Chief Constable of Police being thus rendered vacant is awaiting appointment by a suitable man. Dafedar Asaji who rendered important services in the detection and destruction of the two out-laws who were out against the State was made a third Inspector of Police, and was placed in charge of the detective Branch.

38. Reference was made in last year's report to Amarji, a notorious Garasia of Charelia, who had gone into out-lawry against the State and committed several excesses. Being naturally of a criminal turn of mind, he had from his early youth associated himself with the Badmashes and was well acquainted with the hilly fastnesses, and other hiding places, in the country around, that afford shelter to dacoits and out-laws. In the late Sindhi out-lawry which disturbed the peace and tranquillity of this Province for over two years, Amarji had taken part in attacking and plundering villages. He eventually surrendered himself to the Darbar and was tried, found guilty and sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment which he underwent in the Yarroda Jail. After the service of his term of imprisonment he was released and he came back to his native village of Charelia, where he quarrelled with a brother Garasia of the same place, named Bharoji, who was a member of a family who had taken part in procuring his

surrender at the time of the late Sindhi dacoity. Lying in wait for him behind a tree he shot Bharoji dead and then absconded. He was subsequently joined by his friend Rabari Gova Deva of Paneli and they together committed excesses in the country. As is customary with these people they carried away some Bans or hostages who were released after exacting ransoms from them, but in one case while they were hotly pursued by the Police, they killed a hostage. The Darbar lost no time in advertising substantial rewards for their capture and the Police worked hard to bring them to book and finally succeeded in their efforts. Early on the morning of the 6th October last, information was received at Bhayawadar by the Police Superintendent that the out-laws were in a Vonkla or a dry brook in the vicinity of Paneli. He immediately proceeded to the place with his men and found the men armed. In the encounter that took place both the out-laws were killed. The skill with which the malefactors were traced and accounted for reflects great credit on the Police Superintendent, Mr. Pherozshah Manekji, who is not a new hand in the art of detecting professional dacoits, having had considerable experience in this matter in the recent Miyana out-break on which occasion his services were specially recognized and appreciated by his superiors. Dafedar Asaji too is an old and experienced hand in the matter of tracing these dacoits and his qualifications have been borne ample testimony to on the occasion of the late Sindhi dacoities as well as of the Miyana out-break, by Mr. Souter, at present the Superintendent of Police for the Kathiawar Agency. Besides the large sum of Rs. 2,500 paid as reward to the informers, the State distributed sum of Rs. 1,000 as a reward to those who were conspicuous for their zeal and hard-work while on field service.

39. As to the detective branch of the Police, the following remarks are made by the Police Superintendent in his annual report:—

"Detective branch is a part of the Regular Police force and is being extended according to requirements. Appointment of an Inspector in that "branch was needed and therefore it was newly created during the year "with a salary of Rs. 100 (pay Rs. 80+20 horse allowance) and given to "Dafedar Asaji Dada of the Mounted Police who, though illiterate and "does not possess knowledge of law, possesses detective skill and is acquainted with dacoits and their haunts.

The promotion given to Dafedar Asaji is well deserved.

40. Mr. O'Conner, Police Superintendent of the Jamnagar State happened in January last to arrive in Gondal, and having expressed a desire to see the Police of this State, he was taken over the lines and shown them on the parade ground. He thus expressed his opinion of what he saw:—

"This morning amongst other places I visited your Jail, Police stores, "lines &ca. I saw your men on parade. I am of opinion that you deserve "well of the State for the degree of perfection to which the Gondal Police "have attained. They are a good body of men, of good physique and appearance of which any State may be proud. I believe they are not

"wanting in efficiency as Police Officers. From all I have seen, there is "ample evidence of the great liberality of this State towards its Police, "judging from its number, uniform, equipments &ca. &ca."

41. The total strength of the Regular Police Force stood at the close of the year of report as follows :—

Superintendent....	1.
Inspectors	4.
Chief Constables	8.
Mounted Police...	38.
Foot Police (consisting of 59 Head Constables and 489 Constables of all ranks)	548.
Total...	599.

42. Last year the total force was 598 showing an increase of 1—which is to be attributed to the additional appointment of an Inspector of Police during the year—their number being 4 this year against 3 last year. With this exception there was no change in the Regular Police force of the State. There were 2 temporary Constables employed at the Jail to serve as Warders, and their appointment is to remain in force until the Jailor supplied warders from the convicts in his charge, when their services will be dispensed with.

43. The undermentioned table represents the total strength of the Police force (exclusive of officers) both regular and irregular, the latter comprehending the Pasaitas or the Village Police and those supplied by the Bhayats, Mulgarasias and Jivaidars.

Class.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.
Regular or Stipendiary	38	548	586
Bhayati, Mulgarasia and Jivaidari	48	63	111
Pasaitas or village Police	40	608	648
Total...	126	1219	1345.

44. The number of Mounted and Foot Police furnished by the Bhayats Mulgarasias and Jiwaidars, as well as the Pasaitas or the Village Police remains the same as that for the last year, the only change being that 35 Rajagars from the number of Pasaitas are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department to prevent constant demands being made by the revenue officials on the Police Department for their services, and this arrangement, made as it is with the concurrence of both the departments and the approval of the Darbar, saves a good deal of correspondence and consequent annoyance and trouble which the previous system entailed. There were besides 132 temporary men employed as a

precautionary measure to guard against the incursions of the bandatti infesting the Province and disturbing its peace and tranquillity, the number of this temporary force remains unaltered during the year; the increase of 2 men in the force being utilized as mentioned before to serve as Warders.

45. There were altogether 165 Police Patels employed in the several towns and villages of the State, the number continuing the same as in the preceding year. Of these men 27 are employed wholly on Police duty, whilst the remaining 138 were placed in joint charge of the office of Revenue and Police Patel.

46. Properly speaking, reports the Police Superintendent, there is neither cavalry nor infantry in this State and the same remark may be made with regard to artillery, but men belonging to the Foot and Mounted Police are instructed in drill and discipline according to their requirements, the duty of instruction and of supervision being performed by the Head Quarter Inspector of Police, who does his work with the same zeal, ability and energy as heretofore. Twelve qualified men of the Foot Police are also detailed to do the work of saluting battery in which they receive constant instruction and practice. The men were also put to the annual course of musketry during the year.

47. The members of the Regular Police may be classified according to their caste and creed as under :—

1.	Parsi.
86.	Deshi Arabs and Makranis.
38.	Rajputs.
7.	Rabaris.
29.	Sindhis.
104.	Sipahis.
254.	Natives of Kathiawad.
82.	Pardeshis from Hindustan.
601.	

48. There were Rs. 621-11-0 distributed amongst the men as rewards and 86 good service tickets were given to them for good service rendered in the detection and prevention of crime as well being smart and tidy in appearance. Last year the sum distributed was Rs. 135, and the number of good service tickets given was 68; the increase is due to the special service rendered and heavy strain undergone by particular members of the Force in hunting the outlaws Amarji and Gowa. Over and above this sum a large amount was spent in the distribution of the rewards notified for the capture of these outlaws.

49. Pensions were awarded to 5 men and officers and gratuities to 2 during the year. The institution of pension has rendered the Police service attractive, and placed it on as sound a footing as possible.

50. As regards the Police lines the Superintendent remarks, "sufficient accommodation is not in existence in any of the Mahal towns and the buildings are not in a group as they should be, and consequently the expense of guards is heavy. The defect if remedied will save some Police men for employment in other Police work and prove beneficial to the public service as well as to the general discipline of the Force."

Every year some attempt is made to remove this defect, according as the finances of the State permit, and it is hoped that in course of time, the complaint will disappear altogether. The New Risala or Mounted Police lines at Gondal are approaching completion in the locality fixed for them, at some distance from the town in the east.

51. The Police school is making a fair progress, and the experiment has proved successful in improving the condition of those receiving instruction there. This coupled with the Gymnasium for physical exercise, which is also going on satisfactorily, has exercised a beneficial effect upon the body and mind of the men employed in the Regular Police Force.

52. The establishment of a workshop, says the Police Superintendent, "has proved very useful. Arms and equipments as well as articles of clothing are instantaneously repaired and kept in order. Muskets are also bronzed and kept smart and tidy."

53. In common with the Municipalities, and the Medical men, the Police had to take their share in the prevention of plague cases being imported from affected areas into the different parts of this State; this work was much heavier than that of the last year, and the additional burden was borne by them without grudge and grumble. Not only had they to work within the limits of this State but a party consisting of a non-commissioned officer, and 5 Constables was told off on duty along with a Medical officer of this State to take part in the plague operations at the observation Camp at the Wadhwan Civil Station, the entrance gate of Kathiawad towards the North-East corner of the Province.

Major O'Donnell, Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawad, speaks of the services rendered by them in the following terms:—

> "Now that I am bringing all matters connected with the Camp of observation at Wadhwan Camp to a conclusion, I take the opportunity of tendering you my sincere thanks for the very efficient help you sent us in your Hospital Assistant Mr. Joseph and party of Police. They were of the greatest assistance to us and it affords me much pleasure to inform you that the conduct of your men was excellent during the whole of their stay with us here."

54. The Punitive posts at MotiMárad and Charelia rendered necessary on account of the misconduct of the inhabitants of these two villages, have been continued during the year of report.

55. The total cost of the Regular Police during the Samwat year 1953 was Rs. 1,19,316 against Rs. 1,10,385 the year before showing an increase of

Rs. 8,931 which is partly due to the large sum of Rs. 3,000 paid as reward for the clue given for the capture of the outlaws Amarji and Gowa and partly to the cost of the temporary Police being entered for the whole year this year instead of for 8 months last year. The sum spent in the secret service for giving information of the whereabouts of the outlaws was also responsible to a degree for this increase. The cost given above does not include the Darbar Contribution to the clothing fund of Rs. 5,028. The above expenditure is set forth below under two principal heads :—

1. Regular Police of all rank and file ... ... Rs. 1,08,083.
2. Miscellaneous ... ... „ 11,233.

Total Rs....1,19,316.

56. The tabular statement given below exhibits and compares the working of the Police for the last two years :—

Offences reported.		Accused arrested.		Accused sent for trial.		Accused convicted.		Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.	
1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
325	297	439	540	439	481	206	213	232	259	46.9	39.4	46.9	44.28

57. The total number of cognizable offences reported to the Police during the year was 366. Of these 69 were struck off as false, leaving the number of true offences reported to be 297 against 325 for the previous year showing a decrease of 28 offences. The ratio per cent of accused convicted to accused arrested and of accused convicted to accused sent for trial are respectively 39.4 and 44.28 against 46.9 under both heads last year indicating a slight deterioration in the convictions obtained this year. The ratio of cases detected to true cases reported is much better this year being 75.4 against 68.6 the preceding year. Considering the scarcity prevailing in the year of report, the decrease in the number of crimes committed is satisfactory, and is principally owing to the relief works opened by the Darbar for the maintenance of the poor.

58. The under-mentioned table gives and compares cognizable offences investigated by the Police for the last two years :—

No.	Name of offence.	Year.	
		1896-97.	1897-98.
1	Murder.	6	6
2	Culpable Homicide	1	4
3	Attempt to Murder	1	2
4	Grievous Hurt	1	6
5	Hurt	17	10
6	Dacoity	0	0
7	Robbery	3	6
8	Theft by house-breaking...	65	51
9	Theft	127	135
10	Petty offences	104	77
	Total...	325	297

59. The above table shows that the number of murders was the same as last year, while most of other offences show an increase. There is some decrease in the offences of hurt, theft by house-breaking and petty crimes. There is a complete absence of dacoity and mail robbery during the year as in the preceding.

60. The proportion of crime (cognisable offences) to populatim was 0.18 per 100.

61. The statement given below compares the amount of property stolen with that recovered for the last two years :—

Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage.	
1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
6079 3 11	7,404 0 8	3,473 14 7	2,646 10 3	57.1	35.7

62. The percentage of property stolen to property recovered during the year is decidedly inferior this year to that for the preceding year, it being 35.7 this year against 57.1 the year before showing a decrease of 21.4.

63. The Police Superintendent in his annual report thus observes on the result obtained.

> "I regret to say that this result is so dissatisfactory, owing to four thefts in which property of the aggregate value of about Rs. 3,000 remained undetected at the close of the year; but endeavours are being made and it is hoped that they will be traced."

64. The year of report did not see any diminution in the number of murder cases, it being no less than 6 the same number as that recorded in the previous year.

Of these, two were cases of arsenical poisoning, the poison being administered in sweet-meat and liquid food. In one of these cases the complaint made showed that the deceased Mohji Jhaverchand, a Bania of Chuda, under the Jetpur Taluka, had lent money to the accused Jagdish Velji of Supedi under Gondal and that the latter with a view to non-payment of the debt, administered poison to the deceased in the sweet-meat he had given him to eat, with the result that Monji Jhaverchand died of its effects soon after. The remaining portion of the sweet-meat as well as the matter vomited were sent for examination to the Government Chemical Analyzer who detected traces of arsenic in the matter sent for analysis. The Police investigation showed that the deceased was a notorius robber who had given some stolen property to the accused for disposal, and that the latter with the object of appropriating the proceeds to himself administered the poison to him. The case was sent for preliminary inquiry to the Dhoráji First Class Magistrate who discharged the accused for want of proof to convict the accused of the offence committed.

The other was a case in which poison was administered in a mixture of milk, sugar and parched rice to a Fakir Dinasha who lived in a Musjid at Dhoráji. A boy named Pyarji brought the food under pretence of charity to the Fakir, who with two others Dost Mahomed, son of Kazi Badamiya of Dhoraji, and Sepoy Umar Haji partook of it, and they all died of its effects immediately after their removal to the Hospital. Chemical analysis discovered arsenic in the remaining portion of the food as well as in the vomitings of the deceased. The boy Pyarji when interrogated on the subject said that the dish was handed over to him by one Latib Abu with instructions that it should be given to the Fakir as one sent by Pira Vichi, a resident of Dhoraji. Latib was said to be a man of loose character and was suspected of having entertained ill-feelings towards the Fakir for remonstrating with him in his intrigues with women. He was arrested and committed to the Court of Sessions to take his trial there, but was acquitted of the charge laid against him for want of sufficient proof. The Police are dissatisfied with the result of the trial and against the order of acquittal, the Public Prosecutor has preferred an appeal which is awaiting disposal.

The third was a case in which a Kunbi of Vekari, who had gone to watch his field at night was found dead the following morning with the wounds on the head supposed to have been inflicted by means of a blunt instrument like that of

a stick. Suspicion pointed its finger to Vira Raghav and Govind Kachara as the perpetrators of the cruel deed. Vira was on bad terms with the deceased in consequence of the latter having, it is said, set fire to his house by way of retaliation on the accused, who had committed mischief by grazing his cattle in the field of the deceased. Govind on the other hand was at enmity with the deceased on account of the latter being in illicit intimacy with the wife of the former. Both Vira and Govind had thus reason to commit the murderous assault and they committed the crime with the assistance of a Koli Khima Kana, who was in the service of Govind. Vira Raghav was pardoned, and the other two were committed to stand their trial at the Court of Sessions, where they were acquitted and discharged for want of sufficient corroboration of the testimony of the accomplice.

In the fourth case, two Yachaks or mendicants of Sultanpur by name Hada Naga and Vira Dana, who were going in company of each other to Thana-Devli, a village not far from Sultanpur, had a quarrel on the way for a share in the fees received by them from their Yajamans or hosts for the performance of religious ceremonies. From words they came to blows, and in the fight that ensued Vira Dana with a knife he had with him inflicted on the chest of Hada Naga, a wound which proved fatal. Vira who had absconded, was subsequently arrested and brought to trial, with the result that he was convicted and sentenced to life-imprisonment by the Court of Sessions by which he was tried.

The fifth case was the murder of his wife Janu by a Khavas named Kana Ladhu on account of the former's refusal to come and live with him. The accused was a resident of Malanka under Junagadh and his wife had left him and was living with her mother at Bhankh a village under Gondal. Being unsuceessful in his attempt to induce the deceased to return to him, he once came to Bhankh, and putting up with a Garasia of the place, he entreated his mother-in-law to allow his wife to go with him, but to no purpose. He then seized an opportunity to follow his wife outside the village where she was going to gather fuel in company with two girls of the village. He first asked her to return to him, but when she refused to do so without her mother's permission, he wounded her in the presence of her companions with the sword he had stealthily carried with him from the house of the Garasia he had put up at, and then absconded. Janu was removed to the dispensary at Bháyáwadar where she died of the wounds received. The Police had some difficulty in tracing the murderer. He was arrested at a village under Chamardi Thana outside the jurisdictional limits of this state, a prima facie case is made out for his extradition, and as soon as he is surrendered, he will be placed on his trial for the crime committed by him.

The last and the sixth case was that of the murder of a Bania boy of Gondal aged 14 who was found missing on the 27th December last, and his corpse was found floating on the river Gondali four days afterwards. Medical examination showed that death was caused by the stoppage of respiration. The deceased was an Assistant Teacher in the Vernacular School at Gondal, and is said to have left home at night in order to give tuition to one of his pupils, but

he did not return home from his mission. A superstitious belief has prevailed amongst the Bania community of Gondal that Khojas consider it meritorious to shed the blood of an infidel, and offer it to their Pir, and that the deceased was killed for this purpose by a member of this community. The inquest report however shows that there were no marks of violence on the body, and thus there was no ground for entertaining this suspicion. The Police have not yet succeeded in tracing the murderer, and so far as the investigation goes, there seems to have been no reason for any body to bring about the murder of the deceased.

65. There were four cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder during the year, two of them having arisen from wounds inflicted by thieves who had gone to steal the crops standing in the field of the deceased, who survived the injuries for a time but afterwards succumbed to them and died. The third was the result of a scuffle that ensued in consequence of the deceased carrying away to the village Pound the cattle of the aecused which had done damage to his crops. The deceased survived the injuries received on the head for 8 days and then died of its effects.

In the fourth case a Sindhi woman in the keeping of one Hasam Abharam of Gondal, was suspected by the latter of intriguing with another man, a Luwana of Bhojapará under Gondal. He therefore scolded her and gave her a push in anger by which she fell on the corner of a box lying in the house, the result being a rupture of the spleen which led to her instataneous death.

In one of these cases, conviction was had whilst in the other the accused was acquitted and discharged, the remaining two cases being under remand for trial.

66. Nothing worth noticing has occurred at the anuual fairs held at Ganod in honour of a Mahomedan Pir or saint and at Osam Hill in honour of a Devi or Goddess. The Holi and the Mohorrum festivals too passed off quietly this year without the occurrence of any incident worthy of record.

Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

67. This section relates to Civil and Criminal Justice administered by the several Courts of this State, and represents the work done by them.

68. The number and designation of the various Courts falling within the scope of this section are given below :—

1. Huzur Court.
1. Sar Nyayadhish Court.
3. Munsiffs' Courts.
2. Thandars' Courts.
4. Third class Magistrates' Courts.

69. The Huzur Court is the highest tribunal of Civil and Criminal Justice exercising, as it does, the powers of a Court of appeal, revision, and super-

intendence over all the Courts of this State, both Civil and Criminal. In Criminal cases, it hears appeals from the original decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish and in Civil suits it entertains appeals from the original as well as appellate decrees of the Sar Nyayadhish. In short it exercises jurisdiction and performs functions similar to those of the High Courts in British India.

70. The Sar Nyayadhish exercises, subject to certain limitations, the jurisdiction of a Court of Sessions in Criminal cases committed to his Court by the First Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoráji, on whom are conferred the powers of commitment. He is invested with the maximum powers of passing sentences of seven years' imprisonment and fine of ₹s. 3000. Any sentence in excess of this limit if deemed proper to be passed by him is subject to the confirmation of the Huzur Court. The pecuniary jurisdiction of his Court extends to hearing original suits of the value of ₹s. 3000, and upwards upto ₹s. 10,000. Any suit beyond this limit is heard and tried by him with the permission of the Huzur Court. He entertains appeals from the convictions and sentences passed by all classes of Magistrates in Criminal cases, and is also authorized to hear appeals against the Civil decrees passed by the Munsiffs and the Thandars.

71. The Munsiffs of Gondal and Dhoráji are First Class Magistrates invested with the powers of passing sentences not exceeding two years' imprisonment and fine of ₹s. 1000. They are also subordinate Civil Judges exercising the pecuniary jurisdiction of hearing Civil suits upto the value of ₹s. 3000. They are not invested with the powers of a Small Cause Court in petty money suits, nor do they possess appellate powers in Civil or Criminal cases.

72. The Court of the Sersai Munsiff is invested with the pecuniary jurisdiction of hearing suits of the value of ₹s. 200 and under. This Court has been established for the past few years and is found by experience to be very convenient to the inhabitants of Sarsai, a detached and outlying district of this State, unconnected with the Superior Civil Court of original jurisdiction at Gondal by rail.

73. The Thandar Courts of Gondal and Dhoráji are invested with Second Class Magisterial powers of passing sentences of six months' imprisonment and fine not exceeding ₹s. 200. They also hear Civil Suits of the purely pecuniary value of ₹s. 25 and under.

74. The Third Class Magistrates are the Mahalkaris of Gondal, Sarsai, Upletá and the Taláti of Bháyáwadar possessing the powers of passing one month's imprisonment and fine to the extent of ₹s. 50. They have no Civil powers and are clothed with very limited Criminal powers for the convenience of the people for the disposal of petty Criminal cases arising in the villages. With this exception only, there is a complete separation between the executive and judicial departments of the State.

75. Both the Huzur and the Sar Nyayadhish's Courts are held at Gondal the capital town of the State, whilst the Munsiffs' and the Thandars' Courts

are held at Gondal and Dhoráji, the chief towns of the respective divisions of Gondal and Dhoráji for which they are constituted. The Sarsai Nyayadhish on the other hand holds his court at Sarsai, the chief town of the Mahal of that name, on the borders of the Gir. The Third Class Magistrates of Gondal, Upletá and Bháyáwadar hold their courts at the head-quarter towns of their respective Mahals as well as in the districts when on tour.

76. Several important changes have occurred in the personnel of the judicial department during the year of report, consequent upon the retirement in the month of January of the Sar Nyayadhish owing to failing health and advanced age, as well as upon the sad and premature death of our Public Prosecutor in November last.

77. Mr. Manekji Rattonji Reporter, the retired Sar Nyayadhish, had been in the service of this State for about 20 years, during which time he discharged the onerous duties of the important office of a high judicial functionary of this State with ability, tact and patience.

78. The Public Prosecutor Mr. Jagjiwan Makanji, whose death is to be deeply deplored, was a native of this State. Though his want of knowledge of English stood in the way of his availing himself of the assistance derivable from many learned and important works of law written in English, he tried his best to perform the duties of his office with patience, diligence and zeal.

79. Mr. Bhagwanlal Gopalrai Durkal, the Senior Munsiff at Dhoráji, succeeded Mr. Manekji to the post of the Sar Nyayadhish. He brings with him a judicial experience and training extending, as it does, over a period of about a quarter of a century in the discharge of his important duties at the Head of the Judicial Department. He is succeeded to the post of Dhoráji Munsiff by the Gondal Munsiff Mr. Morarji Dharshi Kothari.

80. The two vacancies created by the transfer of the Gondal Munsiff to Dhoráji, and by the death of the Public Prosecutor Mr. Jagjiwan, have been filled by two graduates of the University of Bombay, both natives of this State, who have completed their legal education for the course of the LL. B. Examination in the Government Law School at Bombay. Their selections to these posts have infused new blood in the administration of justice.

81. Mr. Meruji Dosaji, the newly appointed Munsiff at Gondal, belongs to an ancient Rajput tribe of Chudásamas, once the ruling race in the Province of Kathiawar, the members of the ruling race in this Province, who once took a prominent part in moulding its destinies, have of late considerably fallen behind the other castes in point of education. It is really a matter of congratulation therefore that, one of these Rajputs should by his education be fitted to hold an important post in the judicial administration of His Highness's Government.

82. Mr. Laxmishanker Kachara Shukla, the gentleman appointed to the post of Public Prosecutor, is the only other graduate in arts of this State

subjects, who has succeeded by his perseverence against much odds in acquiring a liberal education by going through his university course. There is, it is hoped, a bright future before these young men who, in their career through life, will, no doubt, set a good example to their uneducated countrymen.

83. Mr. Gupte the special officer appointed for the examination of the accounts of the institution and other fees of the Civil Courts of this state, has completed his work in the Dhoráji Division, and come to Gondal, for the performance of his work, which will, it is hoped, be soon finished.

Criminal Justice.

Remarks on the statistical returns.

84. The subjoined tabular statement represents the original criminal work of the several Courts of this State during the year of report :—

Offences reported.		Persons dealt with.								Persons tried.						
		Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in 1897-98					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining untried at the end of the year.	Number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
			Arrested by Police.	On Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily surrendered.	Received by transfer.									
1896-97.	1897-98.							1896-97.	1897-98.							
1262	1177	3	481	29	694	122	12	1202	1341	276	798	255	1	0	11	6

85. The number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year is 6 with 11 persons involved in them against 3 cases and 3 persons, the corresponding figures for the previous year, showing an increase of 3 cases and 8 persons. The increase in the pending cases and persons this year is to be ascribed to the greater number of offenders to be dealt with this year than the last, though the number of offences reported to the courts is comparatively smaller. The percentage of persons tried to persons discharged and acquitted and of persons tried to persons convicted are 80.98 and 19.02 respectively against 76.4 and 23.2, the corresponding figures for the previous year, showing a deterioration in the percentage of convictions obtained. No reason is assigned by the Sar Nyayadhish for this decline in the ratio of convictions. It must however be remembered that the figures would show better results if the cases compounded, which are regarded as acquittals, were not taken into account. A great deal however depends upon the way in which the cases are investigated by the

Police previous to being placed before the Magistracy for trial. There is no deterioration in the result of the Sessions cases as regards convictions, the cause therefore must be sought in the cases tried by the Magistrates in whose case the ratio of convictions obtained this year is smaller.

86. There were 2 Sessions cases with 2 persons remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year. These together with 14 cases, involving 23 persons committed to the Court of Sessions this year, give a total of 16 cases and 25 persons to be tried by the Sessions Judge. Of these, 13 cases with 20 persons were disposed of during the year of report, leaving 3 cases with 5 persons involved in them remaining untried at the end of the year. The result of convictions and acquittals is the same as that of the last year, the percentage being 60 and 40 respectively. So far as the Sessions cases are concerned there is no deterioration in the ratio of convictions obtained. The result therefore is satisfactory so far, though it is to be regretted that in the murder cases there have been no convictions, the accused tried being all acquitted. It is satisfactory however to note that in the two cases of robberies conviction was obtained in full.

87. The statement given below classifies and compares the number of offences tried by the Sessions Court for the last two years:—

Offences.	Number for 1896-97.	Number for 1897-98.
Murder	6	6
Culpable Homicide	1	1
Attempt to commit Murder	0	1
Dacoity	0	0
Robbery	1	2
Grievous Hurt	2	2
Hurt	2	0
Kidnapping	1	0
Rape	1	0
Unnatural offence	1	0
Offences against Property	8	5
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	1	0
Offences relating to documents	8	1
Offences relating to marriage	0	5
False evidence	0	1
Total... ...	32	24

88. The above statement shows that there is a considerable decrease amongst the offences tried by the Sessions Court this year. There is a complete absence of certain offences against person, viz, hurt, kidnapping, rape and unnatural offences. There are 5 offences relating to marriage this year when there was none last year. Offences relating to documents have almost disappeared, and offences against property also show a considerable deminution, though it is to be regretted that there were 2 robberies this year when there was 1 the year before; the number of other offences which are against the human body remaining the same as last year with the exception of 1 which is a case of an attempt to murder.

89. The number of cases pending trial in the Courts of all classes of Magistrates in the beginning of the year was 1 with 1 person involved in it, this together with 680 cases affecting 1316 persons filed during the year gives a total of 681 cases and 1317 persons that had to be tried by the Magistrates. Of these 678 cases with 1311 persons were disposed of by them, leaving a balance of 3 cases and 6 persons at the end of the year. The small balance though it is slightly larger than that of the last year is nothing when compared with the greater number of cases and persons the Magistrates had to dispose of this year than the last. The total number of cases for the last year, inclusive of the balance in the beginning was 669 cases and 1180 persons, of which 668 cases with 1179 persons were disposed of leaving a balance of 1 case and 1 person.

90. The First Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoráji have disposed of 13 and 28 cases respectively whilst the corresponding figures for cases committed by them to the Court of Sessions are 5 and 9, showing that the latter was more heavily worked than the former, having had to do double the former's work. The Second Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoráji have gone through 168 and 366 cases respectively at the end of the year representing a result in favour of the latter, and the result is not unusual when we bear in mind that Dhoráji as a rule is the more heavily worked of the two divisions of the State. Amongst the Third Class Magistrates, Bháyáwadar takes the first rank as regards the cases disposed of, the number being 46, whilst Sarsai, Upletá and Gondal follow in order having disposed of 32, 15 and 10 cases respectively, at the end of the year. The Mahálkari at Upletá appears to have a large portion of his criminal work done by the Bháyáwadar Taláti owing probably to the pressure of Revenue work.

91. Of 1310 persons tried by the Magistrates, 243 were convicted and 1067 were acquitted or discharged against 268 convicted, and 911 acquitted or discharged last year. This number comprises those persons also as regards whom the charges were compromised. The ratio of persons convicted, and of persons acquitted or discharged to the persons tried by the Magistrates is 18.55 and 81.45 respectively, against 22.73 and 77.27 last year, showing a deterioration in the result of convictions obtained.

92. The aggregate number of persons sentenced to more than 6 months' punishment was 11, the number of convicts imprisoned for 6 months and under

was 126, the number whipped was 4, the number of persons fined was 114 against 17, 113, 3, 147 respectively last year.

93. The total number of cases tried and disposed of by the Magistrates under the rules for the prevention of cruelty to animals is 6 involving 6 persons against 7 cases with 7 persons last year. All the persons tried were convicted.

94. The total of fines imposed during the year is Rs. 2,430-8-0 and the amount recovered was Rs. 1,674-6-2, whilst the amount remitted was Rs. 678-11-4 against Rs. 2,796-7-0 for fines imposed, Rs. 1,928-11-1 for fines recovered, and Rs. 257-9-0 for fines remitted last year.

95. Of the total number of persons tried by all Courts, 1178 were males and 151 were females. Of these 715 males and 98 females were Hindus, whilst 463 males, and 53 females were Mahomedans. The percentage of the Hindu criminals to the Hindu population is .61 whilst that of the Mahomedan criminals to the Mahomedan population is 1.73 showing that the Mahomedan element predominates in criminal propensity.

96. The ratio per cent of offences both cognisable and non-cognisable to the population is 0.73 against 0.78 last year. The decrease is due to a lesser number of offences committed this year than the last, whilst the ratio per acre of area is 1.14.

97. The number of inquests held during the year was 64 against 68 the year before. The result is classified below :—

There were 23 deaths from drowning, 5 from hanging, 1 by poisoning, 24 from snake-bites, and 11 from miscellaneous accidents this year; the corresponding figures for the last year being 20, 4, 3, 29 and 12. The larger number of deaths results as usual from drowning and snake-bites.

98. The table appended below represents the Appellate criminal work of the year under review as compared with the preceding year :—

Tribunals.	Number of Appellants.		Appeals rejected.		Number of persons.													
					Sentence.						Proceedings quashed.		Further inquiry ordered.		Referred.		Pending.	
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.									
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Huzur Court. ...	7	6	6	2	6	3	0	3	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sar-Nyayadhish.	59	57	29	24	41	34	1	1	17	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total...	66	63	35	26	47	37	1	4	18	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

99. The aggregate number of appeals during the year of review was 42, in which 63 persons were involved. Of these 39 appeals affecting 57 persons were preferred against the decisions of the several classes of Magistrates to the Court of the Sar-Nyayadhish, whilst 3 appeals involving 6 persons were made to the Huzur Court against the convictions of the Sar-Nyayadhish; out of 243 persons convicted by all classes of Magistrates 57 have appealed giving a ratio of 23.46 per cent; the total number of those convicted by the Sar-Nyayadhish at the Sessions trials is 12, half of whom have appealed to the Huzur Court. These are appeals preferred by accused persons and are all disposed of during the year of report except 1 affecting 1 person pending in the Sar-Nyayadhish Court. The number of persons in whose case the appeals were confirmed or modified was 35 for the Sessions Court and 6 for the Huzur Court, the ratio per cent in each case being 61.4 and 100 against 71.1 and 85.7 respectively for the last year. The ratio as regards the decisions of the Magistrates' Courts in appeals before the Sar-Nyayadhish show a deterioration, whilst in the case of appeals against the decisions of the Sar-Nyayadhish the result is all that could be desired. There were besides 2 miscellaneous appeals in the Sar-Nyayadhish Court which were all disposed of during the year. In the Huzur Court there were two acquittal appeals including the one pending at the end of the last year, which were all decided during the year. Both of these appeals were preferred by the Public Prosecutor against the original decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish, in one of which the decision of the Sar-Nyayadhish was reversed, whilst the other was struck off the file in consequence of the Police being not able to secure the accused who was acquitted by the Lower Court. Both of these were murder cases. There were besides 29 revision applications made to the Huzur Court, of which 7 were made by accused persons, 4 of them being against the Appellate decisions, and 1 against the original decision of the Sar Nyayadhish, whilst the remaining 2 were made against the original decisions of the First Class Magistrate of Dhoraji. These 7 revision applications when deducted from the total number 29, leave 22, of which 10 were preferred by the complainants against the orders of discharge or dismissal passed by the Magistrates, whilst the other four were of a miscellaneous character. Of these 29 applications, the decisions in 24 were upheld and in the remaining 5 they were reversed.

100. The statistics supplied by the Sar-Nyayadhish show that in 39 appeal cases out of 59 persons convicted by all classes of Magistrates 57 have appealed to the Sar-Nyayadhish Court, the only 2 who have not appealed being from the number of those convicted by the Second Class Magistrate of Gondal, the result so far as the Third Class Magistrates' decisions are concerned is that in their cases all the convictions are upheld in appeal. The decisions appealed against in the case of the Gondal First Class Magistrate also come under the same category, whilst the ratio of confirmation as regards the Second Class Magistrates' decisions is higher than that of the Dhoráji First Class Magistrate's findings.

101. The above results show that there is a great desire on the part of the accused to take their chance of acquittal by the Superior Courts, whether by appeal or revision.

Civil Justice.

102. The subjoined is a comparative table of the original Civil work of the several Courts of this State for the last two years :—

No.	Tribunals.	Balance of 1896-97.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of		Balance.	
				1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	Sar-Nyayadhish ...	10	8	19	18	9	7	10	11
2	Gondal Munsiff ...	11	929	846	940	835	897	11	43
3	„ Thandar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dhoraji Munsiff ...	53	877	845	930	792	876	53	54
5	„ Thandar ...	...	2	20	2	20	2	...	...
6	Civil Court of Sarsai..	4	114	86	118	82	102	4	16
	Total.....	78	1930	1816	2008	1738	1884	78	124

103. The number of suits including the balance in the beginning of the year was 2008 against 1816 the year before showing an increase of 192. The number of suits disposed of was 1884 this year against 1738 last year, also showing an increase of 146 in the number disposed of; the number remaining undisposed of at the end of the year being 124 against 78 the previous year, giving an increase of 46 cases. The increase in the pending cases is due to the larger number of suits the Courts had to try during the year of report than that of the preceding year; this fact coupled with the heavier criminal work the Courts had to go through, to which preference is always given, accounts in a great measure for the larger balance this year than the last. The changes at the end of the year in the personnel of the Courts consequent upon the retirement of the Sar-Nyayadhish were also to a small extent responsible for the result above indicated. The Gondal Munsiff though he had a larger number of suits to decide, leaves a smaller arrear in his Court than his compeer of Dhoráji; the number of suits remaining undisposed of in the case of the former being 43 against 54 of the latter. The fact however must not be lost sight of, that the Dhoráji Munsiff had much heavier criminal work to go through this year, being

double that of the Gondal Munsiff. The Thandars had, properly speaking, no civil work to perform; there is a tendency developed of late of not giving any civil work to the Thandars by the Munsiffs showing that the latter have as much work as they can conveniently perform, and have none to spare for them. The balance however would have considerably been reduced if a portion of the work had been sent to the Thandars. The Sar-Nyayadhish recommends that there should be no discretion allowed to the Munsiffs in the matter of sending cases falling within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Thandars, and says that the rule should be made imperative; but this is no reason why the discretion should not be exercised, when the rules allow it, especially as he says the Dhoráji Munsiff would welcome the change he recommends, his hands being quite full of work. The Sarsai Munsiff's work has been steadily increasing justifying the establish ment of the Civil Court there with a limited pecuniary jurisdiction.

104. The following table shows the causes on account of which the suits have remained undisposed of:—

No.	Tribunals.	Cases adjourned by Judges.	Cases referred to arbitration.	Cases adjourned for want of service.	Cases adjourned for evidence:	Total.
1	Sar-Nyayadhish	...	2	1	8	11
2	Gondal Munsiff	4	...	5	34	43
3	Gondal Thandar	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dhoráji Munsiff	15	...	9	30	54
5	Dhoráji Thandar	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sarsai Nyayadhish	2	...	1	13	16
	Total.....	21	2	16	85	124

105. A glance at the above statement shows that the number of the suits adjourned by judges for want of time to write judgments is $\frac{1}{6}$ of the total number of suits remaining undisposed of, against $\frac{1}{10}$ the ratio for the last year, the other $\frac{5}{6}$ being due to causes beyond the control of the Courts. The number however of suits remaining undisposed of for want of time on the part of the judges to write judgments (nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of which are from the Dhoráji Munsiff's Court) is larger this year than the last owing to a larger number of suits and criminal cases to be disposed of this year.

106. The table given below exhibits the way in which the suits were disposed of during the year :—

No.	Tribunals.	Karardad.	Rajinama.	Struck off.	Admitted.	Exparte.	Arbitration or Punch.	Contested.	Total.
1	Sar-Nyayadhish	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	7
2	Gondal Munsiff	448	79	46	72	146	27	79	897
3	„ Thandar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dhoráji Munsiff	257	146	54	134	178	3	104	876
5	„ Thandar...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
6	Sarsai Nyayadhish	67	5	15	5	9	...	1	102
	Total...	775	231	115	211	333	34	185	1884

107. The number of contested cases decided by the Dhoráji Munsiff though larger than that of Gondal, is not so large as that of the last year, it being nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ times larger this year against $2\frac{1}{2}$ times last year. Dhoráji however always comes first in the matter of contested suits. The people of Dhoráji being more prosperous than those of Gondal, litigation at Dhoráji is of a heavier character than that at Gondal, and the criminal work too is usually larger at the former place, hence the greater importance of Dhoráji as a seat for the dispensation of justice, both civil and criminal, and this is not to be wondered at, when we bear in mind that Dhoráji is the chief town of a division larger in area and population than that of Gondal. The ratio of contested cases shows a decline this year, it being $\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole number decided against $\frac{1}{7}$ last year. The Karardads or consent decrees form the largest portion of the whole, the number from Gondal being considerably larger than that from Dhoráji. The ratio of exparte decisions this year is 17.6 against 14.7 the year before, showing some deterioration in this respect.

108. A graded digest of suits according to their pecuniary value, including suits relating to immoveable property is given in the subjoined statement :—

No.	Tribunals.	Not above Rs. 10.	Not above Rs. 50.	Not above Rs. 100.	Not above Rs. 300.	Not above Rs. 500.	Not above Rs. 1,000.	Not above Rs. 2,500.	Not above Rs. 3,000.	Not above Rs. 5,000.	Not above Rs. 10,000.	Above Rs. 10,000.	Number of cases involving immoveable property.	Total.
1	Sar-Nyayadhish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	7
2	Gondal Munsiff	187	418	139	95	21	14	10	1	...	...	...	12	897
3	„ Thandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dhoráji Munsiff	133	366	132	157	30	20	19	2	...	...	...	17	876
5	„ Thandar	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
6	Sarsai Civil Nyayadhish..	17	57	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
	Total... ...	338	842	286	265	51	34	29	3	2	3	2	29	1884

109. The number of suits of the value of Rs. 300 and under form the largest portions of the suits disposed of, the ratio being 91.8 this year against 89.1 last year, showing that in the majority of suits the value does not even reach the moderate sum of Rs. 500.

110. The aggregate value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 2,46,375 against Rs. 2,53,404 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 7029. Dhoráji as usual takes the first rank as regards the value of suits instituted. Though the total number of suits filed this year has risen, the total value shows a decline owing to, it appears, a larger number of suits of small value having been instituted in the Courts.

111. The Appellate Civil work of the Courts during the year of report is given in the under-mentioned statement as compared with that of the preceding year :—

Tribunals.	Balance.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Balance.	
			1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Huzur Court	3	47	50	50	47	48	3	2
Sar-Nyayadhish...	19	73	91	92	72	82	19	10
Total.... ...	22	120	141	142	119	130	22	12

112. The total number of appeals including the balance at the beginning of the year in the Sar-Nyayadhish Court is 92, of which 83 were regular and 9 miscellaneous appeals. Of these 74 regular and 8 miscellaneous appeals were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 10, at the end of the year, of which 9 are regular, and 1 miscellaneous appeal. Owing to the appointment of the Dhoráji Munsiff to the post of the Sar-Nyayadhish, appeals preferred against his decision as Munsiff could not be tried by him and so the work had to be done by the Huzur Judicial Assistant, who disposed of 22 such appeals, 21 of which were regular and 1 miscellaneous appeal. The number of appeals remaining undisposed of this year is smaller in the Sar-Nyayadhish Court than that of the last year, it being 10 this year against 29 last year. The Huzur Court had inclusive of the balance in the beginning of the year on its files 50 appeals and applications this year, of which 1 was regular, 28 special, and 3 miscellaneous appeals, whilst there were 1 review and 17 revision applications, of which all were disposed of with the exception of 2 special appeals pending at the close of the year against 3 last year. No appeal was preferred under the Registration Act during the year of review.

113. The first or the regular appeals to the Sar-Nyayadhish Court form 4.4 per cent of the entire number of suits decided by the Courts below and 44.8 of the contested suits decided, whilst the second or the special appeals to the Huzur Court form 32.5 of the whole number of regular appeals disposed of. Last year the number of appeals to the Huzur Court was smaller than the average of the previous years and same is the case this year, owing to a large number of appeals in the Sar-Nyayadhish Court being decided by the Huzur Judicial Assistant whose decree was final.

114. The under-mentioned table represents the way in which the civil appeals were disposed of :—

Tribunals.	Regular Appeals.							
	Dismissed for default.	Decree confirmed.	Decree modified.	Decree reversed.	Withdrawn.	Remanded.	Compromised.	Total.
Huzur Court	1	9	3	8	2	4	...	27
Sar-Nyayadhish	6	33	3	16	2	13	1	74
Total...	7	42	6	24	4	17	1	101

115. The ratio per cent of the appeals which were either confirmed or modified to the total number disposed of in the Sar-Nyayadhish Court is 48.6,

whilst that for the Huzur Court is 44.4 against 58.7 and 66.6 respectively in the preceding year. In addition to these the Sar-Nyayadhish disposed of 8 miscellaneous appeals, 1 of which was dismissed for default and the orders of the Lower Courts in the remaining 7 were confirmed. There were moreover 3 miscellaneous appeals filed in the Huzur Court, 1 of which was dismissed for default and the orders in the other two were confirmed. Of the 17 revision applications made to the Huzur Court, orders in 12 were confirmed, and 4 were remanded to the Courts below for re-consideration and 1 was dismissed for default. There was only 1 review application made to the Huzur Court which was rejected.

Execution of Decrees.

116. The aggregate number of applications for execution, inclusive of those pending at the end of last year was 6276 against 5992 the year before, indicating an increase of 284 this year. The number of applications executed was 3417 this year against 3846 the preceding year, showing a decrease of 429, the number of applications remaining unexecuted being 2859 this year against 2146 the year before. The arrears in the Dhoráji Munsiff's Court are more than double of those at Gondal. The Sar-Nyayadhish reports the result to be unsatisfactory especially as there are two Nazirs appointed to Dhoráji to get through the heavy work there. The ratio per cent of applications executed to the total number filed for execution during the year is 62.14 and 48.87 respectively for Gondal and Dhoráji, the corresponding figures for the last year being 71.9 and 59.5 showing that both the Courts have considerably fallen off in the matter ef execution of decrees.

117. Of the decrees executed full satisfaction was obtained in 335 applications, and 3060 applications were partially satisfied during the year of report against 417 for full satisfaction, and 3429 for partial satisfaction last year. The number of applications in which full satisfaction was had, form $\frac{1}{11}$ of the total number of applications executed, the ratio for the same last year being $\frac{1}{9}$, showing a deterioration in this respect.

118. The amount realized in the execution of 3417 decrees was Rs. 61,924 this year against Rs. 86,772 in 3846 applications the previous year, representing a falling off of Rs. 24,848. The result is to be attributed to the smaller number of applications executed this year.

Registration.

119. This department is managed by three Sub-Registrars, who hold their Courts at the respective towns of Gondal, Dhoráji and Sarsai, their duties being performed by the Munsiffs of these towns along with their judicial duties.

120. The Sar-Nyayadhish is the Registrar for the whole State and hears appeals from the decisions of the Sub-Registrars. Against the decisions of the Registrar a second appeal lies to the Huzur Court, whose decision is final.

121. The aggregate number of documents registered during the year of review is 896 of the total value of Rs. 4,14,947 against 987 of the total value of Rs. 4,70,289 the previous year, indicating a decrease of 91 documents of the value of Rs. 55,342.

122. The amount of registration receipts have consequently fallen from Rs. 12,905 last year to Rs. 11,501 this year with a decrease of Rs. 1404.

123. Not a single registration appeal has been preferred against the decisions of the Sub-Registrars this year.

124. The statistics supplied by the Revenue Department show that of the aggregate amount of culturable land, the occupancy rights in which were transferred by sale, mortgage, or gift was 8101 acres this year, of which occupancy rights in 3773 acres of land were transferred to people other than cultivators showing that nearly $\frac{2}{5}$ of the lands were thus transferred to non-agriculturists.

Jails and Lock-ups.

125. There are two jails, one at Gondal and one at Dhoráji, and two lock-ups, one at Upletá and one at Sarsai. The short-termed prisoners of the Dhoráji Division are confined in the Dhoráji Jail, and those who are sentenced to over six months' imprisonment are transferred to the Central Jail at Gondal.

Prison population.

126. The following table shows the number of admissions and daily average number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups :—

No. of Jails.	No. of Lock-ups.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Remaining at the end of 1897-98.	Total cost of maintaining the prisoners.
		Remaining at the end of 1896-97.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1896-97.	1897-98.		
				1896-97.	1897-98.				
									Rs. A. P.
2	2	55	372	420	427	66.17	65.66	78	4723 14 5.

127. The total cost per head of maintaining prisoners, exclusive of the charge for establishment and Police guard, was Rs. 40-10-2 against Rs. 40-12-7 last year.

General health of the prisoners.

128. The prisoners enjoyed good health throughout the year and there was no death. The local Medical Officers, who are in charge of the Jails and Lock-ups, look after their sanitary conditions.

129. The conduct of the prisoners was good on the whole. Six of the prisoners were granted remission of their sentences, under the remission rules, for good conduct. The discipline, diet and internal jail management are observed according to the principles of the British Jail Manual. The convicts are employed on in-door and out-door labour. There is a small workshop attached to the Central Jail at Gondal, where carpets, coarse cloth and tapes for cots are manufactured.

General conduct of the prisoners and their employment.

130. On the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, 3 prisoners from the Gondal Jail and 2 from the Dhoráji Jail were released and remissions were made in the sentence of 19 prisoners, after fully taking into consideration the good conduct and other redeeming circumstances.

Municipalities.

131. There are Municipalities in the principal towns, viz. Gondal (population 15,343), Dhoráji (population, 20,406), Upletá (population, 7,735), Bháyáwadar (population, 5,850) and Sarsai (population, 2,020).

132. The constitution and functions of the Municipal Committees remain unchanged. Each Committee consists of a President and certain number of official and non-official members. The official members, including the President, are nominated by the Darbar, while the non-official ones are selected by common consent to represent the various classes of population of the Municipal towns. Meetings of the Committee are held periodically and their proceedings are submitted to the Darbar for information. The number of official members and non-official Members of each Municipality was as follows during the year under review :—

	Gondal.	Dhoráji.	Upletá.	Bhàyàwadar.	Sarsai.
Official Members (including Presidents)	11	9	2	3	2
Non-official Members	22	16	2	2	2

133. The number of general meetings held for disposal of matters concerning public interest during the year was as follows :—

Gondal	6
Dhoráji	15
Upletá	8
Bháyáwadar	6
Sarsai	2

Fires.

134. The number of fires that broke out during the year at Gondal was 3 with a total loss of Rs. 133, against 8 in the previous year involving a loss of Rs. 2,083, and that at Dhoráji was 7 with a loss of Rs. 2,262 against the same number of fires with a loss of Rs. 54,893 last year. Some small fires took place at Upletá and Bháyáwadar causing damage to property to the extent of Rs. 167. The fire engines as usual are always kept in thorough working order, the Police being regularly drilled in the use thereof.

Public-Parks.

135. There are public-parks at Gondal, Dhoráji and Upletá for the rest and recreation of the people who choose to resort to them after their day's labour is over. These are wholly maintained by the Darbar.

Sanitary Measures.

136. Though the Halalkhor cess imposed by the Municipality for the cleansing of private privies in the town of Gondal was opposed by the people at the time of its introduction, the arrangement has been found to work well, and no complaints of any importance have reached the Municipality in carrying it out. Half the cost on this account is borne by the Municipality and the other half by the owners of the privies.

Revision of City Survey.

137. This work is progressing satisfactorily. The indices of the field books of Gondal and Dhoráji have already been completed, and during the year the index of the Upletá City Survey was finished and maps for widening the principal roads in Gondal with the requisite statistics were also prepared, while fair copies of the field-books of the Dhoráji City Survey were in the course of preparation.

Wier bridge at Gondal.

138. The Wier bridge across the river Gondali was completed during the year and the water thus stored adds greatly to the beauty of the town. The watery expansion looks refreshing to the sight and lends grandeur to either side of the river. Every precaution is taken against the pollution of the water.

139. The following table shows the expenditure of each Municipality during the year of report as compared with the preceding one :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Gondal	19,497	18,872
Dhoráji	15,992	21,866
Upletá	8,443	8,618
Bháyáwadar	4,271	6,924
Sarsai	1,285	2,711
Total Rs. ...	49,488	58,991

140. The above table shows an increase of Rs. 9,503 as compared with the preceding year; it is principally due to the payment of arrears of Lágá to Babu Raiji Maharaj of Nawanagar Haveli.

141. During the year under review all the Municipalities had to work hard in carrying out the precautionary measures adopted against the possible introduction of plague into the Gondal territory (noticed in the Introductory Chapter) and they have discharged this duty, ably assisted by the Chief and other Medical Officers of the States, to the satisfaction of the Darbar who take this opportunity to thank them all for their zeal and activity.

Health Department.

142. Since the creation of the Health Department for the town of Gondal (population 15,343) the sanitation of the town has been receiving greater attention. The conservancy is carried out under the supervision of the Municipality, and sweepings and night soil are daily removed by carts to a fixed place at such a distance as not to interfere with public health. The nuisance caused by refuse water let out from houses is minimised by the introduction of dry earth system. There is a number of wells in and outside the town which supply good drinking water and which are particularly looked after by the Health Officer. Though epidemic diseases were totally absent, the general health of the town was not as it ought to have been. It was not attributable, says the Health Officer in any way to the insanitary state of the town, but to the "peculiar and uncertain changes in the atmosphere."

143. The number of births registered in the town of Gondal, exclusive of still-born, was 650 against 557 in the preceding year; of these 356 were males and 294 females, against 285 and 272 respectively last year. The birth rate for the year was 42.3 per 1000 population, against 36.3 last year.

144. The total number of deaths during the year was 572 against 462, giving an increase of 110, and a death rate of 37.26 against 30.1 in the preceding year. The excess of mortality is attributed to the prevalence of malarial fevers. During the year the greatest number of deaths (69) occurred in November and the least (26) in March, while in the previous year the largest number (87) occurred in July and the least (20) in March.

Forest.

145. The forest in this State chiefly consists of Babul plantation with a sprinkling of other kinds of trees. The Babul is a very useful tree and returns a good profit. The total area covered by the forest is 38,205 Acres.

146. When this Department was created 15 years ago, a costly establishment was entertained which had to be reduced in 1888 and placed under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner. But as this Officer could give but limited attention to the improvement of the forest, and as the demand for

Babul-wood increased with the increase in the number of ginning and other factories worked by steam power, it was found desirable to place it on a better footing. A separate officer was therefore appointed in January 1898 as Superintendent of Forest, and the Department was reorganized and placed under his independent charge.

147. Babul seeds were sown broadcast, during the year, in an area of 126 acres scattered over 71 villages. The artificial reproduction is reported to be not so successful as the natural one.

148. The number of Babul trees grown during the year was 7,500 while that cut amounted to 23,374. The number of trees cut is out of all proportion to the number grown; but it is hoped the newly appointed Superintendent of Forest will remedy the evil by increased reproduction both natural and artificial.

149. Free grant of timber is made for village gates and cuttings are given *gratis* to cultivators of sugar-cane, while poorer classes of villagers are allowed to collect fuel for their own use or for retail in quantities not larger than what can be carried on head.

150. The following table shows the financial result of the forest during the year under review as contrasted with the previous one :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
Samvat year 1952, A.D. 1896-97	37,761	6,501	31,260
Samvat year 1953, A.D. 1897-98	45,839	8,181	37,658
Increase Rs... ...	8,078	1,680	6,398

151. The income chiefly consists of sale proceeds of Babul wood and grass. The former realized Rs. 17,239 and the latter Rs. 22,844.

152. The increase in the total income was due to the larger sale of Babul-wood and high price of grass, Rs. 3,304 having been realized more in the former and Rs. 4,566 in the latter during the year than in the year previous. There was an increase in the expenditure also to the amount of Rs. 1,680 which was due to the extra cost of pruning the Babul trees in the neighbourhood of villages at the request of the Police.

Horticulture-Public Gardens.

153. There are two public gardens at Gondal, the Kylás Bág and the Municipal Park, and one each at Dhoráji and Upletá.

154. The Kylás Bág, which covers an area of 22 acres, has much improved during the year under the careful supervision of its present Superintendent, Mr. Dulerae C. Anjaria, who works with zeal and energy and has succeeded in restoring its reputation as an attractive place of recreation. The ornamental plants, with fountains, are quite charming and repay a visit. A variety of beautiful roses and other flowers as well as lotus and water-lily grow luxuriantly. Young plants of various kinds are available at the Kylás Bág Nursery from which contributions can be made to other gardens.

155. A small plot of 2,500 square feet was planted with arrow-roots. Four maunds or 160 lbs of roots were produced, out of which 25lbs of arrow-root was manufactured. It is pronounced to be of good quality.

156. Rhea plants were grown by way of experiment. They thrived well, but the fibres extracted from them were not satisfactory. With a view to obtain better results, the Superintendent of the Garden is in communication with the Secretary of the Rhea Fibre Patent Company at Bombay.

157. The expenses for the up-keep of the Kylás Bág during the year was Rs. 3,920 and the income derived from it was Rs. 452, against Rs. 5,339 and 436 respectively last year.

Experimental Farm.

158. This farm is attached to the Kylás Bág and covers an area of 8 acres. A Kunbi from Gujarat is in immediate charge of it. The following, among other crops, were raised during the year by way of experiment :—

Tobacco, saf-flower, linseed, rapeseed, fennel, cumin seed, rozi, narmo and lalio cotton, popatia wheat, Bengal gram and Tuvar-dal.

159. The result of the experiments is given in the subjoined table.

No.	Name of the crop.	Area sown.		Actual yield.	Yield per Acre.	Value of the yield per Acre.	Remarks.
		Acre.	Guntha.				
1	Tobacco	5	...	6000 lbs...	1200 lbs...	Rs. 60-0-0	The result was not satisfactory, the tobacco produced being of an inferior quality and not finding ready sale in the market. Further experiment will be made next year.
2	Rozi cotton of Gujarat	...	5	.....	.....		Failed; soil and climate not suitable.
3	Narmo cotton of Gujarat	...	5	.....	.....		Ditto.

No.	Name of the crop.	Area sown. Acre.	Area sown. Gun-tha.	Actual yield.	Yield per Acre.	Value of the yield per Acre.	REMARKS.
4	Lalio or Broach cotton	...	10	200 lbs ...	800 lbs ...	63-12-0	Its cultivation is common in Kathiawar and thrives well on black soil. Out of one maund of cotton with seed, 13 lbs. of clean cotton and 27 lbs. of seeds are obtained in ginning.
5	Fennel or Variali	...	5	160 lbs ...	1280 lb....	80-0-0	It grows well on the farm soil without irrigation. Rich soil, heavy manuring and frequent interculturing are favorable for the successful growth of fennel.
6	Linseed or flax plant	...	2½	55 lbs. ...	880 lbs ...	44-0-0	It is a winter crop and requires watering during its growth. From the bark of the stem, fibre is extracted which is known as flax.
7	Rape seed or Sarsav	...	5	110 lbs. ...	880 lbs. ...	35-12-0	Generally it is sown with wheat. On the farm it was raised alone by itself and grew well.
8	Rajgaro or Italian millet.	...	20	400 lbs. ...	800 lbs. ...	30-0-0	This corn is used by Hindus on fasting days.
9	Saf-flower or Kasumbi	...	5	Seeds 160 lbs. color 12 „	Seeds 1280 lbs. color 96 „	Seeds. 32-0-0 Color 24-0-0	It thrives well on the farm.
10	Cumin seeds Jiroo.	...	10	80 lbs. ...	320 lbs ...	60-0-0	This crop failed in 1896 but this year it was successful. Ajmo was grown with it as a mixed crop. It also gave 40 lbs. of yield.
11	Arrow-root...	...	5	Rizhomes 160 lbs. ... Starch 25 lbs.....	1280 lbs. 200 lbs.	150-0-0	This gives a good yield of starch ; out of 4 maunds or 160 lbs. of rizhomes 25 lbs. of starch was obtained. The quality of the starch is very good.

Agricultural Association.

160. This Association consists of 50 Members presided over by the Revenue Commissioner and assisted by the Superintendent of Agri-Horticulture as Secretary. Among the Members there are 7 State officials, 16 agricultural officers of different States of Kathiawar and 7 land-holders and 20 Patels. Two Meetings of the Association were held, one in April and another in

November 1897. The subjects discussed were cattle breeding and dairy farm, reclamation of waste land and introduction of the "Sultan water-lift." These subjects have engaged the Darbar's attention. Measures have been taken to reclaim certain land and the Revenue Department will continue its efforts in this direction. A sub-committee has been appointed to submit a scheme for a Dairy-farm and Cattle breeding. As to the water lift, the result of its trial elsewhere is awaited with interest.

Public Works.

161. The total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 3, 26, 758 against Rs. 2,83,720 in the previous year. It may be divided in the following 4 main heads:—

1.	Roads, bridges and culverts	Rs.	65,734
2.	New Buildings and repairs to old ones ...	,,	1,85,660
3.	Relief works	,,	53,429
4.	Miscellaneous works	,,	21,935
		Rs.	3,26,758

162. The principal works completed during the year were two additional Police lines at Gondal, out-houses for the Grasia College, additional out-houses for the Gondal Hospital and culverts on the Gondal-Kotda road and metalling the same. The relief works undertaken in consequence of the scarcity referred to elsewhere were also completed.

163. The important works under progress at the close of the year were the Grasia College at Gondal (nearly completed), the new Paddock, the wier bridge across the river Gondali (nearly completed), two bridges over the Ganga-jalia Nallah at Gondal, the Risala or Mounted Police Line and a feeder road to the Railway Station at Ribda with culverts.

164. The wier bridge consists of 30 segmental arches of 10 feet span with large piers at the end of every three arches. They are intended to carry a full bridge in future if necessary. The openings are made to close with wooden sleepers removable to carry off the silt in the monsoon. The height upto springing is 13 feet in the centre of the bed of the river, and when water is stored upto that height the storage extends to a distance of nearly 1.76 miles from the bridge, the depth near the Grasia College being about 7 feet.

165. The following statement shows the progress of works and expenditure incurred on the same during the year under review:—

Names of works.	Estimated cost.	Expended during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	REMARKS.
ROADS, BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.				
Wier-bridge across the river Gondali.	44,325	24,705	35,466	Nearly completed.
Two new bridges over the Ganga-Jalia Nallah at Gondal	12,292	11,313	11,313	Under progress.
Culverts on the Gondal-Kotdá road...	7,886	3,492	7,886	Completed.
Culverts on the Ribdá-Lodhiká road.	3,060	2,728	2,728	Under progress.
Filling in and railing on the approaches of the over-bridge near Gondal.	3,386	2,912	2,912	Under progress.
Widening and reconstructing the bridge over the Nallah at the village of Movayá	4,730	1,070	1,070	Under progress.
Constructing and metalling certain roads outside the town of Dhoráji...	3,506	3,500	3,500	Completed.
Filling in and making a road in the Grassia College compound	1,512	1,046	1,324	Under progress.
Black stone pavement of certain gateways at Dhoráji	1,181	1,026	1,026	Completed.
Filling in and constructing a wall on the bank of the river near the Darbárgadh at Sarsai	1,850	1,564	1,564	Under progress.
Road repairs	10,260	10,114	10,250	Completed.
Works costing under Rs. 1,000... ...	.....	2,264	.....	Completed.
Total Rs ...	.....	65,734	.....	
BUILDINGS NEWLY CONSTRUCTED AND REPAIRS TO OLD ONES.				
Grassia College at Gondal	2,13,932	36,135	1,99,119	Nearing completion.
Out-houses for the Grassia College at Gondal	11,515	4,214	10,905	Nearly completed.
Retaining wall on the river-side of the College	4,568	3,100	3,755	Under progress.
Bungalow and out-houses for the Principal of the College...	22,865	7,722	7,722	Under progress.
Additional out-houses for the Hospital at Gondal...	5,463	1,127	5,199	Completed.
Ventilators &c. for the Hospital at Dhoráji	1,710	1,682	1,682	Completed.
Rissala or Mounted Police Lines at Gondal	27,505	5,579	5,579	Under progress.
Police Lines at Gondal	12,890	4,183	12,890	Completed.
Police Lines at Upletá	1,411	1,373	1,373	Completed.
Cast iron railing for the new Paddock compound	84,920	68,189	68,189	Under progress.
Cast iron railing for the Huzur Bungalow compound	28,660	2,200	25,035	Under progress.

Names of works.	Estimated cost.	Expended during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
Cast iron gate for the Huzur Bungalow compound...	.....	1,328	1,328	Under progress.
Addition to the school house at Dadvá.	1,484	1,405	1,405	Completed.
Entrance gate with cattle-pound at Dadvá	1,755	1,388	1,388	Under progress.
Entrance gate with cattle-pound at Khokhari...	1,755	1,564	1,564	Under progress.
White-washing public buildings at Gondal and Dhoráji in connection with plague operations	.....	3,572	3,572	Completed.
Annual repairs to all the Darbári buildings	17,868	17,381	17,381	Completed.
Annual repairs to the school buildings.	3,064	3,003	3,003	Completed.
Works costing under Rs. 1,000... ...	.....	20,515	.....	Completed.
Total Rs. ...	.....	1,85,660	.....	
Miscellaneous Works.				
Furniture for the Grassia College at Gondal	10,637	6,453	10,540	
Tower-clock for the Grassia College at Gondal...	5,174	2,497	4,508	Under progress.
Petty works and charges	.....	12,985	.....	Completed.
Total Rs. ...	.....	21,935	.....	
Relief-Works.				
Roads on the east and west of the wier-bridge at Gondal to connect Movayá and Jetpur roads	5,240	4,998	4,998	Under progress.
Road from the Chordi gate to Bhutnáth	.....	1,740	1,740	Under progress.
Road from Gondal to Ghoghávadar...	6,300	6,303	6,303	Completed.
Road from the Ribdá Railway Station to the Pál boundary	3,675	3,277	3,277	Completed.
Road from Náni Márad to the Mánávadar limit	10,507	1,285	1,285	Under progress.
Road from Páneli to Valásan	5,673	4,719	4,719	Under progress.
Reclaiming the hospital grounds at Gondal	3,024	1,728	1,728	Under progress.
Reclaiming the ground for the new Paddock at Gondal.	13,230	8,305	8,305	Under progress.
Reclaiming the ground for the Grassia College compound	4,935	4,221	4,221	Under progress.
Diverting the Fareni nullah at Dhoráji.	20,689	15,387	15,387	Under progress.
Petty works...	.....	1,466	.....	Completed.
Total Rs. ...	.....	53,429	.....	
Grand total of public works... ...	.....	3,26,758	.....	

Railways.

B. G. J. P. Railway.

166. Gondal is a part proprietor of this Railway. The total capital outlay of the whole line, up to the end of the year under review, was Rs. 1,76,53,652. Gondal's share of the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 47,49,847. The mean mileage (of the whole line) worked was 333.46. The gross earnings and working expenses of the year under review amounted respectively to Rs. 18,21,639 and Rs. 10,02,559 against Rs. 19,80,878 and Rs. 9,91,604 last year, the net earnings being Rs. 8,19,080 against Rs. 9,89,274 last year. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was Rs. 55.04 against Rs. 50.06, while the percentage of net earnings on capital outlay was Rs. 4.65 against Rs. 5.64 last year. The coaching and goods earnings amounted respectively to Rs. 8,51,723 and Rs. 9,00,076 during the year against Rs. 9,83,984 and Rs. 9,47,005 last year. From these figures it will be seen that the coaching and goods earnings on this Railway are nearly equal. The decrease in the earnings is attributed to the general depression of trade.

167. The following table shows Gondal's share of the Capital outlay, net earnings and the percentage of dividend from the opening of the Railway to the end of the year 1897 :—

	Capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of Net-earnings to capital outlay.	
	Rs.	Rs.		
Upto June 1881	23,24,597	47,472	2.04	
July to December 1881	23,78,197	—17,398	—0.74	
			——	1.30
1st half 1882	25,24,359	1,11,051	4.40	
2nd do.	25,73,744	—2,606	—0.10	
			——	4.30
1st half 1883	26,16,394	86,557	3.31	
2nd do.	26,45,617	3,785	0.14	
			——	3.45
1st half 1884	27,12,817	1,16,560	4.29	
2nd do.	27,46,890	24,535	0.89	
			——	5.18
1st half 1885	28,06,312	96,023	3.42	
2nd do.	28,84,007	7,784	0.27	
			——	3.69
1st half 1886	29,45,726	73,004	2.48	
2nd do.	29,53,087	29,061	0.98	
			——	3.46
1st half 1887	30,00,454	85,361	2.84	
2nd do.	29,93,399	17,145	0.58	
			——	3.42
1st half 1888	29,58,973	1,00,637	3.40	
2nd do.	29,34,026	40,763	1.42	
			——	4.82
For the year 1889	44,84,986	1,65,591	3.69	
			——	3.69
1st half 1890	46,10,604	90,815	1.96	
2nd do.	46,85,677	34,464	0.73	
			——	2.69
1st half 1891	47,11,304	89,988	1.91	
2nd do.	47,40,406	2,354	0.04	
			——	1.95

	Capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net-earnings to capital outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1st half 1892	47,10,011	19,451	0.41
2nd do.	47,54,330	23,129	0.48
			—— 0.89
1st half 1893	47,56,924	1,62,087	3.40
2nd do.	47,27,370	35,366	0.75
			—— 4.15
1st half 1894	47,50,100	1,08,646	2.28
2nd do.	47,68,187	23,724	0.50
			—— 2.78
1st half 1895	47,68,844	1,51,227	3.17
2nd do.	47,65,105	40,537	0.85
			—— 4.02
1st half 1896	47,29,306	1,52,467	3.22
2nd do.	47,32,169	61,620	1.30
			—— 4.52
1st half 1897	47,46,338	1,42,104	2.99
2nd do.	47,49,847	61,396	1.29
			—— 4.28
	47,49,847		
Add—Capital Outlay upto December 1897 on the J. R. Line (Gondal's share)...	5,80,298		
Total Rs... ...	53,30,145		

168. Gondal owns a $\frac{6}{16}$th share in this Railway and its capital outlay on it up to the end of 1897 amounted to Rs. 5,80,298. The financial result of this line from its commencement to the end of the year 1897 is given in the following table :—

Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway.

	Capital outlay.	Net Earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st half 1893	4,89,368	6,191	1.26
2nd do.	5,47,243	13,356	2.44
			—— 3.70
1st half 1894	5,55,740	12,439	2.24
2nd do.	5,56,309	10,576	1.90
			—— 4.14
1st half 1895	5,61,560	16,001	2.84
2nd do.	5,64,853	13,234	2.34
			—— 5.18
1st half 1896	5,69,482	17,581	3.08
2nd do.	5,73,444	14,133	2.46
			—— 5.54
1st half 1897	5,76,659	16,655	2.88
2nd do.	5,80,298	15,115	2.60
			—— 5.48

169. The total sum invested by Gondal in the aforesaid two Railways amounted to Rs. 53,32,145 which returned a revenue of Rs. 2,35,270 or 4.41 per cent on the Capital Outlay during the year under review.

Medical Relief—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number of Institutions.

170. There are two Hospitals—one at Gondal and one at Dhoráji—three Dispensaries at Upletá, Bháyáwadar and Sarsai respectively, and a Travelling Dispensary.

Annual Inspection.

171. The Hospital at Dhoráji and the three Dispensaries were inspected by the Chief Medical Officer of the State during the year. The result of the inspection was reported to be favourable as regards the three Dispensaries, while want of cleanliness was noted upon with regard to the Hospital at Dhoráji. His Highness since then, while on plague inspection, visited these institutions, except the one at Sarsai, and found things in better order in the Hospital at Dhoráji. This is evidently the result of the attention paid by the Hospital authorities to the remarks of the Chief Medical Officer. The Hospital at Gondal in charge of the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Hari Bhicaji, is in excellent condition which reflects great credit upon him.

Number of patients treated and cost of establishment &c.

172. The following table gives the usual statistics, showing the number of in-door and out-door patients and the cost of establishment and maintenance of the medical institutions during the year of report :—

No.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	No. of patients treated.				Expenditure.				Income.
		In door.	Out door.	Total.	Daily average.	Cost of establishment.	Cost of Medicines.	Miscellaneous charges	Total cost of maintenance.	Hospital stoppages.
1	Gondal Hospital ...	1,001	8,594	9,595	127.9	5,298	1,619	3,287	10,204	193
2	Fergusson Hospital at Dhoráji	469	16,519	16,988	184.8	2,471	1,039	1,601	5,111	169
3	Upletá Dispensary.	45	7,536	7,581	61.7	1,334	405	161	1,900	48
4	Bháyáwadar „ ...	16	4,895	4,911	51.97	960	197	93	1,250	8
5	Sarsai „ ...	10	4,406	4,416	28.23	851	179	70	1,100	4
6	Travelling „ ...	...	4,251	4,251	36.5	744	266	113	1,123	0
	Total ...	1,541	46,201	47,742	491.10	11,658	3,705	5,325	20,688	422

173. The total number of patients treated during the year was 47,742 against 49,356 in 1896-97. The Fergusson Hospital at Dhoráji heads the list as usual. Of these 1,541 were in-door and 46,201 out-door patients, as contrasted

with 1,531 and 47,825, respectively in the year previous. Of the in-door patients 1203 were cured, 160 relieved, 68 discharged otherwise and 53 died, giving a ratio of 3.4 deaths per cent of the total treated or 0.5 per cent more than in 1896-97. The daily average sick was 71.36 (59.90 men, 8.76 women and 2.7 children) as compared with 65.88 in the previous year. Of the out-door patients, the majority attended personally, while some were represented by friends, and the daily strength was 419.74 against 399.62 in the preceding year. The total number of beds available was the same as last year, viz. 101 (79 for males and 22 for females).

174. Of the total in-door and out-door patients treated, there were 22,128 men, 8,924 women and 16,690 children. Distributed according to castes there were 32,490 Hindus, 14,440 Mussalmans, 98 Parsis, 132 Native Christians and 582 other castes.

Diseases treated.

175. There were 879 cases of dysentery, or 7 less than in 1896-97. malarious fevers gave 8,194 or 2,332 more than in the previous year. The admissions from venereal diseases were 583 or 88 less than in the last year; of these 162 were treated for primary syphilis, 249 for secondary syphilis and 172 for gonorrhœa, as compared with 175, 287 and 209 respectively in the preceding year. Worms gave as usual the largest number of admissions, viz 6,595 or 13.8 per cent of the total treated, showing an increase of 2,206 over the number treated in 1896-97. There were 11 cases of leprosy against 14 in the previous year. Rheumatic affections contributed 1,227 cases or 2.5 per cent of the total treated as contrasted with 1,452 or 2.9 per cent in the preceding year. Diseases of the eye and ear numbered 5,542 and 1,650 against 5,469 and 1,691 respectively in the last year. There were 1,315 cases of diarrhæa against 1,553 in the previous year. Skin diseases and diseases of the connective tissue numbered 11,186 and 1,069 against 7,410 and 4,111 respectively in 1896-97. Local injuries numbered 1,312 against 1,451 in the previous year.

Major and minor operations.

176. The following table shows the major and minor operations performed during the year of report as contrasted with the preceding one :—

	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.
Gondal Hospital	92	526	618	53	351	404
Fergusson Hospital at Dhoráji	170	886	1,056	124	757	881
Upletá, Bháyáwadar and Sarsai Dispensaries and the Travelling Dispensary ...	14	411	425	7	347	354
Total ...	276	1,823	2,099	184	1,455	1,639

177. At the close of the year 1896-97 there remained under treatment 6 cases of major operations and 184 operations were performed during the year of report, giving a total of 190. Of these 164 were cured, 16 relieved, 3 discharged otherwise, 2 died and 5 remained under treatment at the end of 1897-98.

Medico-legal cases.

178. In the Hospital at Gondal 12 post-mortem examinations were performed and the same number in the Hospital at Dhoráji, while opinions in medico-legal cases were given by the Medical Officers in charge of the Hospitals at Gondal and Dhoráji and Dispensaries of Upletá, Bháyáwadar and Sarsai to the number of 153, 69, 66, 27 and 8 respectively.

Temperature.

179. The temprature registered in the Gondal Hospital varied between 52° and 107°, at the Dhoráji Hospital between 53° and 104° and at the Dispensaries at Upletá, Bháyáwadar and Sarsai between 48° and 104°, 63° and 97° and 48° and 112° respectively.

The Travelling Doctor.

180. This Officer travelled 364 miles and visited 91 villages against 429 miles and 102 villages in the preceding year. The total number of patients treated by him was 4,251 against 4,917 in 1896-97. Of the former 1,803 were men, 936 women and 1,512 children, against 2,080, 925 and 1,912 respectively in the preceding year. Of the total treated 3,677 were Hindus, 480 Musalmans and 94 other castes, as compared with 4,290, 536 and 91 respectively last year. The daily average attendance of patients treated was 36.5 against 39.5 in 1896-97.

181. Of the diseases treated by the Travelling Medical Officer, there were 86 cases of dysentery against 82 in the last year. Malarious fevers contributed 762 cases or 17.9 per cent to the total treated, against 462 or 9.4 per cent in the previous year. Venereal affections numbered 18 cases. Worms gave 943 or 22.2 per cent to the total treated as compared with 1287 or 26. per cent in 1896-97. Rheumatic affections numbered 85 cases. There were 257 and 74 cases of diseases of the eye and ear against 261 and 107 respectively in the previous year. Diarrhæa gave 165 cases against 210 last year. Skin diseases and diseases of the connective tissue contributed 1,368 and 40 cases against 1,465 and 51 respectively in the preceding year.

Vaccination.

182. The control of this Department, as mentioned in the last Report, was transferred from the Agency to the State in January 1897, and thus the Department was managed entirely by the State authorities, throughout the year under review.

183. The total strength of the Department consists of the Chief Medical Officer of the State as supervising authority, a Superintendent of Vaccination, three vaccinators, one apprentice vaccinator and 4 peons. Each vaccinator is

assigned a certain number of villages, while the vaccination in the towns of Gondal, Dhoráji, Upletá, Bháyáwadar and Sarsai is performed by the respective Medical Officers of those localities.

184. The following table shows the total number of vaccinations performed by the Vaccinators and Medical Officers during the year under review as compared with the preceding one :—

Year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.						Grand Total.	Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccination.		Percentag of successful cases.	
	Primary.			Re-vaccination.				Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	In Primary.	In re-vaccination.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 6 years.	Total of all ages.				
1897-98.	3,554	3,428	6,982	950	358	1,308	8,290	7,044	5,106	1,120	6,418	1,308	711	92.	54.3
1896-97.	3,447	3,247	6,694	643	213	856	7,550	6,708	4,561	1,652	6,275	853	520	93.7	60.7
Increase.	107	181	288	307	145	452	740	336	545	...	143	455	191	...	...
Decrease.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	...	...	...	1.7	6.4

185. The above table shows that there were 6,982 persons primarily vaccinated and 1,308 re-vaccinated, against 6,694 and 856 respectively last year, showing a net increase of 288 in primary vaccination and 452 in re-vaccination The total gives an increase of 740 which is satisfactory.

186. Out of 6,982 primarily vaccinated, 6,418 or 92 per cent were successful. The number of unsuccessful cases was 564. During the year 1,308 persons were re-vaccinated. The number of successful cases was 711 or 54.3 per cent.

187. Among those primarily vaccinated during the year, 5,192 were Hindus, 1,286 Musalmans and 504 of other castes.

188. The Chief Medical Officer travelled 687 miles, visited 4 towns and 43 villages and examined 2,859 newly vaccinated children.

189. The following is the result of the Chief Medical Officer's inspection :—

Number of children inspected.	Result.			Miles travelled.
	New work.			
	Good.	Middling.	Bad.	
2,859	1,413	898	548	687

190. The Superintendent of Vaccination travelled 921 miles and visited 3 towns and 75 villages. He examined 2,345 newly vaccinated children and 4747 old ones under 15 years.

191. The following table shows the result of his inspection :—

New work.			Old Work.		
Good.	Middling.	Bad.	Good.	Middling.	Bad.
550	896	899	961	2,077	1,709

192. The following table shows the number of villages visited and those left unvisited by the Vaccinators during the year :—

Circles.	Total number of villages in the State.	Population.	Number of villages visited.	Number of villages not visited.
Gondal Circle...	66	46,462	66	.....
Dhoráji Circle...	60	82,599	60	.....
Bháyáwadar Circle...	48	31,975	48	.....
Total...	174	1,61,036	174	.....

193. The Chief Medical Officer reports that during the early part of the year the progress of the work was much interrupted by the heavy rains and floods, the village roads being rendered impassable for a considerable period.

194. The quality of the lymph used throughout the year was good. The lymph used was from arm to arm in all persons except in 34 in whom lanoline paste (60 grains) kindly supplied by the Agency Surgeon was used. The result of the latter was cent per cent successful.

Small pox.

195. The small pox which broke out last year continued upto August 1897. There were 179 deaths from it during the year.

196. The total cost of maintaining the Department was Rs. 3,278 during the year.

Births and Deaths.

197. The number of births registered was 6,743 against 6,700 last year, the ratio per 1000 of population being 41.8 against 41.6 last year.

198. The total number of deaths registered was 5,772 against 5,482 in the preceding year. The death rate per 1000 of population was 35.8 against 34.04 in the previous year.

199. Of the total births 5,027 were Hindus, 1381 Musalmans and 335 other castes. Of the total deaths there were 4,457 Hindus, 958 Musalmans and 357 other castes.

200. In order to insure correctness of the registers of births and deaths, a penalty of a small fine is imposed upon those who neglect to notify the occurrences of births and deaths, and informers of such acts of negligence are awarded ½ of the fine inflicted.

The Bai Saheb Ba Asylum and Orphanage.

201. The general health of the inmates of this Home for the poor and infirm was very good throughout the year under review. Such of the inmates who are physically fit are given light work in the compound to keep np their health. The total number of inmates during the year was 145 as compared with 182 in the preceding year. Of these 90 were men, 35 women and 20 children. The average daily attendance was 70.98 against 64.69 last year. Seven deaths have occurred during the year, the number being the same as in the previous year. They were all from natural causes, such as old age and general debility. The percentage of deaths to the total number of inmates was 4.83 against 3.84 in the preceding year.

202. The following table shows the admissions, discharges &c. of the inmates during the year as contrasted with the preceding one :—

Year.	Remained at the end of the last year.				Admitted during the year under report.				Total.				Left.				Died.				Remaining.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1897-98 ...	42	21	11	74	48	14	9	71	90	35	20	145	46	14	13	73	5	2	...	7	39	19	7	65
1896-97 ...	27	14	3	44	100	25	13	138	127	39	16	182	79	17	5	101	6	1	...	7	42	21	11	74
Increase...	15	7	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease..	...	...	...	...	52	11	4	67	37	4	...	37	33	3	...	28	1	...	...	...	3	2	4	9

203. The percentage of the blind, lame, old and infirm, as well as of orphans was 65.52, 15.86, 8.27 and 10.35 respectively against 64.84, 18.68, 7.69 8.79 in the previous year.

204. Of the 7 children remaining at the close of the year two are orphans and five have their parents who are blind and infirm inmates of the Asylum. These children, with the exception of two (one being blind and the other too young to learn) attend the school in Gondal. Their progress and attendance are reported satisfactory.

205. The major portion of the inmates consisted, as usual, of the Hindus, who gave a percentage of 83.45 to the total number, against 82.42 in the year previous; the Musalmans gave a percentage of 11.72 and the low caste people 4.83 against 14.29 and 3.29 respectively last year.

206. According to localities, 124 were from Kathiawar (including those from the Gondal State), 4 from Gujarat and 17 from Northern India.

207. The total expenditure of all kinds was Rs. 4,368 against Rs. 3,835. in the preceding year. The monthly expense per head was Rs. 5-2-0 against Rs. 4-15-0 last year.

Education.

208. His Highness, being himself a lover of learning, fully recognizes education as a watchword of progress and is particularly desirous of extending its blessings to all parts of his State. Among the many subjects which engages His Highness' attention none is of greater importance than that of public education, and it is a matter of congratulation that during the past year the work of the department was both steady and continuous.

209. The following table contains a summary of important particulars in connection with the schools and gives a fair idea of the results achieved during

the year. It would be interesting to compare the figures for 1896-97 with those of 1897-98 :—

Schools.	1896-97.					1897-98.				
	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March 1897.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March 1898.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.
Schools under the control of Kathiawar Agency Educational Inspector.										
Anglo-Vernacular schools...	2	334	241	888	Rs. 27,980.	2	314	278	965	Rs. 25,696.
Vernacular schools	38	4040	2,702	2,344		38	4,165	3,237	2,463	
Sanskrit Pathshalas	4	131	81	...		4	125	81	...	
Urdu schools	1	205	152	5		1	205	160	4	
Night schools	1	24	11	...		1	22	11	...	
Girls' schools	4	463	280	...		4	502	336	...	
Grant-in-aid schools	1	96	82	153		1	102	87	175	
Total ..	51	5,293	3,549	3,390	27,980	51	5,435	4,190	3,607	25,696
Schools under the direct control of the State.										
Grasia College and High school at Gondal ... (newly opened).	...	...	...	...	.....	1	27 29	27 25	3,210 558	13741
Night schools	24	434	264	...	1,019	24	392	253	...	970
Girls' schools	1	40	28	...	146	1	40	27	...	141
Gondal Police school	1	158	42	...	99	1	140	17	...	49
Total ...	26	632	334	...	1,264	27	628	349	3,768	14,901
Scholarships in various Educational Institutions outside Gondal including one of £ 200 per annum to Jadeja Bhaubha at Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	4,304	...	...	...	...	7,597
GrandTotal...	77	5,925	3,883	3,390	33,548	78	6,063	4,539	7,375	48,194

210. The average attendance, it is satisfactory to note, has remarkably improved. There is an appreciable increase in the total receipts on account of fees. The expenditure, too, has run up. This will continue to do so for some years as a new demand is created in certain backward villages for the establishment of educational institutions in their midst. This kind of demand is always

to be welcome, and His Highness, as a rule, readily appreciates it in-as-much as it marks advance and indicates a happy sign of the times.

211. Some of the existing schools are now full to over-flowing, and the school-buildings will either have to be expanded or re-constructed. Sanction has already been given for the enlargement of the Gondal Middle School at an estimated cost of Rs. 52,000. The inconveniences of other schools in the State will likewise be removed in course of time.

212. The slight fall in the attendance observable in a few schools was due chiefly to local ailments such as fever, small-pox and the like. Still the School Inspector reports that all the schools in the State have prospered better than in the preceding year.

213. There is a marked increase in the number of pupils in the Girls' schools. This is highly gratifying, for unless strenuous efforts are made to lessen the disparity that exists between the education of the sexes, a complete regeneration of the country is very difficult, if not altogether impossible. The average attendance has also increased from 280 to 336.

214. The Moghiba Girl's school in the capital town maintains its position as one of the largest and most flourishing institutions of its kind in the province. The results of the last annual examination are creditable to all concerned, and the Deputy Educational Inspector congratulates the new Head Mistress Javalbai on the standard of efficiency the school has attained. The school owes its excellence also to the personal interest taken in it by Her Highness Nandkunvarba, C. I. whose occasional visits seldom fail to serve as a wholesome stimulus to the little girls.

215. The schools were examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector. The following table shows the quality of the results :—

Standards.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number of pupils presented for examination	Number passed.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number passed.
Below Standard	684	597	688	618
1st do.	954	784	1,084	997
2nd do.	813	568	873	654
3rd do.	618	461	628	465
4th do.	401	281	497	312
5th do.	225	155	241	169
6th do.	83	67	109	73

216. These results speak for themselves. They enable us to form a fairly favorable estimate of the work done by these educational establishments during the past year.

217. Besides the institutions enumerated above there are 22 Kuran schools with 1359 pupils, 2 Arabic schools with 154 pupils, 1 Jain school with 65 pupils and 8 indegenous village schools with 680 pupils. The total number of pupils attending these private schools is 2,258 against 2,251 of the previous year.

218. Of the total number of pupils attending the schools, 930 are Brahmans, 1116 Vanias, 153 Rajputs, 2,212 Musalmans and 1,437 others against 900, 1089, 181, 1446 and 2087 respectively, in the previous year. It is highly satisfactory to observe that the number of Musalman boys is on the increase. This is possibly due to the increased activity on their part to compete with the other classes of the community in the educational race. The number of Rajput pupils loses a little in comparison. The only way of explaining away this decrease is that such small fluctuations are inevitable in the nature of things The establishment of the Grasia College for the middle class Rajputs may have contributed to the diminution of the number to some extent.

Grasia College.

219. As stated in the Introduction the Grasia College has already commenced to work. The tutorial staff consists of three graduates of the Bombay University and two undergraduates possessing considerable teaching experience, besides the Principal who is a distinguished Master of Arts of the Cambridge University. The year is divided into three terms of nearly equal duration, separated by vacations. The fees which cover board and lodging, medical attendance and tuition, are payable in advance and are fixed in sliding scales according to the position and circumstances of the parents. Progress and character report is sent to the parent or guardian of every boy in the College at the end of each term. Books are provided for the lower forms and caste prejudices of the boarders are strictly respected.

220. The College commenced to work from the 1st of April 1897. At the end of the first Term there were 23 boys in residence. This number rose to 27 at the end of the second Term. In the following Term two boys withdrew and two new ones were admitted, thus leaving the same number of resident students as at the end of the second Term. Of these 18 come from the Gondal State, while the rest from the States of Kotda-Sangani, Wankaner, Rajkot, Mangrol, Wadhwan and Jamnagar.

221. The bulk of the time is devoted at present to English, Gujarati and Arithmetic. The Principal gives two or three hours per week to each class in English, and receives a report of all lessons given in English and Arithmetic. In the two upper classes some time is devoted to History and Geography. Every care is taken to stimulate the interest of the boys and encourage them to think for themselves. Each class receives two lessons a week in English handwriting and the progress made is reported to have been very satisfactory.

The College is conducted chiefly on Western method and judging from its first year's work it certainly promises to have a bright and glorious future before it.

222. The Principal takes a particular care to see that the food and water used by the boarding students are pure and of the best quality. The dormitory arrangements are excellent and leave nothing to be desired.

High school classes.

223. The High school department was opened simultaneously with the Grasia school and has enjoyed the same vacations. The High School year is held to end on October 30, about which time the seventh standard boys leave for the Matriculation examination and promotions from standard V. are made. On October 30, 1897 there were 29 names on the Register, 9 in standard VI. and 20 in standard VII. The average monthly number on Rolls is 25. The school was remarkably successful in the last Matriculation examination, passing 12 boys out of 19 sent up. This gives a percentage of 63 which is a creditable result when it is remembered that the school was only in the first year of its existence.

224. For the present, Sanscrit is the only classical language taught in the school. Physical training of the boys is carefully attended to and every endeavour is made to develop the brains of the boys without fatiguing them. The High School boys have drill or Gymnastics during the midday interval on certain days of the week. This plan has the advantage of preventing the boys from cramming their after-noon lsssons at mid-day. The Medical inspection of the boys is entrusted to the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

225. The Police school established in Gondal is fairly attended and the progress made by those who have only learnt a short time deserves to be commended.

226. The several scholarships instituted by the State are eagerly availed of by the students who are prosecuting their studies in some of the recognised institutions in the Presidency.

Bhayati Court.

227. This Court, established in connection with the Rájasthánik Court of the Province for the settlement of Bháyáts and Mulgrásiás claims against the State, about *gras* and other rights, has almost finished its labours, and only one case was pending in it at the close of the year, which is expected to be disposed of shortly.

State Vakil's Department.

228. At the close of the vear 1896-97 there were 32 cases outstanding and 11 were filed during the year under review, making a total of 43 cases which related to interstatal matters and matters in dispute between the Bháyát or Mulgrásiás and the State. Of these cases 26 have been disposed of during the year in different Courts to which they belonged. The duty of conducting these cases devolves upon the State Vakil who has also to attend to numerous references from

the Huzur and other subordinate Courts. He will have some relief when the Bháyáti Court as well as the Rájasthánik Court, which has almost finished its work, will soon come to a close.

Literature and Press.

229. There is only one Printing Press at Gondal which is mainly supported by the Darbar. The only periodical paper printed in it is the "Darbári Gazette" which is issued by authority on the 1st of every month.

Horse-Breeding.

230. The present paddock being too small for the requirements of the stud, a new one on a large scale is sanctioned by His Highness who takes personal interest in the improvement of this department. It is situate on the south of the Railway Station at Gondal, extending along-side the Railway Line as far as the new Stallion stables in the Huzur compound, and is enclosed by strong ornamental cast-iron railings of local manufacture which have cost Rs. 68,189. Up to the close of the year under review a sum of Rs. 8,305 has been expended in re-claiming the ground. The work is under progress and will take sometime before the paddock is complete in all its details.

231. Veterinary Captain Morgan, Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, paid a visit to the paddock in March last, and the Darbár are thankful to him for the valuable suggestions he made after a careful inspection.

232. There are two Stallions in the Stud and they are highly commended by the Veterinary Captain Morgan.

233. The young stock at present consists of 6 colts and 6 fillies. They are, Captain Morgan remarks "very shapely but inclined to be small". With the improved management of the new paddock, the defect pointed out will, it is hoped, be remedied.

Conclusion.

234. It has become quite a matter of form to award thanks to subordinate Officers, either individually or collectively, at the close of Annual Reports. But it is something more than formal when I deem it my duty to acknowledge in grateful terms the valuable assistance rendered by the heads of Departments and offices, as well as by the Huzur Office Sherastedar Mr. Maganlal Laxmishanker and the English Head Clerk, Mr. Trikamlal Bhagwandas, to the administrative work. Their co-operation is indispensable. I repeat my special thanks to the Huzur Judicial Assistant, Mr. Manilal Gowindram, for his ready help to me on all occasions.

BEZANJI MERWANJI,
Dewan, Gondal State.

Gondal, 19th May 1898.

APPENDIX.

THE PEOPLE'S ADDRESS.

YOUR HIGHNESS,—We, on behalf of all your Gondal subjects, beg leave to offer you our warmest congratulations on your safe return home. When you last took your departure for England there was a mingled feeling of joy and sorrow in our mind: sorrow, because YOUR HIGHNESS had to set sail on account of the sudden illness of Princess BÁ KUVERBÁ in Edinburgh; joy, because that was the time for HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE in which you might possibly take part. Now when we welcome you and HER HIGHNESS the RÁNI SÁHEB once more in our midst, our mingled feeling is changed into one of unalloyed pleasure because by the grace of God the PRINCESS has been fairly restored to health, and not only could YOUR HIGHNESS get the opportunity of being present at the JUBILEE occasion, but was able to receive the high Order of G. C. I. E. at the noble hands of the QUEEN EMPRESS herself. We really lack words to fully express the pride and pleasure we feel at this event. You were one of the few Indians selected for such a high distinction on that auspicious occasion. In honouring YOUR HIGHNESS the KAISER-I-HIND has,in our opinion, honoured your whole subject population. Such is the relation subsisting from time immemorial between the ruler and the ruled, that we are naturally happy when you are happy and sad when we see you ill at ease; and that is why we feel immensely gratified at finding your position exalted day by day. We cannot sufficiently praise YOUR HIGHNESS' constant care and anxiety to better our condition and redress our grievances. We are at the same time bound to give words to our feeling of gratitude for the kindness and solicitude vouchsafed to us by the Dewán Sáhib, MR. BEZONJI MERWÁNJI, during YOUR HIGHNESS' absence. In this, even, we are thankful to YOUR HIGHNESS to a great extent, for YOUR HIGHNESS has the credit of selecting this Dewán, who follows up the line of administration marked out by yourself. In conclusion, we sincerely wish that YOUR HIGHNESS and FAMILY may always enjoy excellent health, may your position and dignity ever increase, and may all your plans for our welfare be realized.

HIS HIGHNESS' REPLY.

MY DEAR AND LOYAL SUBJECTS,—We thank you for your kind welcome, which we can well appreciate. I, however, grow a little apprehensive of your profuse and frequent congratulations lest they tend to make me self-satisfied. The reason is that I am always anxious to prevent my mind from being impressed with the idea that I have done all that I should for your well-being. At the same time I cannot help observing that your good-will and loyalty are the mainstay of my satisfaction. I am glad to tell you that BÁ KUVERBÁ is much better now, and I hope she will soon be herself again by the best medical treatment under which she is placed. Although our departure for England was due entirely to the anxiety caused by her state of health, we were happy to enjoy the

opportunity of witnessing the grand DIAMOND JUBILEE. One could see at the time the waves of loyalty soaring high in the heart of the whole nation. I am obliged to you all for your congratulations upon the high distinction kindly conferred on me by the QUEEN-EMPRESS at a time so unique. In giving expression to your satisfaction you are pleased to remark that the people are happy if the ruler is happy and are comfortless if the ruler is in distress. This may be true, but is only a half truth. In order to make it a whole truth I must add that a ruler's happiness or misery depends upon the happiness or misery of his subject-population. In this place I have to confess that I have not been able to contribute to your happiness and prosperity to the extent I should desire. Much remains to be done. And yet it is a matter of no small gratification to me to hear that what little I have hitherto accomplished in the discharge of my sacred duty to further your interests, has been found agreeable to your wishes. The high compliments you pay to the DEWÁN SÁHEB'S career are well deserved and have the support of my personal experience of his ability. The credit you give him is exclusively his, and I do not claim to have a share in it. In fine, on behalf of the RÁNI SÁHEB and myself, I thank you for the good wishes contained in your address and join you in your hope that I may be able to promote your welfare still further.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Gondal:

PRINTED AT THE GONDAL DARBARI PRESS, GONDAL.

1900.

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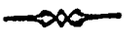

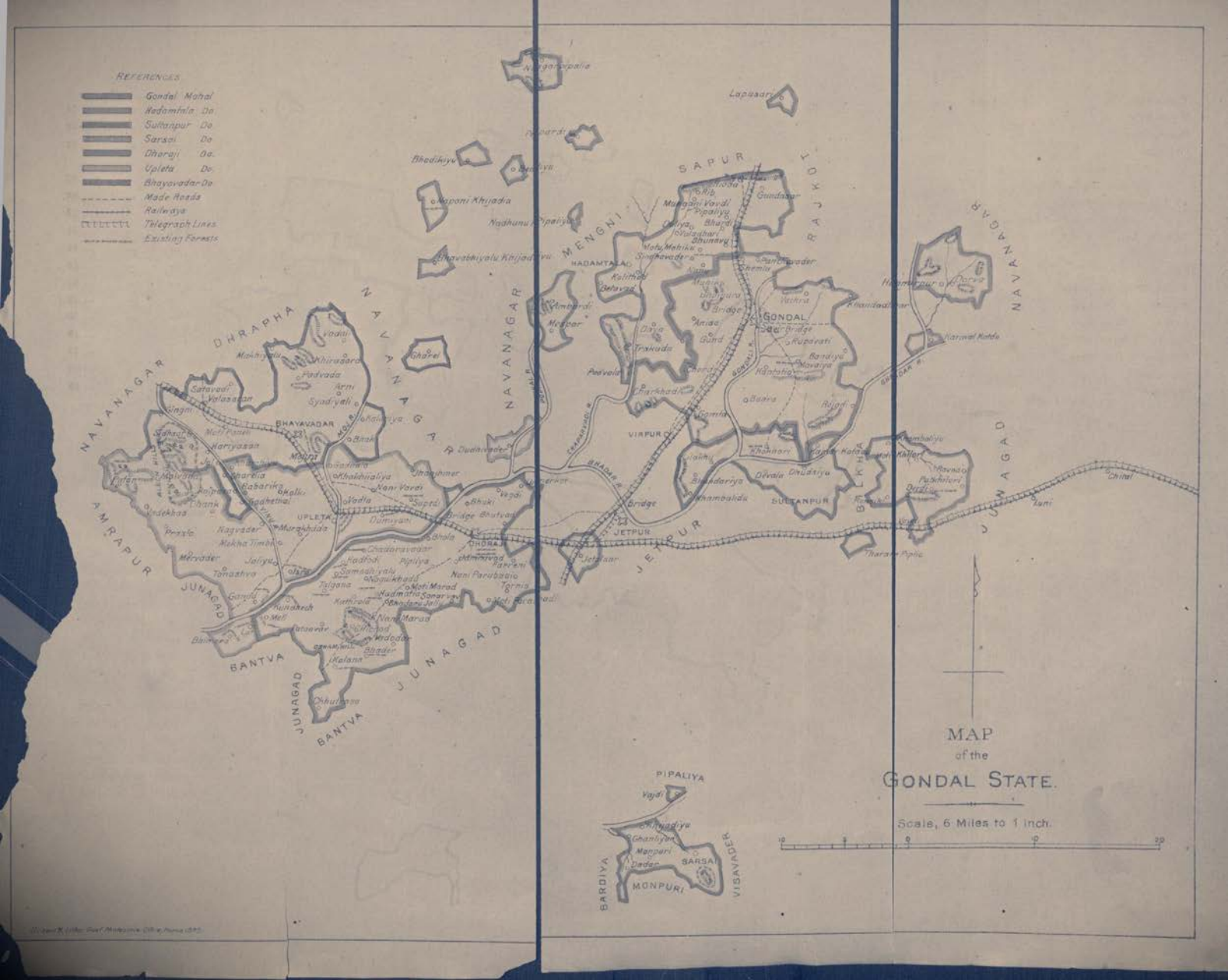
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Made Roads
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PIPALIYA
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VISAVADER
SARSAI
MONPURI
MAP
of the
GONDAL STATE.
Scale, 6 Miles to 1 inch.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

INTRODUCTION.

(*Area of the State*–1,024 *square miles*; *Population* (1891)–1,61,036; *Average Revenue–About Rs.* 15,00,000; *Tribute–Rs.* 1,10,721).

1. The year 1899–1900, for the most part one of an ordinary tenor, was marred by the advent of a severe and distressing famine which will be referred to later on.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb's visit to, and return from, England.

2. His Highness, accompanied by Her Highness the Rani Saheb and their eldest daughter Bakuverba, sailed for England in May last, but hearing of the failure of rain in Kathiawar, His Highness hastened his return and arrived here, with Her Highness, in time to extend and mature the famine relief measures.

Education of His Highness' children.

3. The Heir-apparent is reported to have done well in his school-work at Eton. 'He can always do really well with comparatively small effort', says his House Master, who, however, complains of his unpunctuality. He has got into Trial Eights, that is, that he is among the 20 best oarsmen in the school. In the Trial Eights race of 1900 he was one of the oars of the winning boat of the school and gained a Silver Medal and a Cup. According to the *Eton College Chronicle* 'he was neat and did more work than he appeared to be'. His master adds, 'he is always pleasant and patient in adversity and his abilities are above the average'. He has also enrolled himself as an Eton Volunteer and after getting his certificate of proficiency has become a Lance Corporal. He is expected to enter the Oxford University after a short time.

4. Kumar Shri Bhupatsinhji, His Highness' second son, who attends Cargilfield school near Edinburgh, is promoted to the higher Form and is doing quite satisfactorily.

5. His Highness' eldest daughter, Bakuverba, continues to receive suitable education in Edinburgh. Among other accomplishments she has acquired good proficiency in music and painting. Her younger sister, who is only seven years old, has just commenced to read Gujarati at home.

His Highness Maharaja Gaekwar's visit to Gondal.

6. In the month of February last, His Highness Maharaja Sayaji Rao, G. C. S. I., Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by the Heir-apparent and staff and His Highness the Raja Saheb of Baria, paid a short visit to Gondal on his return journey to Baroda. During his brief sojourn His Highness was good enough to preside at the Prize-giving function at the Grasia College (See Appendix A). His Highness was pleased to commemorate his visit by founding a scholarship of Rs. 20 *per mensem* in connection with the College.

Extension of Gas Light.

7. It is stated in the last year's Report that the College has been provided with gas. The operation is now extended to the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum for the Poor and also to the town Hospital.

Capture of Outlaws.

8. The Police has been able to render useful service to some of the neighbouring States by skilfully capturing as many as seven of their old troublesome outlaws or dacoits at different times in the course of the year. The Police Superintendent and his men deserve credit for the skill and tact shown in these captures which are described at length under the head of 'Protection'.

South African War.

9. The relief of Ladysmith and the recent victories obtained by the British arms in South Africa were made the occasion of demonstration in Gondal. A public holiday was observed throughout the State in honour of the occasion. In connection with this South African War His Highness the Thakore Saheb offered to place at the disposal of Government all the horses belonging to his Body Guard and the Mounted Police. Happily the war took such a favourable turn that the necessity for accepting the loyal offer ceased to exist.

Tramways.

10. The construction of a Tramway at Dhoraji, referred to in the last Report, was completed and opened for traffic in October last, and it promises to work as much to the advantage of its enterprizing owner as to that of the public of Dhoraji, a commercial and flourishing town of the State. The tramway at Gondal having unfortunately proved a failure has been removed.

Infanticide Department—its abolition.

11. This department was an old relic of by-gone times. There must have been justification for its creation in the beginning of the century just closed. But in these days of light and progress it was an anachronism. As it served no useful purpose but only caused needless annoyance to all concerned, His Highness the Thakore Saheb, with the co-operation of some other Jádejá Chiefs of the Province, got it abolished by Government last year.

Famine and private charity of Their Highnesses the Thakore Saheb and Rani Saheb.

12. His Highness the Thakore Saheb provides from his private fund extra medical comfort and clothings to the inmates of the Poor-house and nonworking children at Gondal numbering about 1500 souls; while Her Highness the Rani Saheb, besides daily feeding a number of destitute persons has given a sum of Rs. 500 for the purpose of supplying milk to the infants at those institutions and contributed Rs. 700 to the Dhoraji Mahajan-Vada and Rs. 500 to the Gondal Mahajan-Vada for providing grass for the cattle.

Bai Shri Bonji Ba Saheb.

13. Bai Shri Bonji Ba Saheb, widow of His Highness' brother, has subscribed Rs. 500 to the Dhoraji and Rs. 300 to the Gondal Mahajan-Vada funds. She also maintains a *Sadavrat* and distributes grain to the poor but respectable families who cannot accept charity in public.

Sheth Adamji Pirbhoy of Bombay.

14. Among the charitably disposed individuals of the State Sheth Adamji Pirbhoy of Bombay (a native of Dhoraji) is the foremost. This well-known and highly respected gentleman, besides freely supplying the wants of the indigent persons of his own community, feeds daily at Dhoraji thousands of other communities without distinction of caste or creed and provides them with clothing; he maintains a Poor-house and Dispensary and employs doolies or stretchers to

bring into his relief-shed cripples and disabled persons; he supplies grain quietly to respectable families who are unable to support themselves and maintains a lying-in-ward where he liberally provides all comforts to famine-stricken women who may be pregnant or under confinement. Sheth Adamji Pirbhoy's charity is cosmopolitan and his name has become a household word in Dhoraji.

Mahajan of Dhoraji.

15. The Mahajan of Dhoraji distribute cooked food (Khichdi) to the poor and maintain a large number of cattle in the Panjra-pol for which they have collected a subscription in and outside Dhoraji to the amount Rs. 20,000 and raised a loan of Rs. 15,000 from the Darbar who will charge no interest on it.

Anjuman-i-Islam of Dhoraji.

16. The Anjuman-i-Islam of Dhoraji have established a cheap grain shop which is open to the poor of all communities without any racial distinction. They also distribute grain and money among the poor of their own community.

Sheth Popat Motichand, Khanu Musa and others.

17. Sheth Popat Motichand, Khanu Musa and several others contribute liberally towards the relief of the famine-striken people of Dhoraji and the surrounding country.

Gondal town.

18. A subscription was started at Gondal to open a cheap grain shop for helping the poor. The scheme, however, fell through for want of unanimity on the part of subscribers. It is now proposed to utilize the subscription (only partially collected) in distributing grain among respectable poor families who are too poor to support themselves and can neither work nor beg for their maintenance. It is to be regretted that some of the Hindus and Mahomedans including a few State officials have shown a lamentable want of sympathy with the movement. Some of the Gondal people, however, collect breads from among themselves for distribution to mendicants for whose relief they have also raised a small fund.

Upleta, Bhayavadar and Sarsai.

19. The well-to-do classes of people of these towns contribute according to their means to the relief of the poor.

Famine.—State Measures.

20. When the usual rains failed and the last expectations of the cultivators centred in October rains were blasted the apprehension of scarcity and famine was realized. At this awful juncture His Highness the Thakore Saheb was in England. No sooner did he hear of the approaching calamity than he curtailed his stay and took passage for his return journey. In the meantime he ordered relief works to be started at once in order to alleviate the sufferings of his people. On His Highness' return in November last, several important works were undertaken with a view to give relief to the poor and the needy.

Area affected.

21. With the exception of a few patches here and there, the whole district–an area of 1,024 square miles–with a population of 161,000 souls was affected.

Rain-fall.

22. The monsoon gave every sign of a hopeful beginning in the month of June, but caused considerable disappointment when there was scarcely any rain in the following months and the rainy season was practically over in the month of September. The total rain-fall during the year was 5 inches and 88 cents as contrasted with the average fall of 30 inches. The Kharif crop was wholly lost, while the Rabi crop was scarcely two Annas of the average annual out-turn. The grass Vidis almost totally failed and the want of fodder was severely felt; it could be produced by irrigation only and that too not sufficient even for plough cattle.

Water-supply.

23. Very early measures were taken for the improvement of water supply in all the towns and villages of the State. A large expenditure for this purpose was freely sanctioned and advances were made to the cultivators for the improvement of irrigation wells. Notwithstanding the precautions in the direction of sinking new wells and deepening and cleaning old ones, the scarcity of drinking water and of water for irrigation was keenly felt, as the supply diminished to a fearful extent.

Takavi advances to cultivators.

24. Such of the cultivators who had the means of irrigation viz., bullocks and wells, were helped with *Takavi* advances as follows, while those having no means of livelihood were given

employment on relief works:—

Advances for	Amount sanctioned.	Amount advanced upto the end of the year under report viz., 31st March 1900.	Amount since advanced and is available to meet the estimated demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain for food...	2,53,863	1,20,297	1,33,566
Seed for this year's *Rabi* crop and the coming year's *Kharif* crop.	95,950	9,026	86,924
Sinking new wells and deepening and cleaning old ones. ...	48,500	36,373	12,127
Appliances for irrigation, viz., *Kos*, *Varat*, &c.	4,100	3,646	454
Purchase of grass	20,000	...	20,000
Total Rs...	4,22,413	1,69,342	2,53,071

25. These advances are made without interest and their repayment will extend over a number of years. A portion of it will have to be written off as irrecoverable.

26. The following statement shows the number of Khátedárs (Registered holders of land) who have availed themselves of the State help in the shape of *Takavi* advances:—

Total number of Khàtedàrs exclusive of those belonging to Bhayat, Mulgrasias and other alienated land-holders.	Number of those who availed themselves of the State help in the form of			
	Grain for food.	Seed.	Sinking and deepening of wells.	Appliances for irrigation, viz., Kos, Varat &c.
7,107	3,522	838	1,055	469
Percentage of Khàtedàrs who received the State help to the total number of Khàtedàrs. ...	49·55	11·79	14·84	6.60

27. These figures refer only to the end of the year under report viz.,

31st March 1900.

Further help to Cultivators.

Remission and suspension of Land Revenue.

28. Taking into consideration the serious difficulties with which the cultivators are beset, the Darbar have been pleased to at once remit one fourth of the Vighoti or land revenue due for this year. The amount of remission comes in aggregate to Rs. 2,25,232. Of the remaining three quarters $\frac{1}{4}$th is recovered, as far as possible, this year and the recovery of the other $\frac{2}{4}$ths has been suspended, viz., $\frac{1}{4}$th to 31st March 1901 and $\frac{1}{4}$th to 31st March 1902.

Further remission.

29. The tax leviable on *Orias* or river-wells, viz., Rs. 12 per well, and the fee recoverable on fodder raised in river beds are remitted.

Fodder.

30. To meet the scarcity of fodder, as far as possible, the Darbar Vidis (grass lands) were thrown open to grazing; but the forage was not sufficient as the grass was of stunted growth. The use of prickly-pear as fodder was explained to cultivators, but it scarcely found favour with them; Kuria grass seed imported from Deesa was not quite successful; lucerne grass was sown with greater success; Chhasatia (hot-weather Juwar) formed the bulk of green fodder and was extensively sown and grown and proved to be the most valuable means of saving the lives of plough cattle.

31. A large quantity of grass was imported by traders and sold at almost a prohibitive price, viz., Rs. 25 per 1000 pounds.

Advances to Bhayats, Mulgrasias &c.

32. Advances to the extent of Rs. 32,891 are made, upto the close of the year under report, to Bhayats, Mulgrasias, Jivaidars &c. and 'Ruka Chitis' or guarantee is given for loans amounting to Rs. 7,060 raised by them from money-lenders. These advances are recoverable with six per cent per annum interest as a first charge against their future revenue.

33. By way of a little help to the lowly paid State servants grain compensation at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per month is paid to such of them whose pay is Rs. 16 and under, and fodder allowance of Rs. 5 per month is granted to all the servants, including mounted Police, who have to maintain horses.

Grain compensation to lowly paid State servants.

An additional allowance is given to village servants so as to bring their pay to a minimum of Rs. 6 per month.

34. So early as in the month of June prices of food-grain showed a tendency to rise; in April, May and June 1899 Bajri and Juwar- the staple food of the country- sold at 33 and 40 pounds respectively per Rupee; in July 27 and 28 pounds and from August up to now (May 1900) the price has been almost steady and unaltered viz., 16 pounds Bajri and 17 pounds Juwari per Rupee.

Prices and stock of food-grain.

The stock of grain, thanks to the Railway communication, is ample, large quantities being daily imported from up country.

Relief Works.

35. The total absence of rain in July and the sudden and abnormal rise in the price of food-grain was the cause of general apprehension. Such of the population who live on daily wages and field labour began to feel the pinch of scarcity which soon became a famine of unprecedented severity and duration.

36. Relief measures were at once thought of and with the assistance of the State Engineer and Revenue Officers a programme of relief-works was drawn out in July and test-works were opened in the following month to which the people flocked in large numbers. In September a number of works was added to the programme and regular relief-works were put in operation soon after.

Programme of Relief works.

37. For this purpose His Highness sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,12,368 of which Rs. 1,56,308 have already been spent upto the end of the year under report, viz. 31st March 1900, in giving relief to the people in distress. The expenditure

Amount sanctioned and expended up to the end of the year under report.

may be classified as follows:—

Irrigation and water-supply works...	...Rs.	56,328.
New roads and improvement of old ones...	...Rs.	56,053.
Reclamation of land and diversion of drainage. ...	...Rs.	43,927.
	Rs.	1,56,308.

Irrigation and Water-supply Tank.

38. The most important of the works is a combined irrigation and water-supply tank, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town of Gondal, which is estimated to cost Rs. 300,000. This work is undertaken in consultation with the Agency Engineer, Mr. E. O. Mawson, an officer of vast irrigational experience, and is being carried out by the State Engineer Mr. Balabhai Gulabchand.

39. The catchment area of the tank is nearly 88 square miles while the top area will be $1\frac{1}{16}$ square miles. The tank will be full with a run-off of $1'\ \frac{1}{4}''$ i. e., even with 5 inches of rain-fall. The storage capacity of the tank, when full, i. e. at 30 feet above the bed of the river, is 240,000,000 cubic feet. A water-supply for two years, even with such exceptionally bad year as the present, will be insured for the town and there will be enough balance to irrigate 2,300 acres of land. The return from irrigation is estimated to give nearly 4 per cent on the total capital outlay of Rs. 300,000.

Relief Camps.

Hutting arrangement and number of workers.

40. All the work-people are provided with huts which are triangular in shape and arranged in block system. They are built of bamboo matting and will be covered with gunny as protection against rains. The number of persons on relief-works on the last day of the year under report was 7,990.

Bazar.

41. For the convenience of the workers a Bazar is set up in the Relief-Camp where provision of approved quality is sold at a fixed price.

Dispensary.

42. A dispensary is opened there in charge of a Hospital Assistant under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State. From the date of its opening to the close of the year under report (1st February to 20th March 1900) 835 patients were treated

with a daily average of 97. There were 35 deaths during that period, the diseases being diarrhœa, fever and bronchitis.

Police arrangement.

43. A Police guard is posted to preserve public peace and prevent petty thefts &c.

Protection against fire.

44. To guard against accidents by fire a number of iron tanks filled with water, buckets and two small hand pumps are always kept in readiness.

Relief to artizans and respectable persons.

45. The artizans are given, as far as possible, work in their own lines, and respectable persons in needy circumstances are employed as Mukadams, Supervisors, Time-keepers, or Clerks. There are several Grasias who are given such employment.

Non-working children.

46. A kitchen is opened for non-working children under 8 years of age. They are provided with clothings and two meals a day,– bread and Dal in the morning and Khichdi in the evening with vegetable twice a week. Infants are given half a pound of milk each. The average daily number of non-working children, according to the last return, was 564.

Schools for non-working children.

47. In order to prevent them from exposing themselves to the heat of the sun, two temporary schools are set up in the Relief-Camp at Gondal for the non-working children,– one for the boys and one for the girls.

Task-work.
Holiday.

48. The task-work system is adopted on relief-works, the task exacted being in proportion to the strength of the labourers; one day in a week is allowed as a day of rest; generally it is the day on which the week's payment is made.

Poor-House.

49. Apart from the Relief-Camp a central Poor-House is opened at Gondal for the relief of the aged and the infirm, the blind, the crippled, indigent pregnant women and orphans and children deserted by their parents. The inmates are in all 810 as per last return. The Poor-House is located in the new Police lines, which were

not yet occupied by the Police and which consist of nine blocks, containing 180 rooms with verandah and open space in front of each room affording plenty of ventilation. The accomodation being found inadequate to the daily increasing number of inmates, several large sheds have been erected besides separate sheds for low caste people. Attached to the Poor-House is a large kitchen and an extensive dining shed measuring 257 feet long and 41 feet broad.

Hospital and Dispensary.

50. A Hospital and a Dispensary fully equipped and manned, for indoor and outdoor patients respectively, have been provided for. There are now about 100 patients treated for fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, bad ulcers, bronchitis &c.

Deaths and their causes.

51. The percentage of deaths to the total number of inmates in the Poor-House is about 2 per week according to the last return, the causes of deaths being broncho-pneumonia, diarrhœa, dysentery, gangrene and general debility.

Happily no death from starvation has taken place in the whole State.

Lying-in-ward.

52. For the relief of the pregnant women a lying-in-ward is attached to the Poor- House. Such women are fed gratuitously for two months before, and three weeks after, their delivery. Their diet is special and special attendants are employed for them during their confinement.

53. Such of the poor pregnant women who cannot undertake the journey from their villages to the Poor-House at Gondal, are each given a cash allowance of two annas a day for two months before, and three annas a day for three weeks after, their delivery.

Number of inmates in the Poor-House.

54. There are now about 900 inmates in the Poor-House who are fed, clothed and otherwise looked after. Their daily meal consists of bread and Dal in the morning and Khichdi in the evening, with ten tolas of vegetable each, twice a week, and half a pound of milk to each infant daily.

Sanitation &c.

55. The Chief Medical Officer is in charge of the sanitation and medical departments and the State Engineer is in charge of the rest of the departments appertaining to the Relief Camps and the Poor-House, which are satisfactorily managed. His Highness, it

is needless to add, takes a keen interest in their management.

Crimes and Police protection.

56. Pressed by want of food and fodder foreign wanderers, such as Agarbacha Charans, Rabaris, Bharwads and others with thousands of their cattle flocked into the Alech hills of this State in the early part of the famine. The influx of these people and the anticipated increase of offences taking place in a famine year necessitated precautionary measures which the Police Superintendent lost no time in adopting with very satisfactory results. There has been, happily, no inordinate increase in heinous crimes, but an increase was visible in such crimes as robbery, theft by house-breaking and petty thefts in the fields of irrigated crops or fodder.

Additional Police.

57. In order to meet the exigency of the occasion an addition of 100 men was made to the Police besides retaining the services of 110 temporary men who were under orders to be disbanded. The monthly additional cost on this account is Rs.1,370.

Famine Special establishment.

58. Azam Balsinhji Jalamsinhji is appointed Special Famine Officer with two Circle Inspectors under him. Their duty is to move about constantly in the district and to see that the village officers carry out the instructions issued in Circular No. 274 of 17th March 1900 (Appendix B.) on the subject of giving relief to each and all in need of it and to check their registers and returns and detect and report any cases of frauds in connection with relief measures.

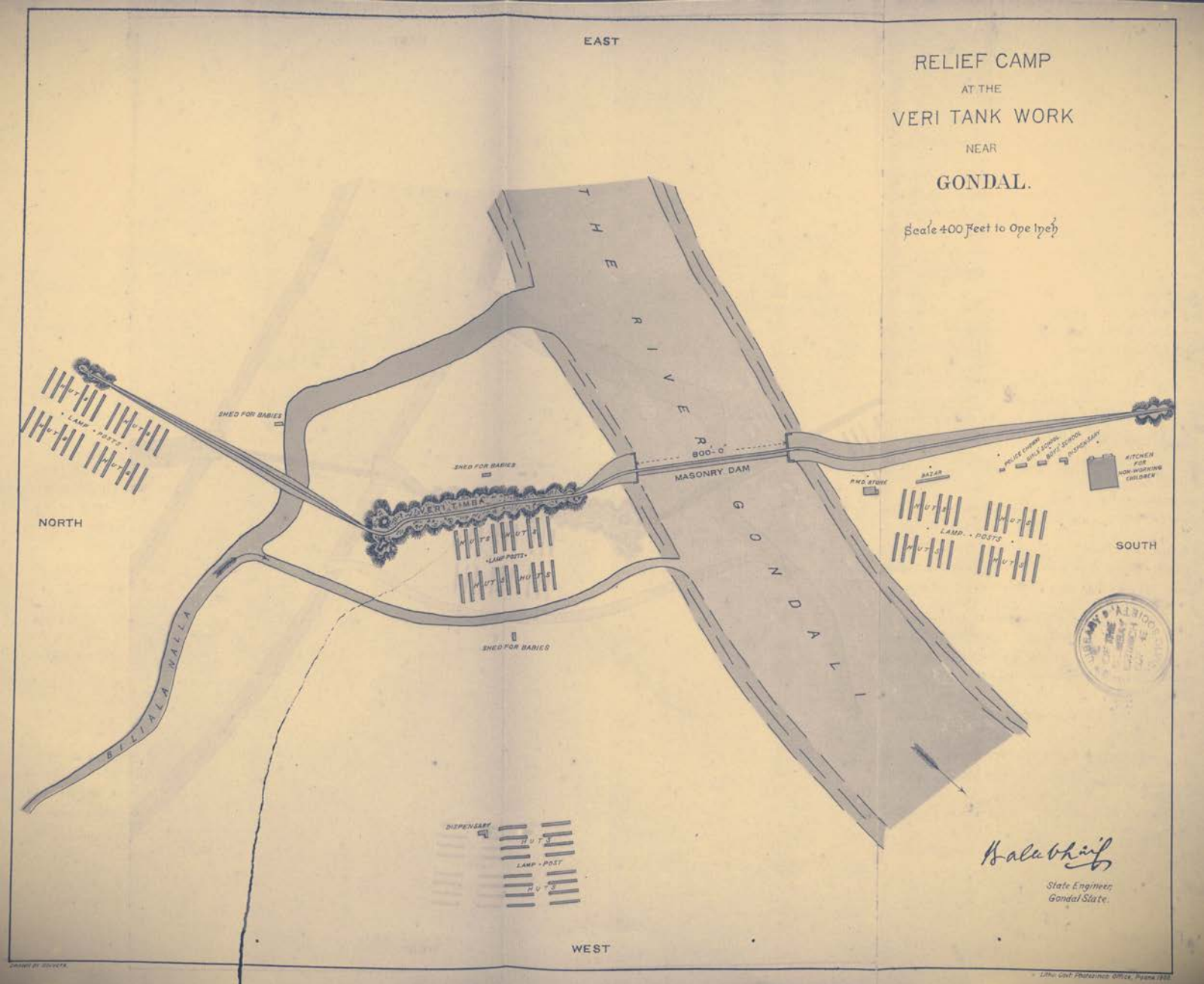
Plans of the Relief-Camp &c.

59. Tracings showing the general arrangement of the Central Relief-Camp and Poor-House at Gondal and the disposition of the kitchen for the non-working children, Bazar, dispensary, schools, police stations &c. are appended hereto.

General Condition and Resources.

Season and crops.

60. The season was most unfavourable, failure of rain and consequent failure of crops and fodder causing a famine of unprecedented severity both for men and cattle. The preceding chapter deals with the famine and the relief-measures taken by the Darbar to alleviate distress.


EAST
RELIEF CAMP
AT THE
VERI TANK WORK
NEAR
GONDAL.
Scale 400 Feet to One Inch
THE RIVER GONDALI
SHED FOR BABIES
SHED FOR BABIES
SHED FOR BABIES
VERI TIMBA
LAMP-POSTS
800'-0"
MASONRY DAM
RMD. STORE
BAZAR
POLICE CHOWKI
GIRL'S SCHOOL
BOY'S SCHOOL
DISPENSARY
KITCHEN FOR NON-WORKING CHILDREN
LAMP-POSTS
NORTH
SOUTH
BILIALA NALLA
DISPENSARY
LAMP-POST
WEST
Kalubhai
State Engineer,
Gondal State.

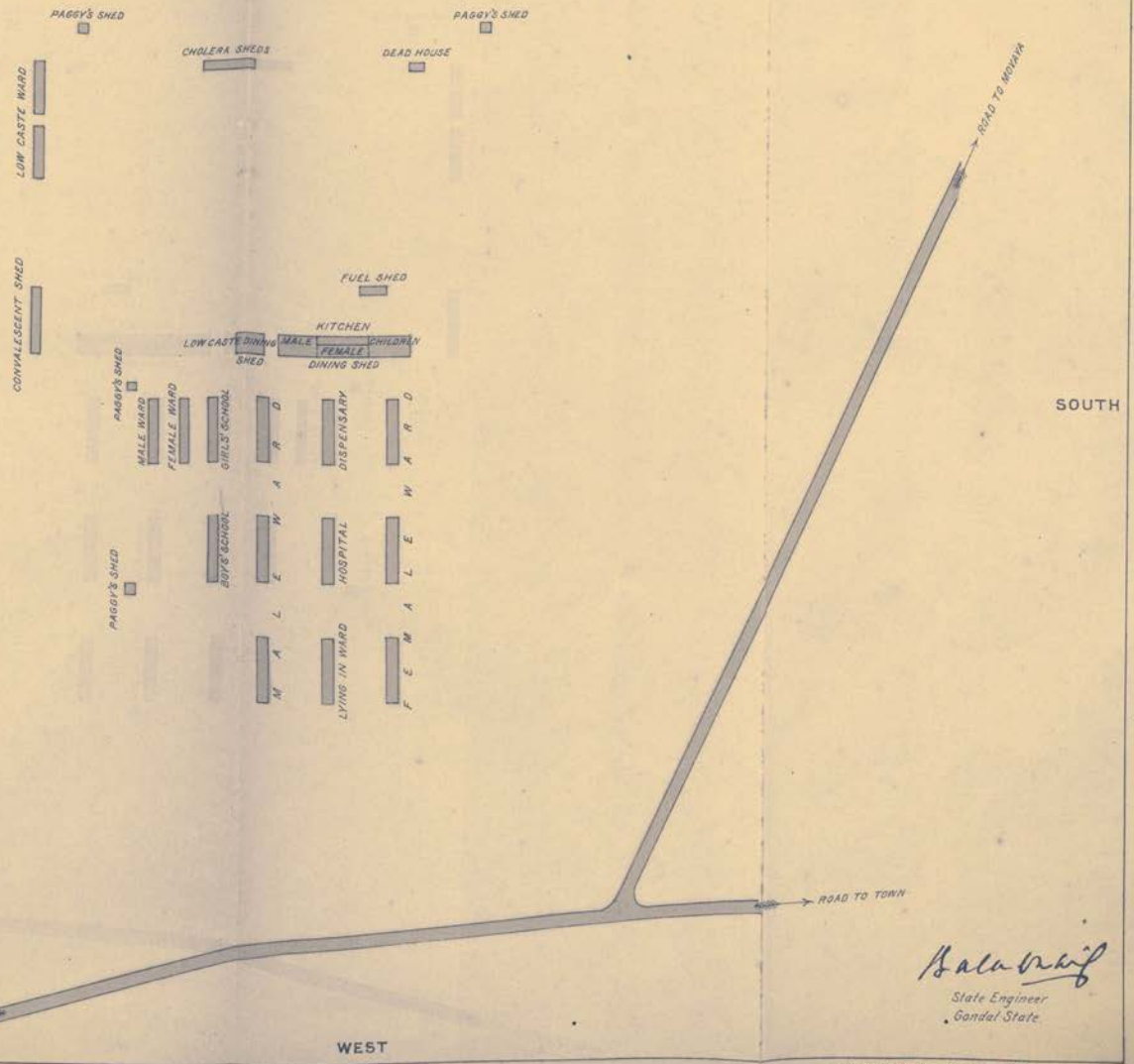
EAST

PLAN OF THE POOR HOUSE

AT

GONDAL

Scale 200 Feet to one Inch



NORTH

SOUTH

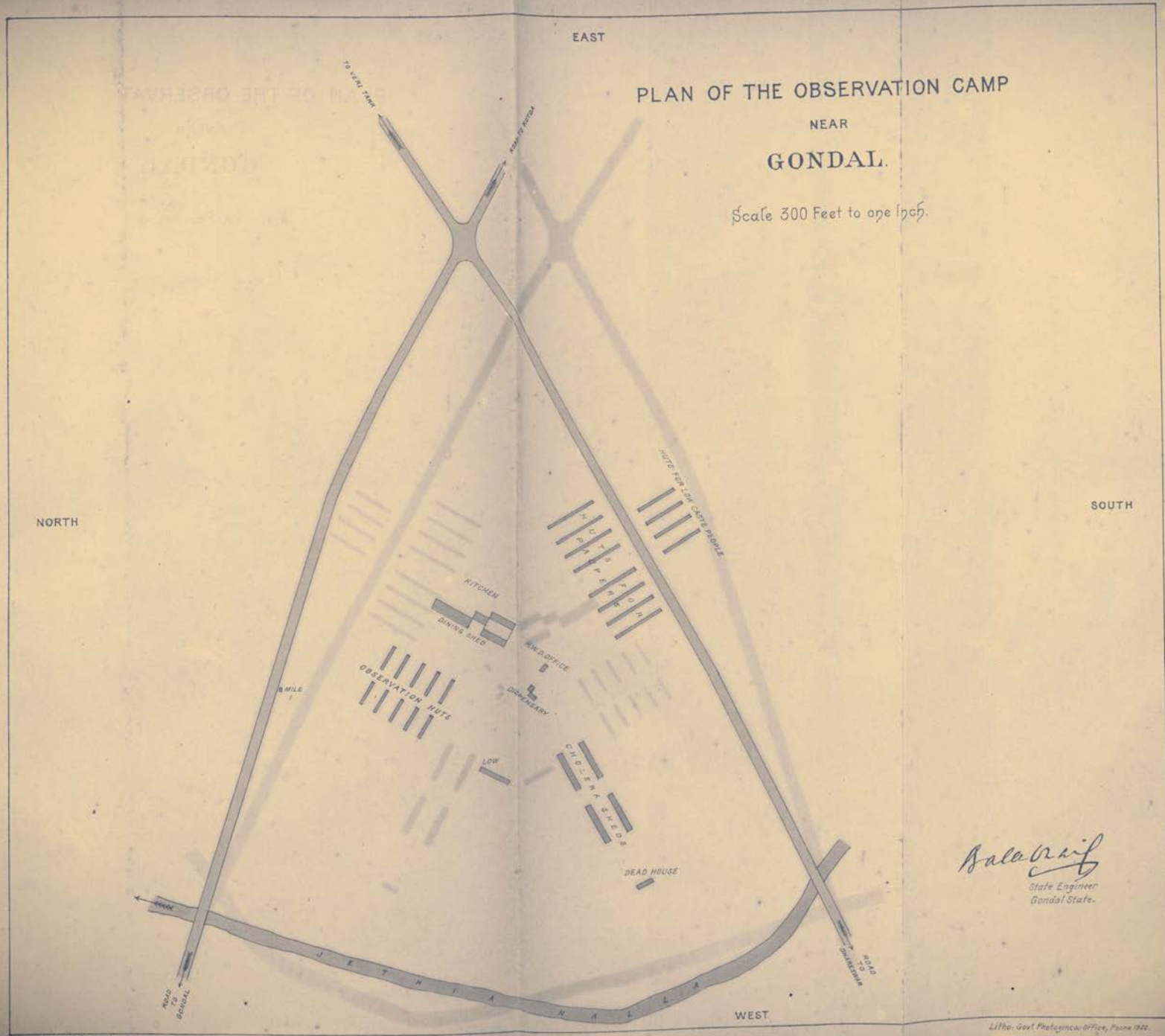
WEST

Balabhai

State Engineer
Gondal State

Drawn by Vittal

Litho Govt Photozinco Office, Poona 1902


PLAN OF THE OBSERVATION CAMP
NEAR
GONDAL.
Scale 300 Feet to one Inch.
EAST
NORTH
SOUTH
WEST
TO VERI TANK
ROAD TO KOTDA
HUTS FOR LOW CASTE PEOPLE
HUTS FOR PAPERS
KITCHEN
DINING SHED
P.W.D. OFFICE
DISPENSARY
OBSERVATION HUTS
MILE 1
LOW
CHOLERA SHEDS
DEAD HOUSE
JETHIA NALLA
ROAD TO GONDAL
ROAD TO DHARESWAR
State Engineer
Gondal State.
Drawn by Ervana J.
Litho: Govt Photozinco: Office, Poona 1906.

61. The rainfall for the past five years and distribution of rain at the principal Mahals of the State during the monsoon of 1899 are given below:—

year.	Rain-fall. Inches.
1895	17·91.
1896	26·38.
1897	32·08.
1898	18·60.
1899	5·79.

Mahals.	5 years' average rain-fall. (1894-98.)	Rainfall in the year 1899.					
		June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Gondal	26·09	1·63	0·55	0·39	1·30	0·02	3·89
Dhoraji.....	26·90	3·71	0·27	2·02	2·24	0·00	8·24
Upleta	29·43	2·40	0·31	0·64	2·03	0·00	5·38
Bhayavadar..	28·07	3.35	0·30	0·29	1.33	0.01	5·28
Sarsai.....	27·92	3·49	0·56	1·06	0·74	0·20	6·05
						Average...	5·77.

62. The above table shows that the monsoon in the beginning held out hopes of good prospects but proved a failure in the end.

63. The following table shows the prices of food-grains for the past three years:—

Year.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Juvar.	Rice.	Gram.	Mug.	Udad.
	Pounds per Rupee.						
1897-98.....	18¾	19¼	24	15½	18¾	19¾	22¼
1898-99.....	27	27¾	35½	17¾	26½	25½	24¾
1899-1900...	20¾	20	24	15¼	10¼	18	20

Public health.

64. The general health was unsatisfactory: fever, cough, measles and diarrhœa prevailed; but there was no case of plague or outbreak of any epidemic disease. This subject is dealt with at length under the head "Medical Relief".

Manufacture.

65. The local manufacture is confined to cotton fabrics and woolen blankets, brass and copper utensils, wooden toys and ivory bangles.

Iron Founderies.

66. Of the two iron founderies mentioned in the last report one is doing good business and the other is only just completed.

Hand-looms.

67. This industry, in common with others, has suffered in this famine year. There were 1328 cotton, 67 woolen and 5 hemp and silk weaving hand looms working more or less during the year, against 1616, 75 and 10 respectively in the previous year, showing a decrease of 288 in cotton, 8 in woolen and 5 in hemp and silk weaving looms.

Ginning Factories and Cotton Press.

68. To the 5 ginning factories existing in the State, one was added during the year. But owing to the entire failure of cotton crop they all remained almost closed, and so also the cotton press at Dhoraji.

Exports and Imports.

69. The total value of exports during the year was Rs. 15,97,475 and of imports Rs. 33,66,785 against Rs. 15,65,875 and Rs. 31,29,680 respectively in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 31,600 in exports and Rs. 237,025 in imports. The increase does not signify improvement in the trade generally which on the contrary has suffered on account of famine. The export declined in most of the articles,—principally cotton, oil, molasses and grain,—but gained extraordinarily in the item of hides which could be got in super-abundance owing to the cattle dying by thousands for want of fodder. The imports also declined generally, but were more than compensated by an excessive influx of grain and ghee, amounting in value to Rs. 757,500 and Rs. 34,000 respectively, to make up the deficit in the local produce caused by the failure of crops.

Agriculture and Land Revenue.

70. The following table shows the total area of the State and alienated villages including those of Mulgrasias, with details of cultivated and uncultivated State lands:—

Total area.	Deduct area of alienated and Mulgrasia villages.	Net area dealt with in this Chapter.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.		
			Jiraet or dry crop.	Bagaet or irrigated crop.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Waste or not available for cultivation.	Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
6,46,061	2,06,956	4,39,105	2,75,153	32,063	3,07,216	*7,954	1,23,935	1,31,889

Agricultural Stock and Cattle Census.

71. The following table shows the agricultural stock at the close of the last year and that remaining at the end of the year under report. A cattle census was taken on the 15th January 1900,

*The bulk of this is the forest and grass land viz. 6,214 acres, while 1,067 acres are occupied otherwise and the unoccupied assessed land is only 673 acres.

the result of which is given in column 3 of the table:—

Cattle of all kinds.	Normal number or number living before the commencement of Famine. (August 1899).	Result of Cattle Census taken on 15th January 1900.	Number died from commencement of Famine(August 1899) to the end of the year of this report (31st March 1900.)	Number remaining at the end of the year of this report (31st March 1900).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Plough cattle.....	*37,677	23,981	9,698	21,903	* Details not available.
Calves of Do.		4,220	1,869	3,742	
Draft bullocks.....		568	470	541	
Cows.....	*58,903	12,336	9,170	9,696	
Calves of Do.....		12,653	9,731	9,951	
Buffaloes female.....		7,915	5,511	6,769	
Do male.....		571	556	362	
Calves of Do.....		5,542	4,897	4,110	

72. It will be seen from column 4 in the above table what a large number of cattle died during the year; this abnormal mortality is mainly due to the prevalance of famine, the cattle having perished by thousands for want of fodder. The plough cattle, however, were saved by the timely help of the Darbar in shape of Takavi advances, to the cultivators. This subject is dealt with at length in the chapter on Famine and Relief measures.

Survey and Settlement.

73. Settlement was made during the year with the Grasias of Derdi, Vavdi and Pat-Khilori, by commutation of their certain *Haks* in the *Gamaet* land into cash payment, which admitted of these villages being brought under the operation of cash assessment system.

74. The following table shows the transfer of occupancy rights by way of sale and mortgage during the year as contrasted with the preceding one:—

Transfer of occupancy rights.

Year.	Transferred by sale.		Transferred by mortgage.		Total.		
	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Samvat year 1954, ending 13th November 1898...	3,175	1,186	501	1,293	3,676	2,479	6,155
Samvat year 1955 ending 3rd November 1899.....	1,593	1,138	507	934	2,100	2,072	4,172
Decrease.....	1,582	48	.....	359	1,576	407	1,983
Increase.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

75. The above figures show a decrease of 1630 acres in the transfer of land by sale and 353 acres in that by mortgage, as compared with the last year. The decrease is mainly due to the fact of such transactions proving more unfavourable to the money lending classes in a famine year than in an ordinary one.

76. The following table shows the realization of land revenue during the year as contrasted with the previous one and an estimate of the revenue for the Samvat year 1956 which

Land Revenue.

is affected by famine:—

Particulars.	Samvat year 1954 ending 13th November 1898.	Samvat year 1955 ending 3rd November 1899.	Difference.	Estimate for Samvat year 1956 ending 22nd October 1900.
Vighoti villages.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vighoti or cash assessment.....	8,17,002	8,42,147	+25,145	141,447
Bhagvatai villages.				
Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind.....	72,592	46,276	—26,316	7,228
Vero or cash payment.....	55,236	49,736	—5,500	8,082
Miscellaneous.				
Sundry rates and taxes and other receipts.....	1,38,211	1,09,648	—28,563	72,304
Total.....	10,83,041	10,47,807	+25,145 —60,379	229,061

77. The increase under the head of Vighoti villages and decrease under that of Bhagvatai villages in Samvat year 1955 as contrasted with the preceding year, are mainly accounted for by the transfer from the latter to the former head of certain land revenue during the year of report. The decrease in miscellaneous receipts is attributed principally to less fee receipts on sale and mortgage of land and other immovable property than in last year.

Gross Reveuue and Expenditure.

78. The following table shows the gross revenue and expenditure during the year under review as compared with the previous one and an estimate for the Samvat year 1956 whieh is

affected by the famine:—

Particulars.	Samvat year 1954, ending 13th November 1898.	Samvat year 1955, ending 3rd November 1899.	Estimate for Samvat year 1956 ending 22nd October 1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue.			
From all sources excluding Railways.....	16,38,920	14,94,764	5,25,000
Railway earnings (Gondal's share of the B. G. J. P. Railway.)....	1,62,813	1,54,467	2,75,000
Do. (Do. J. R. Railway.).....	30,972	28,385	30,000
Refund of capital outlay &c. (B. G. J. P. Railway) ordinary....	43,337	17,256	23,000
Do. Do. Do. Extraordinary.	...	69,769	47,000
Total Rs.....	18,76,042	17,64,641	900,000
Gross Expenditure.			
Under all heads, excluding Railways.....	12,37,571	13,34,376	*15,86,000
Gondal's share of Railway Expenditure.....	55,848	57,457	26,100
Total Rs.....	12,93,419	13,91,833	16,12,100

Outstanding Revenue.

79. The outstanding of the land revenue of the year under report is Rs. 1,14,985 in the case of Vighoti villages and Rs. 50,664 in that of Bhagvatai villages, –against Rs. 53,711 and 54,845 respectively last year– or total Rs. 1,65,649 against Rs. 1,08,566. The larger outstanding or short collection is due to the appearance of famine some four months before the expiration of the year under report. The total outstandings including those of the previous years amount at the close of this year to Rs. 608,557 against 442,908 last year.

*Exclsive of

Takavi advances to cultivators	Rs.	255,400
Advances to Bhayats, Grasias and Jivaidars.		43,000
Do. Landholders on service tenure.....		38,640
	Rs.	337,040

80. The realization of the Stamp revenue during the year was Rs. 10,915 against Rs. 13,778 last year.

Stamp Revenue.

81. There were 3768 wells for irrigation at the close of the last year and 965 new wells were sunk of which 439 have been completed; the total number of wells at the end of this year was therefore 4,207; of these 3473 are *pukka* and 734 are *kacha*.

Wells for irrigation.

Protection.

82. The most stubborn enemy the Police has had to contend against this year is the Famine, which rages throughout the length and breadth of Kathiawar, as well as in Gujarat and other parts of the Bombay Presidency. Its effects upon crime may easily be imagined. Every effort was, therefore, made by the Police Superintendent as soon as signs of scarcity and the failure of the monsoon presented themselves, to check the growth of crime, and to adopt precautionary measures for its prevention. An extra force of 110 men previously employed and who were under orders to be disabanded, was strengthened by an addition of 100 men this year, making a total of 210, and though the Famine this year was severer than the one which prevailed twenty years ago in this country, the total Police Force, both permanent and temporary, as well as regular and irregular, was smaller, it being 1,560 this year against 1,686 in 1,878.

83. For the maintenance of this additional force the Darbar had to spend during the year a sum of Rs. 9,765 inclusive of the allowance for dearness of grain paid to them.

84. The land-holding Pasaitas or the village Police, as well as Bhayats, Mulgrasias, and Jiwaidars, who furnished foot and mounted Police for the service of the State, were lent money by the Darbar in consequence to the failure of the crops in the villages in which they held lands. The advances to these unfortunate and sorely-tried people were rendered necessary in order to enable them to discharge their duties with zeal and efficiency at a time when the produce of the lands, on which they depended for their support, wholly failed them. The sum distributed amongst these people in the shape of loans amounted to Rs. 24,633.

85. Certain nomadic and pastoral tribes, such as Vaghers, Charans, Rabaris and Bharwads inhabiting Kathiawar, began to move with their herds of cattle towards the Gir, a hilly tract in the southern part of this province, for obtaining pasture owing to the great scarcity of fodder that began to be keenly felt after the end of the rainy season. Their way lay through the Allech hills situated in a portion of the territory of this State, and so the Police Superintendent had to make arrangements for Police-patrol to watch their movements, and to prevent their cattle trespassing and committing mischief upon the lands of the poor cultivators who had raised green fodder for the support of their agricultural live-stock. At first some scuffles ensued and breaches of the peace took place, but in consequence of the Police-patrolling along the line of their march, safety to the crops was ensured.

86. Some of the criminal tribes inhabiting the Dhoraji Division of this State, such as Sindhis, Makaranis and others, had to be looked after and closely watched by the Police to prevent them from committing mischief in their neighbourhood. The Darbar had, therefore, to open relief works in the vicinity of their villages with a view to keep them engaged and thus save the peaceful portion of the population from their depredations and lawless pursuits.

87. Large stocks of grain and grass had to be imported by rail into the State, and carried from place to place for trading purposes by those who dealt in these commodities. The Police, in consequence, had to protect them along the high ways and by-ways of the State, lest the famine-stricken people might fall upon them, and rob them of their property. By these measures for the prevention of grain robberies, food grains were freely imported into the country and carried to places far away from rail and thus the upward tendency in their prices was to some extent checked.

88. At the close of the rainy season, some people living in small villages, through fear of the safety of their property, began to remove to the chief towns of the State with their valuables for better security. In order to allay their fears the village Police had to be strengthened and every care taken to open relief works for the employment of the needy and the destitute in view to prevent them from committing mischief, and thus a feeling of tranquillity and peace was created amongst the villages.

89. Increments to the horse allowance given to the mounted Police, as

well as grain allowance to all members of the Police in common with other State sevants, who stood in need of them, were sanctioned by the Darbar as the prices of both fodder and food had gone up with a bound on account of the prevailing scarcity. Advances were also made to the sowars for the purchase of hay for the importation of which the Police Superintendent had made special arrangements, as it was not to be had locally in sufficient quantities.

90. In the midst of these troubles and difficulties, the Head of the Police did not forget to keep his vigilant eye on the outlaw and professional dacoit.

91. Though fortunately there has not been a single case of outlawry or of serious dacoity involving great loss of life and property during the year of report within the limits of this State, the special training the Police has had under their chief's supervision in the art of detection has not been without its effects. Instances have not been wanting for the last three years in which some important dacoity has been traced to its perpetrators or some noted outlaws have been either killed or captured. Last year saw the detection of the Padawala dacoity with the recovery of nearly the whole of the stolen property worth about Rs. 5,752 and the apprehension and punishment of all those who were concerned in it. The year before the last noticed the discovery and destruction of the noted outlaws Amarji and Gowlo who were scouring a portion of this State, committing depredations amongst its defenceless villagers, and carrying them away as hostages for the purpose of extortion. This year again though the outlaws and the dacoits did not commit offences within the limits of this State, they were detected by the Police of this State within its jurisdiction and handed over to the States demanding their surrender. Two of these outlaws were proclaimed offenders for whose capture a large reward was offered by the States concerned. One of these was the notorious outlaw Maiya Haja Natha of Ambla under Mendarda, who had been at large for the last 5 years, having committed outrages within the limits of the State of Junagadh, Jetpur Taluka and Mendarda Thana under the Agency. According to the usual practice in this State he was produced before the Police Fauzdar of Sultanpur in his usual rounds at the village of Dadawa under his charge as a new comer by the Police Patel, and on enquiry he was found to have taken service, as a Sathi or field labourer of Amarawalla a Kathi Grasia of the village, under the false name of Lakha Lakhaman. On being asked to produce a certificate of good conduct from the Police

Patel of the village he belonged to, he promised to do so, but some time afterwards committing theft of a double-barrelled gun and a sword from the house of his employer, he escaped to the village of Rupavati under this State where he was arrested with the stolen property. During the investigation of this case he was discovered to be the noted outlaw Maiya Haja Natha of Ambla under Mendarda and brother of an equally notorious outlaw Maiya Jhina. On being tried and found guilty for the offence of theft he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment after the expiration of which he was ordered to be handed over to the several States within whose limits the crimes attributed to him were committed to be succesively dealt with according to law. In his letter to the Prant Officer the Political Agent thus speaks of this occurrence:—

> "The Political Agent has learnt with much satisfaction of the arrest "of the outlaw Maiya Haja which reflects credit on the Police organization "as well as the individual officers concerned."

92. The other outlaw captured was a proclaimed offender by the late Colonel Humfrey, named Hasan Kasam Vindhani, and brother of Aba Kasam Vindhani who was killed by the Police of this State in a fight with him during the late Sindhi outlawry. He is a native of the village of Shinakwad under the Bhanwad Mahal of the State of Jamnagar and had for some time past again taken to committing depredations within Jamnagar and Porbandar territories. He travelled about the country in the disguise of a Fakir under the assumed name of Abamia Nurmia and was captured with some arms and ammunition in his possession at Upleta under this State where he had arrived from Sihore by rail. He was surrendered, in due course, to the Jamnagar authorities.

93. Two other outlaws, Sindhis Abdulla Dada and Sumar Isa, who in company with two other Sindhis of Mewasa under Dhrapha Thana had carried away from a village under the Vadala Mahal of Jamnagar as *Bans* or hostages four Kunbis for the purpose of extortion, were arrested at Bhayawadar under the following circumstances:—

94. The Bhayawadar chief constable on receipt of information of a suspicious looking Sindhi roaming about the outskirts of the village of Bhayawadar under this State went out in search of him, and on enquiry found that a boy fifteen years old was hidden by him amongst the tall stalks of a Jowari crop growing in a field belonging to a cultivator. The boy on being taken out

related the circumstances under which he, his brother, and two other field watchmen were carried away by some Haramkhores or outlaws for extorting money from them. The watchmen, he added, were let off by them and he and his brother were brought to the village where he was concealed and his brother was taken away by one of them for the recovery of ransom. Two Police men lay concealed in the place, where the boy was hidden waiting for the return of Abdulla who, when he came thither, was arrested and identified by the boy Nagji Bechar. The other outlaw Sumar Isa was also subsequently arrested in the same spot and recognized by the boy Nagji. The other two Sindhis who had joined in the crime were said to have gone back to their native village of Mewasa under Dhrapha. They were afterwards surrendered to the Nagar Police for investigation into the offence with which they were charged.

95. A gang of free-booters had committed dacoity with murder in the village of Vekri under the Taluka of Sardargadh carrying away property worth about Rs. 10,000 with them. A reward was offered for the capture of its ring-leader Rana Naran by the Talukdar. He was travelling in the disguise of a Bawa under the assumed name of Ramdas Naranadas and whilst he halted near a Police Chowkey on the Jetpur road within the jurisdiction of this State for the purpose of drinking water from a well, he was recognized by a Pasaita who was at the Chowkey and who had formerly lived for some time at Vekri. On his arrest he admitted to his having participated in the commission of the decoity at Vekri revealing his real name of Rana Naran. The information of his detection being conveyed to the Sardargadh authorities his surrender was demanded by them for investigation and trial and so he was handed over to them in due course.

96. Another dacoit named Thakarshi Khoda who was concerned in the commission of a dacoity in the village of Thana Devali under Jetpur Taluka was found lurking within the precincts of Sarsai, and a Rabari named Devraj Bhaya who had absconded after the commission of a murder at Khirasara under Jamnagar was found within the limits of this State at Paneli. Both of them were handed over to the respective States within whose limits the offences were committed.

97. The State Police had also rendered very useful services in the detection of certain postal frauds committed by two Bania residents of Dhoraji.

They were tried, convicted and sentenced for the offences committed by them with the result that such frauds thenceforth ceased to be practised at Dhoraji.

98. The Superintendent of Post Offices, Cutch Division, testifies in a letter to the Dewan to the assistance rendered by the State Police in the detection of these frauds in the following terms:—

> "Now that the current official year is drawing to a close, I believe, "I am bound to bring to your prominent notice the most valuable assist- "ance conscienciously rendered to me by the Gondal State Police during "the investigation of postal frauds at Dhoraji since January 1899, result- "ing into the prosecution and conviction of Sundarji Jiwaraj and Jhaver- "chand Jiwa who were continuously giving trouble to the department and "to the public at large by a long series of postal offences, such malprac- "tices having now ceased.

99. The instances quoted above not only point to the detective skill of the Police, but to the hearty co-operation with which they render assistance in the detection of crimes committed without the jurisdiction of this State.

100. The following statement gives the total strength of the regular Police of this State, as it stood at the end of the year of report:—

Superintendent...	1.
Inspectors...	4.
Chief Constables.	8.
Mounted Police...	38.
Foot Police (consisting of 59 Head Constables and 479 Constables of all ranks)...	538.
Total...	589.

101. There is a reduction this year of 10 in the number of foot Police rendered necessary to meet the enhanced expenditure incurred in the organization of the office establishment of the Police Superintendent's office which had to be increased for efficiency of service.

102. The statement appended below sets out the whole force, both Regular and Irregular, the latter consisting of the Pasaitas or village Police, as well as

men furnished by the Bhayats, Mulgrasias and Jiwaidars:—

Class.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.
Regular or stipendiary.....	38	538	576
Bhayati, Mulgrasia and Jivaidari.....	35	197	232
Pasaitas or Village Police.....	36	506	542
Total.....	109	1,241	1,350

103. The above table does not include 13 officers in the Regular Police Force. The number of the Regular Mounted Police is the same as it was last year, with a reduction of 10 in the number of the Regular Foot Police for the reason explained above in para 101. As regards the Irregular Police Force, 2 Jiwaidari Sowars ceased to render service by commutation of their service into a money payment (2 paid Foot Pasaitas being enlisted instead by the Darbar), 2 others who were erroneously regarded as Jivaidari Sowars, were placed under their correct head of Pasaita Sowars, and 1, who had previously commuted service into a money payment again began to render service with one horse ceasing to make the money payment, the net result being a reduction of 3 Mounted Police under this head. Similarly a decrease of 2 in the Foot Police under this head took place by the transfer to their proper head of 2 Pasaitas, who, through mistake, were put last year under Jiwaidari Foot. Thus there is a total reduction of 5 (3 Mounted + 2 Foot) under the head of men supplied by Bhayats, Mulgrasias and Jiwaidars. By the rectification of the error pointed out above, there is an increase of 2 Mounted and 2 Foot Police under the head of Pasaita or village Police, making a total of 45 Mounted and 497 Foot Pasaitas. All these Pasaitas held rent-free land in lieu of service. Of the 45 Mounted Pasaitas 9 gave up their lands and resigned their service, leaving 36 at the end of the year. Instead of filling up their places with other Mounted Pasaitas, the Darbar employed 9 stipendiary Foot Pasaitas. Of the 497 land-holding Foot Pasaitas 118 resigned their service and 18 others forfeited their holdings owing to dismissal for misconduct, and these vacancies were filled up during the year by stipendiary village Pasaitas which with the 9 mentioned above left

at the close of the year 137 paid and 369 land-holding Pasaitas making a total of 506. The above table does not include a temporary force of 210 men retained for securing better protection and safety to the people on account of the prevailing famine.

104. The total number of Police Patels at the end of the year was 167 of which 69 were employed wholly on Police duties and 98 were employed on Police and Revenue duties jointly. There is an increase of 1 in the number of Police Patels owing to a place at Gundala, which remained vacant last year, having been filled up this year.

105. There is neither cavalry nor infantry in this State, but men of Foot and Mounted Police are given instruction in drill and discipline according to their requirements. Similarly there is no artillery here but 12 men of Foot Police are detailed to serve the purpose of saluting battery in which a regular course of instruction is given to them.

106. The men were not put to the annual course of musketry during the year owing to the heavy call of duty on accout of famine, but recruits were taught shooting.

107. The appended statement gives the caste or race of those employed in the Regular Force:—

1.	Parsi.
70.	Deshi Arabs and Makranis.
46.	Rajputs.
9.	Rabaris.
33.	Sindhis.
90.	Sipahis.
268.	Deshi people of Kathiawar.
72.	Pardeshis of Hindustan.
589.	

108. A sum of Rs. 58 was distributed as rewards and 106 good service tickets were given to the men during the year for good services rendered by them in the detection of crime and for showing efficiency and smartness in discipline.

109. Pensions were awarded to 4 others in the Regular Police Force of the State.

110. The Police Superintendent reports that the School for the instruction of the Regular Police Force is making a very satisfactory progress. It is hoped that in course of time it will entirely fulfil the object for which it is set up. The gymnasium too is fairly utilized by the men for the improvement of whose physique it is established.

111. The work-shop is a very useful institution in which clothing, arms and acontrements are economically kept clean, in order and in good repairs.

112. It is a matter of satisfaction that no necessity has arisen during the year of report for the establishment of a punitive post in any village for the misconduct of its inhabitants.

113. Reference was made in the last year's report to the completion and occupation of the Mounted Police Lines situated at some distance from the Head Quarter town at Gondal. Similarly this year saw the completion of a portion of the lines for the Foot Police at Head Quarters which is at present utilized as a Poor House for the accomodation of helpless and destitute famine-stricken people. In addition to these a few lines at Dhoraji and a Thana at Patanvav were built during the year of report.

114. The total cost of the Regular Police during the Samvat year 1955 (A. D. 1899-1900) was Rs. 1,12,779 against Rs. 1,16,428 the year before showing a decrease of Rs. 3,649. This sum is inclusive of the cost of the extra men temporarily retained for better security during the famine, and is exclusive of the Darbar contribution to the clothing fund of the Police, which amounts to Rs. 3,837. The decrease which is small is mainly due to no expenditure being incurred on account of ammunition this year, as well as to a smaller sum spent under the head of secret service.

115. The above cost may be classified under the two following heads:—

1.	Regular Police of all rank and file... ...	Rs. 1,08,534.
2.	Miscellaneous	,, 4,245.
	Total	Rs. 1,12,779.

116. The usual table comparing the working of the Police for the last two years is given below:—

Offences reported.		Accused arrested.		Accused sent for trial.		Accused convicted.		Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.	
1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900
304	444	618	729	593	717	212	447	359	244	34·3	61·3	35·7	62·3

117. The aggregate number of cognizable offences reported to the Police this year was 601 of which 157 were struck off as false cases, leaving the number of true offences reported to be 444 against 304 last year showing an increase of 140. The prevailing famine is principally responsible for this large increase in the number of cognizable offences, which consisted mainly of petty thefts, and house-breaking with thefts. The ratios per cent of accused convicted to accused arrested, and of accused convicted to those sent for trial are very nearly equal, being respectively 61·3 and 62·3. The corresponding figures last year were 34·3 and 35·7. A large improvement is noticeable in the convictions obtained, which may be attributed to the occurrence of a good many cases, in this year of distress, of petty thefts in which the accused either admitted their guilt or were caught red-handed. Out of 444 true offences reported, 320 were detected, giving a ratio percent of 73·8, the correspondiug ratio last year being 75, showing a slight deterioration this year in this respect. In order to check the growth of petty thefts and other offences against property in these times of distress orders were issued by the Darbar for the infliction of whipping at the latter part of the year. The number of offences in this year of famine of an unprecedented extent and magnitude was 53 per cent less than what it was in 1878-a comparatively less severe year of famine and though some allowance might be made on account of the strict test to which a complaint is at present

subjected before it is admitted as a true case; the result redounds highly to the credit of the Police.

118. The nature and character of cognizable offences dealt with by the Police during the last two years are given in the following table:—

No.	Names of offences.	years.	
		1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	Murder.	4	3
2	Culpable Homicide.	3	2
3	Attempt to Murder.	0	0
4	Grievious hurt.	11	7
5	Hurt.	7	6
6	Dacoity.	2	2
7	Robbery.	3	8
8	Theft by house-breaking.	52	101
9	Theft.	130	233
10	Petty offences.	92	82
	Total.....	304	444

119. The number of offences against the human body have declined this year as compared with that of the last year, a result which may be regarded as satisfactory, though the number of offences against property have considerably risen. There is a large increase in the number of simple thefts and thefts by house-breaking, as well as in the number of robberies. Such an occurrence may, however, be naturally looked for in a year of acute and wide-spread famine, the only relieving feature being in the number of dacoities which remains the same as it was last year.

120. The ratio percent of cognizable offences to population is 0·27 against 0·18 the preceding year.

121. The subjoined table compares the amount of property stolen with that recovered for the last two years:—

Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage.	
1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
10,262 0 7	8,924 0 7	8,361 6. 4	5,701 0 3	81·67	63·88

122. It was noticed with pleasure last year that the percentage of property stolen to property recovered was the highest that was ever attained during the preceding 15 years and though this year it has considerably fallen, being 63·88 against 81·67 last year, it is still higher than any of the preceding years except the last.

123. There were three cases of murder this year against 4 the previous year.

124. The first took place on the 7th May 1899 at Gadhala under the Upleta Mahal of this State. An Ahir Arjan Ranmal was found dead in his field. The Police investigation showed that he was misbehaving himself with the daughter of another Ahir Menshi Jutha of the same village, who finding him alone in his field attacked him with a stick and strangled him to death. He was arrested and committed by the Dhoraji First Class Magistrate to take his trial before the Court of Sessions where he was acquitted and discharged for want of sufficient evidence to bring the charge home to him.

125. The second was a case of child murder by its mother under very distressful circumstances. A Sumari woman Puri Jumma having lost her husband left her native village of Vadala under Jamnagar in quest of livelihood. Arriving

at Vanthali under Junagadh, she stayed there for a time maintaining herself by begging. During her stay here she gave birth to a female child with which she some time afterwards left the place and came to Jetalsar where she secretly buried alive her child about a month old at some distance from the Railway Station., She was observed, however, by some Railway servants covering a hole with earth and putting a stone upon it; and suspecting something wrong they repaired thither to see what was the matter. The woman had left the place by the time they arrived there. On uncovering the hole they found a child laid in it, which on being taken out, was found to be alive and crying. It, however, died a few hours afterwards. The mother was followed by one of the Railway servants and arrested and afterwards handed over to the Police Patel of Jetalsar within whose limits the offence took place. The unfortunate woman was committed to the Court of Sessions in due course and was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment for the very cruel and inhuman act perpetrated by her.

126. The third was a case that had arisen out of an attempt made by some thieves to steal green fodder growing in a wadi at Movia–a village not far from Gondal–the capital town of this State. On the night of 20th February 1900, whilst one Karsan Virji and three others were watching the field of a Kunbi named Ramji Bhagwan, 4 men arrived there to steal the crop. On being resisted a scuffle ensued between them in which one of the thieves wounded with a sword Karsan Virji and two others who were keeping watch with him. Karsan died of the injuries received by him, whilst the other two survived. The offenders were all Dheds who were afterwards arrested and sent to the Court of the First Class Magistrate of Gondal where they were awaiting enquiry at the close of the year.

127. Of the two offences of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one was the result of an enmity that certain Rabaris of Jetpur bore against certain other Rabaris of Umarkot under this State on account of the latter carrying away a girl betrothed to a member of the former's family. On the night of the 31st December 1899, whilst Rabari Bhura Rama and 5 others were sleeping with their goats outside the village of Umarkot, they were set upon with sticks and hatchets by 4 Rabaris of Jetpur. Bhura on account of the very severe injuries sustained by him died subsequently, whilst the others recovered from the wounds they had received. Jetpur, where the offenders escaped, being

within another jurisdiction, a prima facie case was being made out against them for their surrender.

128. The other case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder took place at Dhoraji out of a quarrel between two brothers for drawing water from a well by which two fields separately owned by them were watered. The dispute had subsisted for some time past with no prospect of settlement.

129. On 7th February, 1900, whilst Devji Kana and his son Ambavi were drawing water from the disputed well, his brother Vala and his two sons Naran and Dharamshi attacked them with sticks causing Devji injuries on the head, which resulted in his death 2 days afterwards. Vala was committed by the First Class Magistrate of Dhoraji to take his trial at the Court of Sessions where he was found guilty and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

130. The two dacoities committed during the year were due to a desire on the part of a band of robbers to carry away crops sown in the fields.

131. On the night of 16th October 1899, whilst one Ahir Raja Aja and 5 others were watching their fields at Ganod under the Upleta Mahal of this State, a gang of 8 robbers came there to steal their crops. On resistance being offered a scuffle ensued and on an alarm being raised the cultivators of the neighbouring fields responded to their call loudly crying that they were coming to their assistance. The robbers hearing their cries thought they might be overpowered and so one of them shot Ahir Raja Aja, who was more dashing than the rest, dead on the spot and then they all took to their heels carrying away with them clothes worth about a rupee, before the cultivators arrived for the rescue. One of the robbers was arrested at Ganod and the rest from the neighbouring village of Daduka under the State of Junagadh. They were, however, discharged by the First Class Magistrate of Dhoraji for want of evidence to connect them with the crime.

132. The other dacoity took place on 8th March 1900 at Devla-a village belonging to the Sultanpur station of this State, where two Kunbis were watching their fields at night. A body of ten men came there and attacking them with sticks carried away some wheat, clothing, and an ear-ring of the collective value of about Rs. 5. Eight of these culprits were arrested at Khokhari and one at Devla and were sent for enquiry to the Court of the First Class Magistrate

of Gondal where the case was pending at the end of the year.

133. A case of a rural messenger being robbed of Rs. 0-5-9 from his postal bag occurred on the 24th August 1899 between the villages of Dadwa and Kharachia–the former belonging to this State and the latter to Jamnagar. On the information being given to the Dadwa Police, the Police Patel went with the postal runner to the place of offence, which on enquiry made in the presence of the Jamnagar Police was found to be within Jamnagar Jurisdiction. The postal peon, however, changed his story subsequently and pointed out another place, within the limits of this State as the one where he was looted. The matter is investigated by the Agency Court where it is awaiting decision.

134. The annual fairs at Ganod in honour of Hasan Pir–a Mahomedan saint–and at Osam Hill in honour of Osam Mata–a Hindu Goddess–were prohibited from being held for fear of plague being imported into the country. The Mohorum and Holi festivals passed off quietly without the occurrence of any incident worth recording.

Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

135. The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice by the Courts of this State falls within the scope of this section.

136. The Courts, of which the work forms the subject of this report, are as follows:—

1. Hazur Court.
1. Sar Nyayadhish Court.
3. Munsiffs' Courts.
2. Thandars' Courts.
4. Third Class Magistrates' Courts.

137. The highest tribunal of Civil and Criminal Justice is the Hazur Court, which exercises the powers of a Court of appeal, revision and superintendence over all the courts of this State, both civil and criminal. In criminal cases, it hears appeals from the original decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish, and

in civil suits it entertains appeals against his original, as well as appellate decrees. Sentences beyond the power of the Sar Nyayadhish to inflict are sent by him for confirmation to the Hazur Court.

138. The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish exercises, with certain limitations, the powers of a court of Sessions in criminal cases committed to it by the First Class Majistrates of Gondal and Dhoraji, who are invested with powers of commitment. He possesses the power of inflicting imprisonment for seven years and fine to the extent of Rs. 3,000. Any sentence beyond this is subject to the confirmation of the Hazur Court. The pecuniary jurisdiction of his Court for entertaining civil suits is Rs. 3,000 and upwards to Rs. 10,000. Any suit beyond this value is heard by him with the sanction and permission of the Hazur Court. He entertains appeals in criminal cases from the decisions of the Magistrates of all classes, and is also empowered to hear appeals in civil cases against the decrees of the Munsiffs and the Thandars.

139. The Munsiffs exercise the combined functions of a civil and criminal judge. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Gondal and Dhoraji Munsiffs in civil matters extends to hearing suits above the value of Rs. 25 to Rs. 3000. The Sarsai Munsiff, on the other hand, possesses the power of entertaining suits of the value of Rs. 200 and under; any suits beyond his jurisdiction are filed in the Gondal Munsiff's Court. The Munsiffs of Gondal and Dhoraji are invested with criminal powers of a Magistrate of the First Class of passing sentences of 2 year's imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 1000, whilst the Sarsai Munsiff exercises the power of a Third Class Magistrate and passes sentences of one month's imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 50.

140. The Thandars of Gondal and Dhoraji are invested with Second Class Magisterial powers of passing sentences of six months' imprisonment and fine not exceeding Rs. 200. They are also Civil Judges in purely pecuniary suits of the value of Rs. 25 and under.

141. Besides the Sarsai Munsiff, the Mahalkaris of Gondal, Upleta and Bhayawadar are invested with Third Class Magisterial powers and inflict punishment to the extent of one month's imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 50.

142. None of the judicial officers are invested with Small Cause Court

powers, and two appeals are allowed in all Civil suits with the exception of those in which the value does not exceed Rs. 100, when if the two lower Courts are unanimous in their finding, no second appeal is allowed. In criminal cases there is but one appeal allowed from the judgments of the Magistrates or of the Sar Nyayadhish.

143. Both the Hazur and the Sar Nyayadhish Courts are held at Gondal–the capital town of the State–, whilst the two Munsiffs' and Thandars' Courts are held at Gondal and Dhoraji–the Chief towns of the respective divisions of Gondal and Dhoraji, for which they are respectively constituted. The Sarsai Munsiff and Third Class Magistrate, on the other hand, holds his court at Sarsai–the chief town of the Mahal of that name on the borders of the Gir. The Third Class Magistrates of Gondal and Upleta hold their courts at the Chief towns of Gondal and Upleta of their respective Mahals, as well as in the districts when they are on tour, whilst the Bhayawadar Third Class Magistrate, who is a Talati of the town of Bhayawadar, being stationary holds his Court at Bhayawadar.

144. There were some important changes in the personnel of the Judicial Department during the year of review. In consequence of the Gondal Munsiff Mr. Meruji Dosaji Chudasama having gone on 3 Months' leave without pay, he was succeeded by the Dhoraji Thandar Mr. Behramji Framji, who, in his turn, was succeeded by the Gondal Thandar Mr. Jagannath Shivshankar Jikar. Mr. Jagannath Wasanji was appointed to act as Public Prosecutor in consequence of the permanent incumbent Mr. Laxmishankar Kachara Shukla proceeding on three months' leave without pay. After his return from three months' leave Mr. Meruji resigned his post in the beginning of January last. By impartiality in the discharge of his duties, as well as by the geniality of his disposition and urbanity of his manners, Mr. Meruji during the tenure of his office, had won alike the esteem of his superiors, and the respect of those who had practised before him. It was really a matter of satisfaction to find that the first Rajput subject of His Highness should fully answer the anticipations that were formed of him at the time of his appointment to an important judicial post in the State. He is succeeded in the post of Munsiff by Mr. Ganeshrai Dulerai Buch. M. A., LL. B. who has been the first to acquire the highest University distinctions amongst the subjects of the State. He is a promising young gentleman of retiring and studious habits, and it is hoped that the

subjects of this State will fully benefit by the liberal education he has received at the espense of the Darbar.

145. It is also a pleasure to note that Mr. Laxmishanker Kachara Shukla the Public Prosecutor and a subject of this State has succeeded in passing his LL, B. examination along with Mr. Buch this year and the Darbar has the satisfaction to find that the post of Public Prosecutor is now for the first time filled by a University graduate with the requisite legal qualifications. He has assumed the duties of his office on his return from leave.

146. On the transfer of Mr. Lakmichand Mulji the Sarsai Munsiff to the managership of the encumbered estate of Ganod, Mr. Keshavlal Mahasukhram was appointed Munsiff, who, on transfer to the Police Superintendent's office as Shirastedar, was succeeded by Mr. Monji Bhanji.

147. The post of the Special Officer appointed to examine the accounts of the receipts in the Judicial Department rendered vacant by Mr. Gupte's death last year remained vacant for some time. In the beginning of May last, however, Mr. Sewalal Shivshanker Jikar, the Sar Nyayadhish's Shirastedar, was appointed to the post to complete the work left unfinished by him. Mr. Sewalal was succeeded by Mr. Ghellabhai Sobhagchand, the Dhoraji Mnnsiff's Shirastedar, the latter post thus becoming vacant was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Motilal Harjivandas, Aval Karkun in the Hazur office.

148. The only other change worth noticing is the appointment of Mr. Gangashanker Jatashanker to the post of the Third Class Magistrate of Bhayavadar which was rendered vacant by the transfer of its incumbent to the Gondal Mnnsiff's Court as Shirastedar.

Criminal Justice.

Remarks on the Statistical Returns.

149. The table given below represents the original criminal work of the Courts during the year of report:—

Offences reported.		Persons dealt with.								Persons tried.						
			Brought to trial in 1899-1900.					Total.								
1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Arrested by Police.	On Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily surrendered.	Received by transfer.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining untried at the end of the year.	Number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
1,358	1,386	25	717	40	752	76	0	1,661	1,610	283	739	5 56	1	0	31	12

150. The number of offences reported, both cognizable and non-cognizable, this year is 1,386 against 1,358 the year before, showing an increase of 27. The number of persons dealt with, on the other hand, was less being 1,610 nnder the year of report against 1,661 the preceding year, showing a decrease of 51. The number of cases remaining untried at end of the year was 12 with 31 persons involved in them against 7 cases affecting 25 persons the previous year showing an increase in the number of pending cases and persons. This increase is due to a larger number of criminal cases the courts had to try this year than the last. The ratio of persons dischrged and acquitted to persons tried is 63.5, whilst that of persons convicted to persons tried is 34.5 against 83·1 and 16.9 the corresponding figures for the last year, showing a decided improvement in the convictions obtained. This is mainly due to much better results obtained in the convictions under cognizable offences, as well as to those in the trial of Sessions cases. The Magisterial cases too show an improvement over those of the previous two years in the matter of convictions.

151. There were no Sessions cases pending trial at the end of the last year; 9 cases involving 24 persons were committed to the Court of Sessions by the First Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoraji, which were all disposed of during the year. Of the 24 persons tried by the Sessions Court 23 were convicted and 1 was acquitted giving a percentage of 95·8 under conviction and 4·1 under acquittal against 47·6 and 52·3, the corresponding figures for the last year. As to the result the Sar Nyayadhish says that "it is creditable to the Police and the Magistrates alike". This seems to be the best result obtained in the trial of Sessions cases for the last 5 years. Trial by jury does not obtain in this State, and of the 9 cases tried by the judge and the assessors the latter differed in 6. In a child murder case the assessors differed from the judge confirming the remark made last year of the aversion of the assessors to convict in murder cases.

152. The subjoined table gives a classification of the offences tried by the Sessions Court during the year under notice as compared with those tried by it last year;—

Offences.	Number for 1898-99.	Number for 1899-1900.
Murder.	7	2
Culpable homicide	0	2
Grievous hurt.	2	0
Hurt	7	16
Dacoity with murder....	0	2
Dacoity.	0	1
Abandonment of a child	0	1
Offences against property.	4	7
Offences relating to documents....	0	4
Criminal intimidation...	0	3
Framing false record....	0	2
Total.....	20	40

153. The above statement shows that the number of offences tried is double of that for the last year, and though there is a decrease under the head

of murder, there is a considerable increase under that of other offences.

154. There were 7 cases affecting 25 persons pending trial at the end of the last year in the courts of the Magistrates of all classes; these together with 818 cases involving 1585 persons brought for trial during the year amounted to 825 cases and 1610 persons for disposal. Of these 813 involving 1554 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 12 cases with 31 persons pending trial at the end of the year. Last year the number of cases to be tried including the balance in the beginning of the year was 777 cases involving 1645 persons; of these 770 cases with 1620 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 7 cases and 25 persons. The number of pending cases is larger this year than the last owing to a larger number of criminal cases the Magistrates had to dispose of during the year. Though the number of cases the Magistrates had to try this year was larger than the last, yet the number of disposals is also larger. The largest number of pending cases is in the Gondal First Class Magistrate's Court, a result which is partly due to the frequent changes in the office of the Magistrate. It is really a matter of satisfaction to note that there is not a single case pending trial at the end of the year in the Dhoraji First Class Magistrate's Court in spite of the heavier criminal work he had to go through during the year.

155. The number of cases disposed of by the Dhoraji First Class Magistrate this year is 60 involving 112 persons against 20 cases and 41 persons, the previous year. The First Class Magistrate of Gondal, on the other hand, disposed of 36 cases affecting 93 persons against 19 cases with 37 persons the preceding year. The figures show that the Dhoraji First Class Magistrate disposed of thrice as many cases this year as he did last year, whilst the Gondal First Class Magistrate did this year twice as much work as he did the year before. The cases committed by the Dhoraji First Class Magistrate are however less than those committed by the Gondal First Class Magistrate to the Court of Sessions, they being 4 cases with 4 persons and 5 cases with 20 persons respectively. The increase in the criminal work in the First Class Magistrates' Courts is partly due to a number of petty theft cases requiring the punishment of whipping being sent under the orders of the Darbar to them for disposal as well as to the prevailing famine. The Second Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoraji have disposed of 278 cases affecting 496 persons and 349 cases with 707 persons respectively.

156. The Dhoraji Second Class Magistrate's work is as usual heavier than that of the Gondal Second Class Magistrate; the cases remaining untried at the end of the year for Gondal and Dhoraji being 2 cases with 2 persons, and 2 cases with 3 persons respectively. It is really creditable to the Dhoraji Second Class Magistrate that in spite of a heavier work to perform the balance in his Court was the same as that of Gondal. Of the Third Class Magistrates Upleta comes to the top in the number of cases disposed of, Bhayawadar taking the second place in the list, next to which follow Sarsai and Gondal in order. The cases disposed of by these Magistrates are respectively 33, 28, 27 and 2. Upleta this year appears to have regained its original position.

157. Of 1,610 persons tried by all classes of Magistrates, 556 persons were convicted and 1,022 acquitted or discharged against 267 convicted and 1,353 acquitted or discharged last year. This is inclusive of persons in whose case the offences were compounded or withdrawn. The ratios of persons convicted, and of persons acquitted or discharged to persons tried by all classes of Magistrates are 34·5 and 63·4 respectively against 16·5 and 83·5 respectively last year. The convictions obtained are more than double of those secured in the previous year. This result is partly due to confessions made by the accused in petty theft cases, as well as to the fact of their being caught red handed in some of them.

158. The total number of persons sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment was 24, the number imprisoned for six months and under was 285, the number whipped was 50 and the number fined was 197, the corresponding figures last year being 11, 10, 124 and 141. Whipping was largely resorted to during this year of famine with a view to check the increase of petty thefts.

159. The total number of cases tried under the rules for the prevention of cruelty to animals was during the year 3 cases and 3 persons, all of whom were convicted against 9 cases concerning 11 persons the preceding year showing a decrease of 6 cases and 8 persons. Nature herself has been so cruel this time to these dumb creatures that there was not much scope left for human beings to practise cruelty towards them.

160. The aggregate of fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 3,017 this year against Rs. 4,078 the previous year. Of the fines inflicted Rs. 1,613 including past year's arrears were realized and Rs. 1,291 were remitted, against Rs. 3,623 for realization and Rs. 550 for remissions last year.

161. Of the total number of persons tried by all criminal courts, 1,410 were males and 169 females against 1,452 males and 189 females last year. Of these, 984 males and 121 females were Hindus, 425 males, and 48 females were Mahomedans, and 1 male belonged to another race, the corresponding figures for the last year being 916 males and 128 females for Hindus and 535 males and 16 females for Mahomedans and 1 male of another race.

162. The ratio percent of offences, both cognizable and non-cognizable, to the population for the year under review is 0·86 against 0·84 last year, whilst the ratio of crime per square mile is 1·35.

163. The aggregate number of inquests held during the year under notice was 82 against 79 last year. This may be distributed as under:—

18 deaths occurred from drowning, 3 from hanging, 3 by poisoning, 34 from snake bites and 24 from miscellaneous accidents.

164. The tabular statement given below represents the criminal appellate work of the year as compared with the last:—

Tribunals.	Number of appellants.		Appeals rejected.		Number of persons.													
					Sentence.						Proceedings quashed.		Further inquiry ordered.		Referred.		Pending.	
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.									
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Hazur Court.....	7	4	0	0	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sar Nyayadhish or Sessions Court.	50	64	0	1	32	38	1	6	17	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	57	68	0	1	37	41	3	7	17	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

165. The total number of appeals preferred was 39 with 68 persons involved in them, all of which were decided during the year. Last year there

were 42 appeals with 57 persons showing a decrease of 3 appeals and an increase of 11 appellants. Of the 39 appeals filed during the year, 35 affecting 64 persons were preferred to the Sar Nyayadhish Court against the decisions of the Magistrates of all classes, whilst 4 appeals concerning 4 persons were made to the Hazur Court against the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish.

166. Of 556 persons convicted by all classes of Magistrates, 64 have appealed to the Court of the Sar Nyayadish, giving a ratio percent of 11·5 against 18·7 last year, showing a further improvement in the quality of the work done by the Magistrates.

167. Of the 23 persons convicted by the Sar Nyayadhish 4 have appealed to the Hazur Court giving a ratio of 17·3 against 70 last year, showing a vast improvement this year. There was one murder case, the papers of which were sent for confirmation to the Hazur Court, in which the conviction was upheld, though the nature of the punishment was altered. The number of appellants, in whose case the convictions were either confirmed or modified, was 44 for the Sar Nyayadhish Court and 4 for the Hazur Court, giving a ratio of 68·7 for the Sar Nyayadhish Court and cent percent for the Hazur Court. Last year the figures for the two Courts were respectively 66 and 100. The result of the Magisterial work shows a slight improvement, whilst that for the Sar Nyayadhish Court is all that could be desired. It is altogether satisfactory to note that the Sar Nyayadhish Court in appeals against its decisions has maintained its reputation for thoroughness for the last three years. In addition to the 4 appeals there were 29 revision applications made to the Hazur Court, of which 14 were preferred by accused persons, 7 of which were against the interlocutory orders of Magistrates and 7 against appellate decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish. There were 11 revision applications made by complainants against orders of discharges by Magistrates; 3 other cases were revised by the Hazur Court on a reference made by the Sar Nyayadhish, and 1 was sent for and revised by the Court itself by an inspection of the monthly return of the Sar Nyayadhish Court. Of these 29 applications, the decisions of the lower Courts in 22 were confirmed, in 2 they were modified, the proceedings in 3 were quashed and 2 cases were remanded for further inquiry.

168. The statistics supplied by the Sar Nyayadhish show that no appeals were preferred against the convictions and sentences passed by the Firist Class Magistrate of Dhoraji and Third Class Magistrates of Gondal, Upleta and

Bhayawadar. Out of 36 cases decided by the First Class Magistrate of Gondal, 5 cases were appealed against by the accused concerned, whilst an equal number of appeals were made against the convictions and sentences passed by the Gondal Second Clsss Magistrate in 278 cases decided by him and 24 appeals were made against the decisions of the Second Class Magistrate of Dhoraji in 349 cases tried by him. There was but 1 appeal preferred against the Sarsai Third Class Magistrate's decisions in 28 cases. The ratios of appeals preferred to cases decided by the Second Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoraji are respectively 1·8 and 6·8 the result being very unfavourable to the latter.

Civil Justice.

169. The subjoined is a comparative table of the original civil work of the several Courts of this State for the last two years:—

No.	Tribunals.	Balance of 1898-99.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Balance.	
				1898-99.	1899 -1900.	1898-99.	1899 -1900.	1898-99.	1899 -1900.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	8	5	23	13	15	11	8	2
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	25	324	1,285	349	1,260	321	25	28
3	„ Thandar....	...	91	...	91	...	87	...	4
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	50	354	1,128	404	1,078	380	50	24
5	„ Thandar....	...	176	...	176	...	174	...	2
6	Civil Court of Sarsai.	5	21	137	26	132	24	5	2
	Total.....	88	971	2,573	1,059	2,485	997	88	62

170. The number of suits including the balance in the beginning of the year was 1,059 against 2,573 the preceding year showing a falling off of 1,514 in the number of suits to be disposed of. Last year the number of suits filed was 2,449 against 971 this year. This large reduction by nearly 40 per cent in the number of suits filed is mainly due to the prevailing famine. Of the total

number of 1,059 suits the Courts had to dispose of, 997 were decided leaving a balance of 62 cases at the end of the year. The corresponding figures last year for suits disposed of was 2,485, and for arrears, 88. Though the number of suits the Courts had to dispose of was less by nearly 41 percent, the number of arrears does not show a proportionate decrease, and this is owing to the fact of the heavier criminal work the Courts had to perform during the year. Though the Gondal Munsiff had a smaller number of suits to dispose of, the number of suits remaining undecided in his Court was greater than that of the Dhoraji Munsiff who had a larger number of suits to dispose of and the result is the more creditable to the latter, when the fact of his having disposed of a larger number of criminal cases than the Gondal Munsiff is taken into consideration. Availing himself of the leisure afforded by a smaller number of civil suits filed in his Court, the Sar Nyayadhish has disposed of nearly all the suits on his files with the exception of two that remained undecided at the end of the year. Some of these cases, the Sar Nyayadhish reports, were very old. In addition to these he had disposed of 3 cases remanded by the Hazur Court.

171. The tabular statement given below represents the causes to which the suits remaining undecided at the close of the year may be ascribed:—

No.	Tribunals.	Cases adjourned by Judges.	Cases referred to arbitration.	Cases adjourned for want of service.	Cases adjourned for evidence.	Total.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	...	...	1	1	2
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	...	...	4	24	28
3	„ Thandar.....	...	...	2	2	4
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	2	1	1	20	24
5	„ Thandar.....	...	...	...	2	2
6	Sarsai Nyayadhish.....	1	...	...	1	2
	Total.....	3	1	8	50	62

172. The above statement shows that the number of suits that remained undecided by the judges after being closed for judgments is only $\frac{1}{21}$ of the whole

number of suits undisposed of, the rest remaining undecided on account of causes beyond their control.

173. The following table indicates the manner in which the suits were disposed of during the year of report:—

No.	Tribunals.	Karardad.	Rajinama.	Struck off.	Admitted.	Exparte.	Arbitration or Punch.	Contested.	Total.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	2	1	...	...	...	3	5	11
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	105	36	17	45	40	21	57	321
3	„ Thandar.....	57	6	3	7	11	...	3	87
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	66	58	24	67	65	4	96	380
5	„ Thandar.....	49	32	15	24	29	1	24	174
6	Sarsai Nyayadhish.....	16	1	2	...	1	...	4	24
	Total...	295	134	61	143	146	29	189	997

174. The above table shows that the number of contested cases decided by the Courts was 189, of which the Dhoraji Munsiff decided, as usual, the largest number, it being nearly half of the whole number decided. The Dhoraji Munsiff's Court has this year an advantage over the Gondal Munsiff's Court. not only in the quantity of the work done, both civil and criminal, but in the quality also. The contested cases this year form nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole number decided; last year the proportion was $\frac{1}{9}$ showing a considerable improvement in this respect this year. The Karardads or consent decrees hold as usual the foremost rank amongst the suits decided, the Gondal Munsiff having, as is generally the case, a far larger number of suits of this nature than Dhoraji. The ratio per cent of suits decided exparte to the total number of suits decided is 14·6 this year against 19·9 last year showing a more favourable result. The less cases we have decided exparte, the better.

175. The subjoined table classifies suits according to their money value embodying suits for immoveable property:—

No.	Tribunals.	Not above Rs. 10.	Not above Rs. 50.	Not above Rs. 100.	Not above Rs. 300.	Not above Rs. 500.	Not above Rs. 1,000.	Not above Rs. 2,500.	Not above Rs. 3,000.	Not above Rs. 5,000.	Not above Rs. 10,000.	Above Rs. 10,000.	Number of cases involving immoveable property.	Total.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	1	11
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	151	18	64	39	11	12	10	2	...	...	...	14	321
3	„ Thandar....	35	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	14	127	64	82	26	30	22	2	...	...	...	13	380
5	„ Thandar....	92	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
6	Sarsai Civil Nyayadhish.....	7	13	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Total.....	299	292	130	123	37	42	32	4	7	1	2	28	997

176. The number of suits of the value of Rs. 300 and under forms, as usual, the largest number of the suits decided, the ratio percent being 94·7 against 92·7 last year. The number of suits involving immoveable property was nearly the same as last year, it being 28 this year against 27 last year.

177. The collective value of suits filed during the year under notice was Rs. 1,41,638 against Rs. 3,17,402 the preceding year, showing a great drop of Rs. 1,75,764 in the value of the suits filed; the reason of this large decline in the valuation of suits must be sought in the great diminution this year in the number of civil suits filed owing to the famine prevailing in the country. The Sar Nyayadhish reports that there is a great falling off in the number of suits against cultivators this year; it being 181 against 799 the year before and the result is but natural having regard to the great distress amongst the agricultural class.

178. A comparative table for the last two years of the civil appellate work is given below:—

Tribunals.	Balance.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Balance.	
			1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Hazur Court.....	...	72	47	72	47	69	...	3
Sar Nyayadhish.....	...	79	88	79	88	79	...	...
Total.....	...	151	135	151	135	148	...	3

179. There were no appeals pending disposal at the end of the last year in the Sar Nyayadhish's Court. The number of appeals filed in his Court during the year was 79, of which 74 were regular and 5 miscellaneous appeals; all of which were disposed of during the year under notice. The Hazur Court, on the other hand, had on its files 72 appeals including miscellaneous appeals, as well as review and revision applications. The total number disposed of during the year was 69 leaving a balance of 3 regular appeals undisposed of. Of the total number disposed of, 4 were regular, 32 special and 3 miscellaneous appeals together with 2 review and 28 revision applications.

180. The first or the regular appeals form 7·8 per cent of the total number of suits disposed of by the subordinate Courts and 41·2 of the contested suits decided by them against 3·16 and 31·2, the corresponding figures for the last year, showing that though the number of original suits decided was smaller than the last year, the ratio per cent of first appeals preferred was larger, a result not very favourable to the Munsiff Courts. The number of second or special appeals preferred to the Hazur Court was 32 giving a percentage 43·2 of the total number of regular appeals decided by the Sar Nyayadhish against 26·1 last year, a result no way superior to that of the Munsiffs.

181. The subjoined table represents the manner in which the civil appeals were disposed of:—

Tribunals.	Regular Appeals.							
	Dismissed for default.	Decree confirmed.	Decree modified.	Decree reversed.	Withdrawn.	Remanded.	Compromised.	Total.
Hazur Court.....	2	24	1	5	...	4	...	36
Sar Nyayadhish.....	2	28	23	17	...	3	1	74
Total.....	4	52	24	22	...	7	1	110

182. The ratio percent of appeals confimed or modified to the total number disposed of is 68·8 for the Sar Nyayadhish Court and 69·4 for the Hazur Court against 64·1 and 52 the respective figures for the two Courts last year, showing an improvement in the results obtained in both the Courts. In addition to these the Sar Nyayadhish disposed of 5 miscellaneous appeals, the orders in 4 of which were confirmed and in 1 the order passed was reversed, whilst 1 appeal case was remanded to the original Court. There were 3 miscellaneous appeals filed in the Hazur Court including two relating to the registration of documents, the orders of the lower Court being upheld in all. In addition to these there were two review and 28 revision applications. The decisions in the former were confirmed, whilst out of the total number of the latter the decisions in 17 were confirmed and in 4 they were set aside, 1 was dismissed for default, 1 was withdrawn and 5 were remanded to the Courts below.

Execution of Decrees.

183. The total number of applications for execution of decrees including the arrears, was 4,508 against 7,680 the previous year, showing a decrease of 3,172, which is principally due to a smaller number of suits filed during the year, as well as to the inability of the judgment debtors chiefly cultivators to pay off their debts in these hard times. The number of applications, in which

execution was had, was 3,849 leaving 659 applicatons unexecuted. Last year the balance was 3,045 showing a considerable reduction in the arrears this year. This result is due to a smaller number of applications for execution presented to the Courts this year than the last, the Nazirs availing themselves of the opportunity to clear off the past year's arrears. The percentages of applications executed to the total number for execution for the Courts of Dhoraji and Gondal are 84·2 and 86·7 respectively. The Dhoraji Munsiff has, as usual, a larger arrear than the Gondal Munsiff.

184. The number of applications, in which satisfaction of the decrees was fully had, was 232 against 319 last year, whilst the number of applications in which the decrees were partially satisfied was 3,617 against 4,316 the preceding year.

185. The realization in the execution of 3,849 applications amounted to Rs. 36,718 against Rs: 52,097 in the execution of 4,635 applications last year showing a decrease of Rs 15,379. This result is due to a smaller number of applications executed during the year.

Registration of Documents.

186. There are three Sub-Registrars' offices, in this State, for the registration of documents, the duties of which are performed by the Munsiffs' Courts at Gondal, Dhoraji and Sarsai to which they are attached, the functions of the Registrar's Court being performed by the Sar Nyayadhish, who hears appeals from the decisions of the Sub-Registars. Against the decision of the Registar a second appeal is allowed to the Hazur Court. There were two appeals preferred to the Sar Nyayadhish against the orders of the Sub-Registars in both of which they were set aside; second appeals made against his order in those two cases were rejected on account of their being not made within the time preserib-ed by law.

187. During the year under review 745 documents of the collective value of Rs. 3,51,447 were registered as compared with 817 documents of the total value of Rs. 3,95,121 the previous year. The fee receipts realized from the registration of 745 documents amounted to Rs. 8,346 against Rs. 10,383 recover-ed last year, showing a reduction of Rs. 2,037. This decrease in the receipts was chiefly due to a smaller number of documents registered this year than the last.

188. The statistical returns furnished by the Revenue Department shows that there were 4,172 acres of culturable land transferred by sale, mortgage, or gift during the year under notice of which 2,100 acres were transferred to agriculturists and 2,072 acres to non-agriculturists disclosing the fact that nearly half of the lands transferred went into the possession of the non-agriculturists.

189. On the introduction of the Vighoti or cash-assessment system 6 years ago in this State, the rights of inheritance and of transfer by sale, gift or mortgage in their occupancies were conferred upon the tenants snbject to the condition that the holdings of the cultivators were not transferable by sale in execution of the decrees of the civil Courts. In the exercise of the rights thus conferred upon them, out of a total of 2,54,467 acres of culturable land 2,37,100 were transferred to agriculturists, and 16,448 acres to non-agriculturists, either by sale, gift, or mortgage, leaving 918 acres of culturable waste of un-occupied land during the last six years. The above figures show that nearly 6 per cent of the culturable occupied land has fallen into the hands of the non-cultivators during the last 6 years,. a result, the Revenue Commissioner maintains, is not very prejudicial to the interests of the cultivators.

Jails and Lock-ups.

190. The Central Jail is at Gondal. Dhoraji has a smaller one, where short-term prisoners of the Dhoraji Division are confined, and those who are sentenced to over six months' imprisonment are transferred to the central Jail. There are two Lock-ups, one at Upleta and one at Sarsai.

Prison Population.

191. The following table shows the number of admissions and daily average number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups:—

No. of Jails.	No. of Lock-ups.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Remaining at the end of 1899-1900.	Total cost of maintaining the prisoners.
		Remaining at the end of 1898-99.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1898-99.	1899-1900.		
				1898-99.	1899-1900.				
2	2	82	654	451	736	70·96	98·59	98	Rs. A. P. 6008 1 8

192. Owing to prevalance of famine, petty crimes, especially thefts of green fodder and corn from the fields of cultivators, have increased during the year; this accounts for the increase in the daily average number of prisoners and in the number remaining at the end of the year as contrasted with the preceding one.

193. The total cost per head of maintaining prisoners, exclusive of the charge for Establishment and Police Guard, was Rs. 48–8–0 against Rs. 43–12–0 in the preceding year.

General Health of the prisoners.

194. The local Medical Officers, who are in charge of the Jails and Lock-ups, look after the sanitary conditions of these institutions and the inmates enjoyed good health throughout the year, there being no more than ordinary sickness. There were two deaths, one at Gondal and one at Dhoraji Jail.

General conduct of the prisoners and their employment.

195. The conduct of prisoners was good on the whole, and the remission of sentence, in accordance with the Jail Manual Rules, was made in one case for good conduct. The principles embodied in the British Jail Manual are observed as regards discipline, diet, and internal Jail management. The convicts are put on indoor, as well as out-door labour. There is a small factory in the Central Jail at Gondal where carpet, coarse cloth and tapes for cots are manufactured.

Municipalities.

196. There are Municipalities in the principal towns of Gondal (population 15,343), Dhoraji (population, 20,406), Upleta (population 7,735), Bhayavadar (population 5,850), and Sarsai (population 2,020).

197. The constitution and functions of the Municipalities remain unchanged. The official members, including Presidents, are nominated by the Darbar, while the non-official members are selected by common consent of the various classes of population in the municipal towns. Meetings of the committee are held periodically and their proceedings are submitted to the Darbar for

information. The following table shows the number of Official and Non-official Members during the year under report:—

	Gondal.	Dhoraji.	Upleta.	Bhayawadar.	Sarsai.
Official Members (including Presidents).....	11	9	2	3	2
Non-official Members.....	22	16	2	2	2

198. The Municipal Committee at Gondal held, during the year, 5 General Meetings and that at Dhoraji 7, besides 33 Meetings of the Managing Committee. The other smaller Municipalities also convened Meetings whenever required.

fires.

199. The number of fires that broke out during the year at Gondal was 9 resulting in a total loss of Rs. 8,810–12-0 against 5 with a total loss of Rs. 61, and that at Dhoraji 2 involving a loss of Rs. 31 against 10 and Rs. 922 respectively, in the previous year. Several valuable hay stacks belonging to the Khangi Department of the Darbar were destroyed by fire, and this accounts for the heavy loss in Gondal. Some small fires took place in Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai involving a total loss of Rs. 125.

200. The fire engines which are kept in thorough working order were usefully employed on the occasions of the fires.

Public Parks.

201. There are public parks at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta for the recreation of the people. These are wholly maintained by the Darbar.

Scarcity of Water.

202. Owing to the failure of rain during the year under report a scarcity of water was felt in almost all the municipal towns. All possible means were adopted in the way of the digging and sinking wells in the river beds and for this purpose a large sum was sanctioned by the Darbar over and above the budget estimate.

203. The following table shows the expenditure of each Municipality during the year of report as contrasted with the previous one:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Gondal.	19,445	16,471
Dhoraji.	18,553	16,170
Upleta.	8,219	5,769
Bhayawadar.	5,292	3,110
Sarsai.	1,533	1,023
Total...	53,042	42,543

Health Department.

204. This department is maintained in the town of Gondal and supervised by the Chief Medical Officer who is also the Health Officer.

205. The general health of the town was far from satisfactory. Fever was prevalent throughout the year and measles and chicken-pox prevailed in its latter part.

206. The total number of births during the year was 915 against 759 in the previous year; of these 475 were males and 440 females, against 383 and 376 respectively in the last year. The birth rate for the year was 59·6 per 1000 population against 49·5 in the preceding year.

207. The total number of deaths during the year was 642 against 712 in the year previous, giving a death rate of 41·5 per 1000 population against 46·4 in 1898-99.

Forest.

208. The only forest we have is an extensive plantation of Babul and a few other forest trees, the growth of which is increased every year.

209. The Babul seeds were sown broad-cast during the year in an area of 437 acres scattered over 110 villages, but on account of the failure of rain most part of the seeds was lost.

210. The number of Babul trees grown during the year was 11,410 while that of trees cut was 26,708.

211. The total number of trees existing at the end of the year was 1,76,785.

212. During the year under report pruning of the Babul trees to the extent of 421 maunds and 54 cart-loads has been given over free of charge to the cultivators for their use. Besides this the poorer classes of people are permitted to collect without payment, full for their own use and for sale by head-loads.

213. The following table shows the financial result of the forest during the year under review as contrasted with the year previous:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
Samvat year 1954, ending 13th November 1898.....	46,309	10,378	35,931
Samvat year 1955, ending 3rd November 1899.....	35,270	14,833	20,437
Increase Rs.....	...	4,455	...
Decrease Rs.....	11,039	...	15,494

214. The decrease is accounted for by the absence of grass produce.

Horticulture-Public Gardens.

215. The number of public gardens was the same as last year, viz., two at Gondal and one each at Dhoraji and Upleta.

216. The "Kylas Bag" at Gondal has suffered much during the year on account of failure of the monsoon.

217. Almost all the fruit trees, cocoanut palms and several other valuable trees and plants have withered and died for want of water.

218. The expenses of the Kylas Bag during the year were Rs. 4,422 and income Rs.481, against Rs.4,614 and Rs. 614 respectively last year.

Experimental Farm.

219. This farm covers an area of 8 acres and is attached to the Kylas Bag. Egyptian cotton, Arrowroot, Rhea plants, Tapioca, American cotton, Fennel, Tobacco, Turmeric &c. were sown in the farm in the early part of the monsoon but were lost owing to the failure of rains.

220. Pit system of preparing the farm yard manure is introduced this year in the farm. Two pits each 25 ft. by 25 ft. long and broad and 15 ft. deep are dug in the fields. All sorts of rubbish which rot easily together with the dung of bullocks is put in the pits, water is added when required to help fermentation. These pits are in use this year and manure prepared in them will be ready for trial at the next season. Also the urine of horses is preserved and used in manure.

Agricultural Association.

221. Two meetings of the association were held as usual during the year and various subjects concerning agricultural improvements were discussed but with little practical good in this famine year. The stallion bulls referred to in the last year's report are appreciated by cattle breeders.

Bone manure.

222. The farming out of bone collection which formed a part of the Forest revenue is stopped from this year. They are now collected in every village for the purpose of manure which will be made by crushing them. The cultivators have some aversion to their use, but their prejudice, it is hoped, will be got over.

Public Works.

223. The total expenditure under this head during the year under report was Rs. 3,59,625 against Rs. 2,76,600 in the previous year. It may be divided

into the following main heads:—

1.	Roads, bridges and culverts.	Rs.	57,424
2.	New buildings and repairs to old ones.	,,	2,55,038
3.	Miscellaneous works.	,,	47,163
		Rs.	3,59,625

The following are the principal works worthy of notice.

224. Reconstruction of the Middle School at Gondal and conversion of it into a High School. The new building will consist of 18 rooms and a lecture hall 40' × 25'. It will accommodate 550 boys. The plan will be of the form of the letter T. The general style of the building is of Italian architecture with mixture of the Norman and Gothic here and there. The original estimate was of Rs. 52,652, but it has been revised and increased to Rs. 72,652 to admit of a new foundation and addition of four rooms.

225. Additions and improvements to the Girls' School at Gondal, called after the name of His Highness the Thakor Saheb's mother Monghiba Saheb. This building will consist of 9 rooms and a hall 42' × 28'. It will accommodate 400 girls. The general style of it is Early English pointed, the lower verandah arches having their centres elevated, forming what are called horse-shoe arches. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 41,717.

226. New Police Lines at Gondal and Dhoraji and a Police Thana at Patanvav costing Rs. 48,208, 17,001 and 9,885 respectively or total Rs. 75,094. The new lines are built in blocks, each block consisting of 20 rooms, each 10' × 10' with a verandah 10' × 6' and a small open enclosure in front 10' × 8'. The roof over the rooms is detached from the roof of the verandah in order to secure a free through ventilation.

227. The old vegetable market at Dhoraji—a gift of Sheth Adamji Pirbhoy—built some years ago at a cost of Rs. 4,000, being inconveniently situated has been removed, and a new one, in a suitable locality, was constructed during the year, by the Darbar at a cost of Rs. 10,033. The new market is also called after the name of the worthy donor of the old one. It is a well ventilated handsome building providing every convenience of stall-holders.

228. The following statement shows the progress of works and expenditure incurred during the year under review:—

Names of works.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Roads, Bridges and Culverts at Gondal				
A road from the Hospital to Dhanbai Mata's Temple on the east bank of the river.	4,572	4,266	4,266	Nearly completed.
Widening the culvert near the Jail. ...	1,587	1,082	1,082	Completed.
Widening the Rajkot road near the Darbari Printing Press.	...	1,387	1,387	Completed.
Road from the new octagon near the Railway Station to the Panchnath Mahadev's Temple.	(243) 1,385	1,505	1,505	Completed.
Culverts on the Ghoghavadar road. ...	4,383	4,373	4,373	Completed.
At Dhoraji and other towns.				
Metalling roads in the town of Dhoraji..	1,368	1,197	1,197	Nearly completed.
Black stone pavement to the Porbandar, Halar and Bhimji's gateways at Dhoraji.	1,681	1,271	1,271	Completed.
Black stone pavement to the northern gateway at Supedi.	1,260	1,144	1,144	Completed.
A fair-weather road from Upleta to Khakhi-Jalia...	5,040	1,910	3,744	Under progress.
A bridge over the Rupavati river at Bhayawadar...	15,599	11,810	11,810	Nearly completed.
A causeway over the Vinu near Sidhsar.	5,269	5,208	5,208	Completed.
A fair-weather road from Nani-Marad to Chichod.	10,507	2,383	10,089	Nearly completed.
Repairing the cart track communication of several villages.	...	3,267	6,098	Nearly completed.

Names of works.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Road repairs.	11,499	10,832	10,832	
Works costing under Rs. 1000... ...	...	5,788	5,788	
Total-Roads and Bridges...		57,423		
BUILDINGS.				
Additions and alterations to the Grasia College.	...	3,209	3,209	Completed.
Pillars with gates for the Grasia College compound.	...	1,661	1,661	Completed.
Swimming bath for the Grasia College.	(193) 2,644	2,631	2,631	Nearly completed.
Sweeper's house in the Grasia College compound.	1,408	1,405	1,405	Completed.
Cast-iron railing to the Grasia College compound.	29,515	11,871	11,871	Under progress.
Reconstruction of the Middle School at Gondal.	60,652 +12,000	21,907	34,901	Under progerss.
Reconstruction of the Girl's School at Gondal.	34,668	10,367	10,367	Under progress.
New Police lines at Gondal.	73,788	48,208	48,208	Under progress.
Assistant Doctor's Villa at Gondal. ...	10,185	9,128	9,946	Nearly completed.
Compound wall to the Asylum at Gondal.	8,997	8,759	8,759	Nearly completed.
Cast-iron railing to the Hazur Bungalow compound at Gondal.	49,169	8,408	36,640	Under progress.
Addition of a room over the library of the Hazur Bangalow at Gondal. ...	...	5,324	8,099	Under progress.
Cast-iron gates and lanterns for the Hazur Bangalow compound at Gondal.	...	2,006	2,006	Completed.

Names of works.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
Cast-iron gates and lanterns for the Railway Saloon siding of the Hazur Bangalow at Gondal.	1,000 +100	1,076	1,076	Completed.
A water trough near the stables in the Hazur garden at Gondal.	...	2,082	2,082	Completed.
Cast-iron railing for the Paddock's compound at Gondal.	84,920	1,188	78,828	Nearly completed.
Gas-house, cistern &c. near the Grasia College at Gondal.	(170) 3,942	4,108	4,108	Completed.
Black stone pavement in the Hospital at Dhoraji.	11,058	10,255	10,255	Completed.
New Police Lines at Dhoraji.	27,008	17,001	17,001	Under progress.
New Vegetable Market at Dhoraji. ...	10,033	9,384	9,384	Nearly completed.
Building a retaining wall on the west bank of the river Moj at Upleta. ...	25,988	15,845	15,845	Under progress.
Thana buildings at Patanvav.	11,829	9,885	11,507	Nearly completed.
A new Chora at Talagana.	1,611	1,078	1,078	Under progress.
Village gate with gate-keeper's quarters and cattle-pound at Gingni... ...	2,072	1,312	2,051	Completed.
Do. at Samadhiala... ...	2,072	1,933	1,933	Nearly completed.
Do. at Meli, ...	2,184	1,715	1,715	Nearly completed.
Do. at Monpuri.	2,439	2,423	2,423	Completed.
Annual repairs to all the Darbari buildings.	10,284	10,275	10,275	
Annual repairs to the School buildings.	4,970	4,907	4,907	
Annual repairs to Uttaras and Village Police Chowkies.	4,499	4,494	4,494	
Works costing under Rs. 1000. ...	...	21,192	21,192	
		2,55,037		

Names of works.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Miscellaneous Works.				
Darbari furniture and lamps for the guests' camp and the Shamiana. ...	...	1,986	1,986	Completed.
Illuminations and decorations on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Gondal and Rajkot.	...	7,564	7,564	Completed.
Gas light including apparatus in the Grasia College at Gondal.	19,264	1,707	1,707	Under progress.
Laying out lawns in the Huzur Bangalow garden.	...	1,859	1,859	Completed.
Making an earthen dam across the Nallah near the village of Umwada..	1,423	1,346	1,346	Completed.
Coir-matting in the schools of Dhoraji, Upleta and Bhayawadar.	1,777	1,065	1,065	Under progress.
Water trough for the ginning factory at Dhoraji.	2,548	2,493	2,493	Completed.
Constructing a dam across the Bhanbhaliya Zar in the Alech hills.	5,684	3,944	3,944	Under progress.
Diverting the Nallah and repairing the well at Bhader.	1,438	1,329	1,329	Completed.
Additional sheds and repairs to the old ones for plague observation and segregation camps.	...	4,664	18,687	Under progress.
Deepening of certain wells.	...	1,450	1,450	Under progress.
Petty works and charges under Rs. 1000.	...	17,752	17,752	
Total.....		47,159		
Grand Total....		3,59,625		

Railways.

B. G. J. P. Railway.

231. Gondal's share of the capital outlay on this section up to the end of the year 1899 was Rs. 47,12,848 and the percentage of net earnings on the capital outlay during the year of report was Rs. 4·35 against 2·18 last year.

232. The following table shows the financial result of the capital invested by Gondal in the above railway from the opening of the line to the end of the year 1899:—

	Capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Upto June 1881	23,24,597	47,472	2·04
July to December 1881	23,78,197	—17,398	—0·74
			—1·30
1st half 1882	25,24,359	1,11,051	4·40
2nd do.	25,73,744	—2,606	—0·10
			—4·30
1st half 1883	26,16,394	86,557	3·31
2nd do.	26,45,617	3,785	0·14
			—3·45
1st half 1884	27,12,817	1,16,560	4·29
2nd do.	27,46,890	24,535	0·89
			—5·18
1st half 1885	28,06,312	96,023	3·42
2nd do.	28,84,007	7,784	0·27
			—3·69
1st half 1886	29,45,726	73,004	2·48
2nd do.	29,53,087	29,061	0·98
			—3·46
1st half 1887	30,00,454	85,361	2·84
2nd do.	29,93,399	17,145	0·58
			—3·42
1st half 1888	29,58,973	1,00,637	3·40
2nd do.	29,34,026	40,763	1·42
			—4·82
For the year 1889	44,84,986	1,65,591	3·69
			—3·69
1st half 1890	46,10,604	90,815	1·96
2nd do.	46,85,677	34,464	0·73
			—2·69
1st half 1891	47,11,304	89,988	1·91
2nd do.	47,40,406	2,354	0·04
			—1·95
1st half 1892	47,10,011	19,451	0·41
2nd do.	47,54,330	23,129	0·48
			—0·89
1st half 1893	47,56,924	1,62,087	3·40
2nd do.	47,27,370	35,366	0·75
			—4·15

	Capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1st half 1894	47,50,100	1,08,646	2·28
2nd do.	47,68,187	23,724	0·50
			——2·78
1st half 1895	47,68,844	1,51,227	3·17
2nd do.	47,65,105	40,537	0·85
			——4·02
1st half 1896	47,29,306	1,52,467	3·22
2nd do.	47,32,169	61,620	1·30
			——4·52
1st half 1897	47,46,338	1,42,104	2·99
2nd do.	47,49,847	61,396	1·29
			——4·28
1st half 1898	47,49,118	1,01,416	2·13
2nd do.	47,63,867	24,398	0·05
			——2·18
1st half 1899	47,79,672	1,25,579	2·62
2nd do.	47,12,848	81,937	1·73
			——4·35
	47,12,848		
Add—Gondal's share of capital outlay on the J-R. Line upto 1899.	5,93,703		
Total Rs...	53,06,551		

233. Gondal is a part proprietor of this Railway and owns a $\frac{6}{16}$ share in it. The financial result of this line, as far as Gondal's share is concerned, from its commencement to the end of the year 1899 is given in the following table:—

J. R. Railway.

	Gondal's share of capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1st half 1893	4,89,368	6,191	1·26
2nd do.	5,47,243	13,356	2·44
			——3·70
1st half 1894	5,55,740	12,439	2·24
2nd do.	5,56,309	10,576	1·90
			——4·14
1st half 1895	5,61,560	16,001	2·84
2nd do.	5,64,853	13,234	2·34
			——5·18

	Gondal's share of capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1st half 1896	5,69,482	17,581	3·08
2nd do.	5,73,444	14,133	2·46
			——5·54
1st half 1897	5,76,659	16,655	2·88
2nd do.	5,80,298	15,115	2·60
			——5·48
1st half 1898	5,84,118	15,857	2·71
2nd do.	5,91,756	12,664	2·14
			——4·85
1st half 1899	5,93,715	15,721	2·64
2nd do.	5,93,703	13,801	2·32
			——4·96

Medical Relief—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

234. There are 2 Hospitals, 3 Dispensaries and one Travelling Dispensary. The periodical inspection of these institutions is entrusted to the Chief Medical Officer who reports the result to the Hazur.

Number of Institutions.

235. The following table gives the usual statistics, showing the number of indoor and outdoor patients and the cost of establishment and maintenance of the institutions during the year of report:—

Number of patients treated and cost of establishment &c.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	No. of patients treated.				Expenditure.				Income.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Daily average.	Cost of establishment.	Cost of medicines.	Miscellaneous charges.	Total cost of maintenance.	Hospital stoppages. 1898-99	Hospital stoppages. 1899-1900
Gondal Hospital...	1,120	11,370	12,490	293·2	5,483	2,263	3,102	10,848	538	552
Fergusson Hospital at Dhoraji.....	520	18,201	18,721	198·6	2,221	1,032	1,724	4,977	159	189
Upleta Dispensary.	30	9,828	9,858	81	1,210	447	159	1,816	20	40
Bhayawadar „ ...	8	4,440	4,448	48·94	870	226	175	1,271	9	10
Sarsai „ ...	3	2,992	2,995	21·64	782	170	100	1,052	6	5
Travelling „ ...	...	527	527	37·6	601	251	47	899	0	0
Total....	1,681	47,358	49,039	679·72	11,167	4,389	5,307	20,863	732	796

236. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the year was 49,039 against 43,493 and the daily average attendance was 680·98 against 462 in the preceding year. Of these 1,681 were indoor and 47,358 outdoor patients as compared with 1,281 and 42,212 respectively in 1898-99; of the indoor patients 1,236 were cured, 214 relieved, 84 discharged otherwise and 56 died, giving a ratio of 3·3 deaths per cent of the total treated or 1·6 per cent more than in the previous year.

237. The daily average sick was 87·9 (64·5 men, 19·2 women and 4·2 children) as compared with 63 (50·6 men, 9·3 women and 3·1 children) in 1898-99. Of the outdoor patients some attended personally and some were represented by friends, and their daily average was 593·01 against 398·9 in the preceding year. The total number of beds available was 101 against the same number last year.

238. Of the total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated, there were 21,444 men, 10,460 women and 17,135 children. Distributed according to castes there were 32,569 Hindus, 15,779 Musalmans, 109 Parsis, 52 native Christians and 530 other castes.

239. The following table shows the Major and Minor operations performed during the year as compared with the year previous:—

Major and minor operations.

	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.
Gondal Hospital.....	71	408	479	112	616	728
Fergusson Hospital at Dhoraji.....	136	683	819	192	948	1,140
Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai Dispensaries and the Travelling Dispensary.	6	280	286	22	336	358
Total...	213	1,371	1.584	326	1,900	2,226

240. At the close of the year 1898-99 there remained under treatment 9 cases of Major operations, and 326 operations were performed during the year under review giving a total of 335. Of these 270 were cured, 43 relieved, 10 discharged otherwise, 7 died and 5 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Medico-legal cases.

241. In the Hospitals at Gondal and Dhoraji the number of post mortem examinations performed was 18 while opinions in medico-legal cases were given by the Medical Officers of the Hospitals and Dispensaries to the number of 499.

Temperature.

242. The temperature registered in the Gondal Hospital varied between 48° and 100°, at the Dhoraji Hospital between 50° and 102°, and at the Dispensaries at Uplata, Bhayawadar and Sarsai between 52° and 96°, 60° and 95°, and 44°, and 106° respectively.

The Travelling Doctor.

243. This officer travelled 193 miles and visited 23 villages. The total number of patients treated was 527 against 3,348 in the previous year. Of the total number treated there were 268 males, 87 females and 176 children. The daily average number was 37·6 against 37·4 last year.

244. The decrease in the work of the Travelling Doctor this year is accounted for by his absence from his work owing to his employment on plague inspection duty.

Vaccination.

245. The total strength of this Department consists of the Chief Medical Officer as supervising authority, a Superintendent of Vaccination, three vaccinators, one apprentice vaccinator and four peons. Each vaccinator is assigned a certain number of villages, while vaccination in the towns of Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai is performed by the respective Medical Officer of those localities.

246. The following table shows the total number of vaccinations performed, by the Vaccinators and Medical Officers during the year under report as contrasted with the preceding year:—

Year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.						Grand Total.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
	Primary.			Re-vaccination.					Successful.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Total.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 6 years.	Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.	In Primary.	In re-vaccination.
1898-99.	2,902	2,678	5,580	55	23	78	5,658	5,602	4,379	850	5,237	78	52	93·5	66·6
1899-1900.	2,803	2,811	5,614	21	0	21	5,635	5,625	4,565	774	5,344	21	16	95	76·1
Increase...	...	133	34	...	...	...	...	23	186	...	107	...	...	1·5	9·5
Decrease...	99	...	...	34	23	57	23	...	...	76	...	57	36	...	...

247. The foregoing table shows that there were 5,614 persons primarily vaccinated and 21 re-vaccinated, against 5580 and 78 respectively last year, showing an increase of 34 in primary vaccination and a decrease of 57 in re-vaccination. In total there is a decrease of 23.

248. Out of 5,614 primarily vaccinated 5,344 or 95 per cent were successful while out of 21 persons re-vaccinated, the number of successful cases was 16 or 76·2 per cent. The result in both cases is satisfactory.

249. Among those primarily vaccinated during the year there were 4,149 Hindus, 1,170 Mussalmans and 295 of other castes.

250. The Chief Medical Officer travelled 656 miles, visited 3 towns and 41 villages and examined 1,393 newly vaccinated children.

251. The following is the result of the Chief Medical Officer's inspection:—

Number of children inspected.	Result.			Miles travelled.
	New work.			
	Good.	Midding.	Bad.	
1,393	984	262	147	656

252. Owing to the absence of the people from their villages during this distressful year of famine the whole number of children for inspection could not be found.

253. The Superintendent of vaccination travelled 555 miles and visited 5 towns and 55 villages. He tested 2,650 newly vaccinated children.

254. The table below shows the result of his inspection as contrasted with the preceding year:—

1898-99.				1899-1900.			
Good.	Midding.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Midding.	Bad.	Total.
1,134	627	831	2,592	778	1,145	727	2,650

255. The following table shows the number of villages visited and those left unvisited by the Vaccinators during the year:—

Circles.	Total number of villages in the State	Population.	Number of villages visited.	Number of villages not visited.
Gondal Circle.....	66	46,462	61	5
Dhoraji Circle.....	60	82,599	60	...
Bhayawadar Circle.....	48	31,975	45	3
Total...	174	1,61,036	166	8

256. The Chief Medical Officer reports that the year under review has been a very disastrous one for vaccination owing to the effects of famine. The death rate was high, especially among children. Measures were promptly taken for the protection of the famine relief camps from small-pox.

257. The lymph in use was good throughout the year. The lymph employed was from arm to arm except in 134 cases in which lanoline paste, bought from Rajkot and Bangalore was used. The result of the lanoline paste was cent per cent successful.

Small-pox.

258. There were two indigenous cases of small-pox during the whole year. They were vaccinated.

Births and Deaths.

259 The number of births registered was 8,259 against 7,181 in the preceding year, the ratio per 1,000 of population being 51·2 against 44·5 last year.

260. The total number of deaths registered was 6,467 against 5,307 in the year previous. The death rate per 1,000 of population was 40·1 against 32·9 in the previous year.

261. Of the total births 6,158 were Hindus, 1,723 Mahomedans and 378 other castes. Of the total deaths 5,067 were Hindus 1,057 Mahomedans and 343 other castes.

The Bai Saheb Ba Asylum and Orphanage.

262. This Asylum is a home for the poor and infirm. The general health of the inmates was good throughout the year. As usual those who craved work were given some light work to keep up their health. Seven deaths occurred during the year, all from old age and general debility except that of a man, aged 28 years, who died of fever and cough. The percentage of deaths to the total number was 4·89 against 3·85 in the preceding year. Medical aid is always called for whenever necessity arises.

263. The following table shows the admissions, discharges &c. of the inmates during the year as compared with the year previous:—

Year.	Remained at the end of the last year.				Admitted during the year under report.				Total.				Left.				Died.				Remaining.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1898-99.	39	19	7	65	55	22	14	91	94	41	21	156	47	21	11	79	2	3	1	6	45	17	9	71
1899-1900.	45	17	9	71	36	18	18	72	81	35	27	143	35	16	10	61	5	2	0	7	41	17	17	75
Increase...	6	...	2	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	8	4
Decrease...	...	2	...	...	19	4	...	19	13	6	...	13	12	5	1	18	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...

264. The percentage of the blind, lame, old, and infirm and that of orphans was 63·63, 13·99, 8·39 and 13·9 against 64·10, 14·10, 7·69 and 14·10 respectively in the last year.

265. The total number of inmates was 143 against 156 of the last year. The majority of the inmates was as usual formed by the Hindus who gave a

percentage of 89·57 to the total number against 87·82 in the last year. The Mahomedans and low-caste people (Dheds and Bhangis) gave a percentage of 9 and 1·39 respectively against 10·25 and 1·92 in the last year.

266. Distributing according to sexes the males, females and children gave a percentage of 56·64, 26·48, and 18·88 against 60·26, 26·28 and 13·46 respectively in the preceding year.

267. 115 of the inmates were from Kathiawar, 25 from Northern India and 3 from Gujarat.

268. At the end of the year under report there were 17 children (10 boys and 7 girls) in the institution. Of these 7 were orphans, the rest being with their infirm parents in the Asylum. All the children with the exception of 4, 2 of whom were blind and 2 under six years of age, were sent to school. The progress of all of them was reported to be satisfactory.

269. Among the visitors to the Asylum last year the most distinguished personage was His Highness Maharaja Sayaji Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda, who expressed himself "particularly interested" in the Institution.

270. The compound wall to the Asylum was begun this year and is now completed adding much to the appearance of the building. The introduction of gas light is another important addition to the attractiveness of the Asylum this year.

Education.

271. The efficiency of this department has been satisfactorily maintained during the year under report. Fortunately the abnormal condition of the year has had little injurious influence over its general working.

272. The total number of schools has remained stationary though there is a slight shrinkage observable in the attendance of pupils. The decrease occurs only in the Night Schools established for the benefit of the adult and artizan classes whose attendance as a rule is always fitful. In the other schools an appreciable increase in the number of pupils is noticeable. The fee receipts rose from Rs. 4,436-3-0 to Rs. 4,573-4-0. The total expenditure contrasted with the previous year shows a considerable increase.

273. The following table compares the numerical strength of schools and scholars, average daily attendance, fee receipts and expenditure for the last two years:—

Schools.	1898-99.					1899-1900.				
	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March 1899.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March 1900.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.
Schools under the control of Kathiawar Agency Educational Inspector.										
Anglo-Vernacular schools	2	376	296	1,380	Rs. 35,420	2	373	311	1,844	Rs. 35,044
Vernacular schools	38	4,294	3,381	2,465		38	4,313	3,890	2,603	
Sanskrit Pathshalas... ...	4	126	84	...		4	120	95	...	
Urdu schools...	1	209	168	3		1	215	172	5	
Night schools..	1	25	11	...		1	15	10	...	
Girls' schools..	4	573	392	...		4	630	455	...	
Grant-in-aid schools... ...	1	104	86	191		1	102	85	184	
Total...	51	5,707	4,418	4,039	35,420	51	5,768	5,018	4,636	35,044
Schools under the direct control of the State.										
Grasia College and	1	43	32	6,180	16,920	1	61	52	10,740	22,590
High school at Gondal ...		29	26	1,008			33	29	1,027	
Night schools..	23	414	260	...	1,074	23	302	199	...	904
Girls' schools..	1	31	24	...	152	1	25	19	...	129
Gondal Police school. ...	1	111	26	...	12	1	107	15	...	...
Total...	26	628	368	7,188	18,158	26	528	314	11,767	23,623
Scholarships in various Educational Institutions outside Gondal including one of £ 200 per annum to Jadeja Bhaubha at Edinburgh.....	...	...	...	...	4,026	...	...	...	...	5,076
Grand Total...	77	6,335	4,786	11,227	57,604	77	6,296	5,332	16,403	63,743

274. During the year some schools had to be extended or entirely rebuilt with a view to provide adequate accommodation for the number of pupils

which is steadily increasing. This is a fair indication of a desirable growth of educational activity among the people.

275. There is a substantial improvement in the strength and average daily attendance of pupils in all the girls' schools of the State. The examination results for the year are also decidedly superior to those obtained in the year previous. The efficiency and prosperity of the institutions may be attributed to the steady replacement of male teachers by female teachers as far as practicable. The Girls' School in the capital has no less than nine female teachers including the Head Mistress. The number of girls attending this school is close upon three hundred, and the management reflects credit on the Head Mistress Javalbai. The school is being newly constructed at a cost of Rs. 41,717.

276. The subjoined tabular statement gives the examination results of the schools examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector:—

Standards.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number passed.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number passed.
Below Standard.....	693	631	748	696
1st Standard.....	1,035	923	981	858
2nd do.	958	687	872	738
3rd do.	669	493	651	492
4th do.	473	315	468	332
5th do.	287	194	242	169
6th do.	124	104	119	84

277. Besides the schools entirely supported by the State funds, there are some unrecognised private schools including 21 Kuran Schools with 1,868 pupils, 2 Arabic schools with 172 pupils, 3 Jain schools with 189 pupils and 8 village schools with 658 pupils.

278. At the end of the year the Middle School at Gondal had 263 students,

being 7 more than the number for the previous year. The average monthly attendance continued to be satisfactory, being 240·16. The fee receipts show a small increase. The results of the annual examination were more satisfactory than those of the previous year. The school was able to pass 27 boys in the Fifth Standard against 15 in the year preceding. The school is being entirely rebuilt and is nearing its completion. When it is ready for use, the High School classes attached to the Grasia College will be transferred there and the institution will be raised to the status of a High School.

The Grasia College.

279. The teaching staff of the College was enlarged at the commencement of the year by the appointment of another graduate. The number of students on the Register is 61 as compared with 43 at the end of 1898. Of the 61 boys 50 are contributed by the Halar Prant and of these 31, or about half the total register are from Gondal State, being a net gain of 5 for 1899 as compared with 8 in 1898. The net gain from Halar exclusive of Gondal is 8 as compared with 5 in 1898.

280. Two boys have been admitted from Bhavnagar, and thus all Prants of Kathiawar are represented. That the institution is making its influence felt outside Kathiawar is shown by the fact that one of the admissions is from Dehgamda under Idar (Mahi Kantha) and another from Motiboru, Taluka Dholka (Ahmedabad District). The total income derived from Grasias during 1899 was Rs. 10,750 while the total expenditure incurred by the Darbar was Rs. 25,001-0-5.

281. The general health of the College continues to improve and the regular medical attendance referred to in the last year's report has been dispensed with, being no longer found necessary. There were no serious cases of illness during the year and the average absence from class on account of illness was less than one day per boy per term as compared with two days per boy per term in 1898.

282. The large number of admissions in the second term necessitated the fitting up of a third dormitory. This was ready for occupation at the end of July. The central room at the head of the new dormitory is occupied by prefects.

283. The two rooms adjoining the lecture room have been made to

serve for chemical laboratory; some progress has been made with the finishing of the laboratory and it is proposed to commence Experimental Chemistry in the top Grasia Class early in the coming year.

284. The Swimming Bath has been lined with masonry and a rowing boat has been purchased but unfortunately owing to the failure of the rains rowing and swimming have been alike impossible for the last two terms of the year.

285. The College is singularly fortunate in enlisting the sympathy of men of light and leading. Its first prizes were distributed in November 1898 by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst G. C. I. E. Governor of Bombay. Its second Prize-day came off on the 1st of February 1899 and the ceremony was performed by no less a personage than His Highness Maharaja Sayaji Rao G. C. S. I. Gaekwar of Baroda. The function was a great success and the interesting proceedings are re-produced in Appendix A.

286. The Northbrook Medal for Experimental Science, awarded for the first time this year, was won by Kumar Shri Pratap Sinhji of Dholera.

287. Out of school hours the boys play the popular game of cricket which they seem to like very much. Drill and gymnastics form a part of the regular time-table.

High School Classes.

288. At the end of the High School year, there were 33 names on the Register, as compared with 26 at the end of the preceding year. Eleven boys were presented for the Bombay Matriculation Examination of whom 8 passed. Two students who failed to matriculate in 1898 but were unable to rejoin the classes presented successfully this year, making a total of 10 successes out of 13 or 77 per cent as compared with 67 per cent in 1898.

289. Throughout the year the College and the High School classes remained under the supervision of Principal Moor who deserves to be congratulated on the excellence of his management. Mr. Moor on the termination of his agreement resigned his appointment on march 3. His three years connection with the College was characterized by marked energy and ability. He will be succeeded by a Science Graduate of the University of Cambridge.

Bhayati Court.

289. There were 5 cases pending in this Court at the close of the last year to which two new cases were added during the year, making a total of 7. Of these two were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 5. Of these 5 cases two refer to disputes between the Grasias concerned, and in which the State has no interest. The remaining 3 refer to matters in dispute between the Grasias and the State, of which two relate to village site and 1 to a land claim. The disposal of these cases is delayed on account of the Grasias asking for adjournments and not submitting their evidence in time.

State Vakil's Department.

290. At the close of the last year there were 15 cases outstanding in the late Rajasthanik and the Agency Courts and 4 new cases were admitted during to the year making a total of 19 cases relating to interstatal matters and matters in dispute between the State and its Bhayats or Mulgrasias. Of these 19 cases 8 were disposed of during the year by the several Courts to which they belonged, leaving a balance of 11 cases.

Literature and Press.

291. The local printing press is the property of a private individual, and is mainly supported by the Darbar. The only periodical paper printed in it is the "Darbari Gazette" which is issued by authority on the 1st of every month.

Horse Breeding.

292. The new paddock is managed by the Khangi Department of His Highness the Thakore Saheb, who takes a personal interest in this useful institution. There are 4 horse stallions and 2 donkey stallions. At the close of the year there were 14 colts and 12 fillies against 10 and 12 respectively the year previous. There are besides 19 horses, 35 mares and 6 mules in the stud. The mares are used for breeding purposes. The animals, especially the young stock, lost in condition, they having had to be fed in this famine year upon imported grass which was of indifferent quality.

Conclusion.

293. Before concluding I must not omit to express my sincere thanks to the several officers for their loyal co-operation in promoting the work of the administration. In Mr. Manilal Govindram, Judicial Assistant, I have a colleague whose ready and cordial assistance was always invaluable to me. In the tribute of praise I should specially include the State Engineer, Mr. Balabhai Gulabchand and his staff, who were indefatigable in organizing the Relief Camps and the Poor Houses and carrying out other measures, in connection with the famine, to the entire satisfaction of the Darbar. The Police have had an anxious time of it, and my thanks are due to the Police Superintendent, Mr. Pherozshah Manekji, for so ably maintaining law and order. In the same way my acknowledgments are due to the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Hari Bhicaji, and the Medical Officer incharge of the Dhoraji Hospital, Dr. Mulshankar Damodar Trivedi, as well as the Municipal Officers of Gondal and Dhoraji, who all worked with zeal and assiduity in the past year of exceptional strain and anxiety.

Gondal, 11th May 1900.

BEZANJI MERWANJI,
Dewan, Gondal State.

APPENDIX A.

SPEECH BY HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL.

Your Highness,—I consider it a great privilege to offer you our sincere and cordial welcome. I cannot express in adequate terms the pleasure I feel at the presence among us of one whom we have learnt to respect as the most advanced and progressive Prince in the Presidency. We know it is not a holiday-trip that has brought you to this historic province. It is only the gravity of the situation combined with an anxious desire to provide in this time of distress relief for your out-lying districts in Kathiawar that brings you in our midst. I am therefore all the more grateful that despite serious engagements, which fully engross your thought at the present moment you have given us what I am happy to recognise as a tangible proof of your friendly feeling towards me. Your Highness is doubtless aware that the condition of our Grasias is becoming worse day by day. This is chiefly attributable to their culpable indifference to education. Not deigning to attend ordinary schools and finding no other to suit their rank they neglect their opportunity of acquiring what is the best and the surest means of ennobling manhood. With a view to supply this want and to fit the cadets of noble though embarrassed families to hold their proper position in society, this College is founded. How far the remedy proves successful remains to be seen; not that I hesitate to believe in the refining agency of education. This is now manifest to the meanest understanding. But the fact is the problem of education is as difficult to solve as the problem of life itself. The solution must rest in the hands of experts who have devoted their life-time to the study of the subject. I for one believe that our schools and colleges should, as in England, be the nurseries of character where the cultivation of manly qualities may receive as much care as the cultivation of intellect. It cannot be gainsaid that Englishmen owe their present greatness chiefly to their healthy school life. Convinced of this fact I am trying to plan and model this College on the lines of public schools in England. During the short period of its existence it has been fortunate in securing a number of friends and sympathisers, both here and abroad. Lord Northbrook, our ex-Viceroy, has been pleased to mark his interest in the College in a substantial manner by founding a Gold Medal for Experimental Science. I take this opportunity of publicly thanking his Lordship for his kind encouragement. Such sympathy cannot fail to inspire hopes for the future of our young institution. In the beginning we were not quite certain that the

Grasia boys would come in as fast as could be wished. But the results have greatly exceeded our expectations. In consequence of the increasing number of pupils seeking admission, the students' quarters, which are the most noticeable features of the College, will have to be enlarged at no distant date. Whatever success the College has hitherto achieved is due in a great measure to the able and efficient management of Principal Moor whose tact and zealous labours it is my pleasing duty to acknowledge. It is a matter of great satisfaction to all concerned that the College prizes to-day will be given away by a highly enlightened and cultured Prince who has distinguished himself for the lofty conception of his duties as a ruler. Your Highness has fostered and encouraged education, general and technical, in your extensive territory and has placed educational facilities at the door of the very poorest. The presence of the Heir-apparent is a source of additional pleasure to us all. We wish him a successful educational career which he has well begun by passing the recent Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. I thank you once more and thank you all, ladies and gentlemen, for your kindness in being present here to-day. Now, with your permission, Mr. Moor will give a short account of his work during the past year.

Mr. Moor's Speech.

Principal S. A. Moor next gave an account of the life and work of the College during the past year. He said:—

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This Grasia College is a boarding school for the sons of Grasias. It is not intended merely for inhabitants of Gondal but is open to all Grasias who may be willing to avail themselves of our special arrangements. Boys seven years of age and upwards are eligible for admission, and there are preparatory classes in English, Gujrati and arithmetic for those who have had no previous school training. A distinctive feature of the curriculum is the teaching of experimental science, much progress has already been made in practical physics and early in the present year the teaching of practical chemistry will be commenced. Wood-working classes are conducted in the college workshop and the results are distinctly encouraging. As I have already remarked on a similiar occasion, the training of hand and eye gained in the workshop is of great advantage in the science laboratories. Abundant provision is made for recreation, prominence being given to cricket. Drill and gymnastics form a part of the regular daily time table. There is a handsome swimming bath on the

river bank, and we have a couple of boats, though unfortunately owing to the failure of the rains, rowing and swimming have for the last two terms been alike impossible. Out of school hours the boys are in charge of resident house masters, who are themselves Grasias. They take their meals in company with the house masters in a common dining hall, and sleep in dormitories, each of which communicates with the quarters of one of the house masters. Private attendants are thus in no way necessary. New-comers desiring to keep private attendants are under certain circumstances allowed to do so, but almost invariably they are voluntarily dismissed at the end of two or three days at the outside, being apparently found rather a nuisance than otherwise. It has been at times amusing to see some diminutive small boy ordering off a particularly large retainer. It may be fitting on this occasion to trace briefly the growth of the College. My connection with this institution commenced in March, 1897, on which date I arrived in Gondal. The Rajkot Road had not yet been diverted, and ran through the middle of what is now our playing field. The buildings were far from complete. The Engineer's office, I recollect, was held in our present physics laboratory. The hall in which we are seated was still in the hands of the workmen, only the dormitories were furnished, since it had been decided to have the school furniture made under the supervision of the Principal. The college opened in April a fortnight after my arrival, the class rooms being temporarily provided with a somewhat heterogeneous assortment of furniture collected from various quarters. The teaching staff then consisted of three masters and we had one house master. The records show that sixteen Grasias joined on the first day, of whom only eleven are now with us, four having left by the end of the first year on the score of expense. This first term of our existence, only six weeks in duration, was largely experimental. I recollect with some dismay the frequency of my interviews with H. H. the Thakore Saheb, and I venture to take this opportunity of thanking His Highness for the interest he has always taken in the details of my work here, and for his helpful suggestions and unfailing support. On May 15 when the first term ended, there were 23 boys in residence, of whom 16 are still in the register. The second and third terms of 1897 only yielded a net increase of four bringing our number to 27, of whom 18 were from Gondal State and six from other parts of the Halar Prant of Kathiawad. Towards the end of 1898 the College was formally opened by H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay. By that time the College building was complete, the central hall and class rooms were properly furnished, as also the physics laboratory and a chemical lecture theatre. His Excellency honoured us by remarking in the course of a

sympathetic speech that in the character of the instruction given and the accommodation provided the College was surpassed by nothing he had seen in India. The number of boys in the register at that time was 43, a gain of 16 for the year. In the first term of 1899, 7 boys were admitted and we began to feel the necessity of a third dormitory. In the second term the admissions rose with a bound to 15, almost as many as were registered during the whole of the previous year. The third dormitory was therefore fitted up at once and was ready for occupation at the end of July. We had now 65 students on the register, and seriously contemplated the necessity of a fourth dormitory at the commencement of the present year, and even discussed plans for a larger dining hall, and new bath rooms. But already the stress of prevailing famine conditions was beginning to be felt, and in the next term, the third term of 1899, there were only three admissions, while several boys were unable to rejoin us. In the case of certain boys belonging to the Gondal State it was found possible to make some concessions as regards payment of fees, or the reduction in number would have been still greater. At the close of the year there were 61 students in residence. As regards our prospects for the present term, which commenced only a few days ago, it is rather early to make any forecast. So far, however,there have been four admissions and some others are promised. I should like to remark that the health of the College has always been good. There has been no serious case of illness from the commencement. There is a tradition that a ward is reserved for us at the State Hospital, but I question whether it will be pointed out to Your Highness when you visit the Hospital this afternoon. It is certainly never required by us. I find on analysing the records that during last year the average absence from class on the ground of ill health was considerably less than one day per boy per term. And now in conclusion I beg leave to read some remarks about the Grasia College, made by Mr. Giles, the Director of Education for the Bombay Presidency, in his administrative report for 1898-99:—"The Grasia College, Gondal. I last year drew attention to the new School opened at Gondal, and I was much pleased this year to be able to visit Gondal and inspect the school, or rather the Grasia College, for that is its proper title. The foundation stone of this school was laid in 1895, and in November, 1898; the building was formally opened by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst. The College is destined, I believe, to play an important part in the education of the cadets of the old nobility and of the smaller landlords, not only of Kathiawar, but of other parts of India, for recruits from outside the province are not refused admission. The College is under an English Principal. Mr. Moor, who, in his speech at the opening, thus

described the situation and buildings:—The College is healthily situated in extensive grounds on the left bank of the river Gondali, some little distance from the town of Gondal and close to the railway station. The main building graced, by a lofty clock tower surmounting the main entrance, extends north and south, and is flanked by wings running to the east. The tower entrance opens into a large assembly hall, and on either side of this, arranged in two stories, are situated the class rooms. The wings comprise dining hall, dormitories and bath rooms. The kitchen and associated buildings form a separate block detached from the College. The buildings are not only architecturally-pleasent to look at, but are complete from the scholastic point of view, and form a nearer approximation to the buildings of an English public school than anything I have seen in this country. The public school method has also been extended to the pupils, who sleep in dormitories and mess together, and who are learning the lesson of resource and self-reliance by the withdrawal of all personal attendants from the institution. The accessories of the class rooms and dormitories were all that could be desired, and it was obvious that in the equipment of the College nothing had been spared which knowledge and liberality could supply. I spent two or three hours there with the Thakore Saheb and the Principal, and saw the boys at work, at play, and at meals, and when I left the College I said to the Thakore Saheb and to the Principal that I was in the unusual position of a critic who had no criticisms to offer, and who had nothing to express but praise. The watch-word of the Thakore Saheb of Gondal appears to be "thorough" and to this all the public institutions of Gondal bear testimony, but in none is this characteristic more conspicuous than in the Grasia College, which should be a very potent factor for good in the education and development of future generations of the landed classes of Kathiawar. Since the College was formally opened the number of pupils has largely increased and there are now no less than 63 boys residing in the school." I desire to express my gratitude to the members of my staff, who have at all times afforded me loyal and energetic co-operation. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, I sincerely thank you personally on behalf of the College for presiding on this occasion and have now to ask you to distribute our annual prizes for 1899. But before doing so, I have to refer with grief to a deep loss sustained by the College. It was only yesterday that I heard of the sad death of Kumar shri Mansinhji Dipsinhji, which took place at Wankaner on January 29, the first day of this term, as the result of an attack of fever. Mansinhji was a prefect, the captain of the cricket club, a member of the managing committee of the debating society and the head boy of his Form. He endeared himself to

us by his gentle kindly nature, and won our respect by his ability and industry. He was beloved and trusted alike by boys and masters, and his loss will long be felt by every one of us. The school was yesterday closed as a token of respect. The results of the annual examination are given below:—

FORM III.

1st prize—Mansinhji of Wankaner.

2nd prize—Chandrasinhji of Bandhia.

FORM II.

1ts prize—Gagubha of Ganod.

2nd prize—Samatsinhji of Devachadi.

FORM I.

Div A—Ramvala of Khijadia.

Div B—Gagubha of Liya.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

1st Prize—Jivansinhji of Gingani.

Equal 2nd prize—Jorsinhji of Gondal, and Karansinhji of Dholera.

Consolation Prize—Ranaji of Charelia.

The "Northbrook" medal for experimental Science, offered for the first time this year, has been won by Kumarshri Pratapsinhji of Dholra.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR'S SPEECH.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar then rose and delivered a very eloquent and interesting speech. he said:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have met your Highness more than once before. To-day I am your guest, living under your own roof and in your own territory. I am glad of this opportunity, as it will renew and cement our friendship. It does not remain for me to say as it has been already testified to by high functionaries and distinguished visitors that you have started this institution with the best of motives. The presence of the boys shows that they share your views and appreciate your efforts. You have sanctioned a large amount of expenditure for this school, you have provided it with a beautiful and commodious building, you have supplied it with all the necessary means of imparting instruction. But you have not remained content with this; you have further paid ample personal attention of all its details and organisation. Ultimately the success of the institution must greatly depend upon the ability and interest with which Mr. Moor and his staff discharge their duties. To move

the students on to higher principles and to place before them loftier goals in life to achieve must mainly be their steadfast aim. Education without character is not of much consequence. If with all this the school does not flourish, the fault will not be yours, but will be of others. The teachers and the students will not, I hope, fail to reap the utmost advantage of this splendid opportunity. No feeling of gratitude will be more welcome to the founder of the Institution than to see that the Institution is being fully availed of by the students and teachers, and that the men turned out by the College are making their mark in the different walks of life. You have taken the English public schools as a model for your institution. I do not think you have done wrong in the choice of your ideal. You know that history repeats itself. In providing the school with boarding and lodging you have only carried out the ancient ideal of your ancestors, which consisted in sending youths to live under the eye and in the association of the Guru. The separation of the boys from unhealthy surroundings and undesirable associations will be productive of much good. It will be potent source of creating in them common tastes, interests and aspirations, so as to weld them into a more compact body. As many of the youths turned out by this institution are likely to go in search of public employment, it would be not only highly desirable, but in my opinion imperative for them, that they should be given the necessary facilities at an early stage of their education to enable them to compete successfully with the boys of ordinary schools in their higher educational career. If that is not done, the institution, I am afraid, may not prove to some as attractive as it has every right to be, and the good and salutary influence of its students may not so easily spread far and wide. The claim for gratitude of His Highness on his subjects does not rest on this single educational scheme alone; but he has paid great attention to the improvement of means of communication, by the construction of roads, trams and railways, and to the organisation of courts of civil and criminal justice and the sanitary and medical needs of his subjects by the foundation of municipalities, the opening of public parks and grounds of recreation and also by his efforts to improve the drinking water for the city. Whenever in future any able and impartial historian happens to write an account of the Native States he would find plenty of material to show how the different States, with the limited means at their disposal and with the men and civilization of society they could command, have strove to carry on the cause of progress and reform as understood in the closing years of the 19th century. He would be struck with immense sacrifices the Native Chiefs have made of their inherited notions and deep-rooted and fondly cherished interests and prejudices to subserve

the cause of reform. Considering all the circumstances it strikes to me that the strides made in the cause of good government in many of the States, during the last few years have been gigantic and rapid. I do not say that all that is possible for them has been achieved, yet a great deal has been done, for which they might naturally feel just exultation. I have always taken deep interest in the spread of education amongst all our classes, and not far from here, I have made an attempt in starting even compulsory education, the progress of which. I think, deserves close attention and scrutiny. My object in referring to this endeavour is to declare that Your Highness could not have chosen a more pleasant task for me to perform in this short stay of mine at Gondal than to ask me to preside at the annual prize-distribution at this College. In conclusion, allow me to thank you heartily for your great kindness, which we all have experienced here; and which your Highness' subjects and officers no doubt are fortunate to experience every day.

APPENDIX B.

Notification No. 274 of 1900.

(Translated substance from Gujarati.)

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE POLICE PATELS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAMINE.

Your duties–for the proper discharge of which you will be held responsible–in regard to the management of famine in your village are as follows:—

1. You must always remain in your village and must never leave it without the permission of the Fouzdar who shall make the necessary arrangement for work during your absence.

2. You are to pay personal visits daily to the houses of such non-cultivating classes as Dheds, Bhangis, Shepherds, Kolis, Sindhis &c. and satisfy yourself with their real condition.

3. In the course of your inspection if you find that any of the persons is too poor to maintain himself, you shall send him with your note to the State Engineer at Gondal who will employ him on the Relief Work. If any such person –man, woman, or child– be so poor as to have nothing to eat on the way, you will ask the village Modi to pay, on account of the State, to each man or woman at the rate of 1½ annas per day and to each child at the rate of one anna per day during their journey to Gondal.

4. If a woman has advanced seven months in her family way and as such is not in a fit condition to go to the Relief-Camp or is too poor to earn her bread, she should be paid a daily allowance of two annas for food until her confinement and a daily allowance of three annas for twenty days after delivery, and then she may be sent to the Relief-Camp with your note.

5. Persons found quite infirm and physically weak should be sent to the Poor-House at Gondal.

6. Persons belonging to other States and found loitering in your village should be sent to the State Engineer if they are able to work. If they be desti-

tute of means they should be paid for the journey at the rates specified in Rule 3, so that arrangements can be made to send them to their homes and realize the expense incurred on their behalf from their respective States.

7. You are liable to be punished severely if any one dies of starvation in your village through your default.

8. You shall have an account kept by the Modi of any expenditure you have to make in the act of carrying out these directions and shall submit a regular bill to the State Engineer each Monday.

9. Any distribution of food or payment of cash by you shall be made in the presence of two respectable men of the village whose names should be entered in the Modi's Account Book.

10. In the above work you can, when necessary, take the assistance of the Pasáitás and the Revenue Patels who are hereby directed to render their hearty co-operation to the Police Patels.

Gondal,
17th March 1900.

BHAGVAT SINH JEE,
Thákor Sáheb, Gondal.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

Gondal:

PRINTED AT THE GONDAL TOWN PRESS, GONDAL.

1901.

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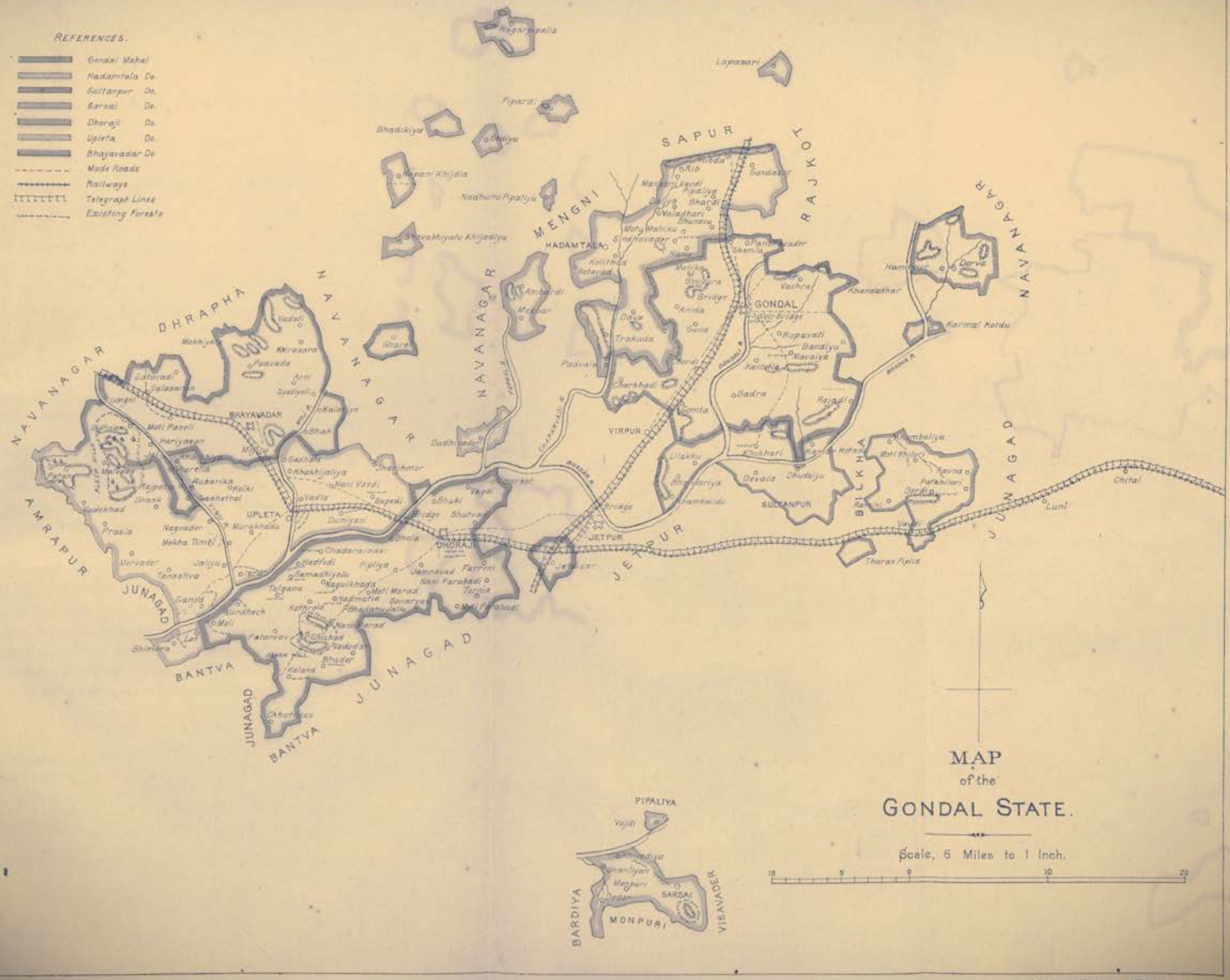
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Ghanshariya
Rambaiadu
Khambaliya
Vadi

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

INTRODUCTION.

(*Area of the State*–1,024 *square miles*; *Population* (1901)–1,62,859; *Average Revenue–About Rs.* 15,00,000; *Tribute–Rs.* 1,10,721)

In summarizing the history of the past official year the first event which arrests attention and which has affected the whole Empire is the loss of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, whose very name evoked ebullitions of loyalty wherever it was spoken. Her sad demise removes from the world a ruler whose reign was associated with the most important progress in human happiness and civilization, who was really like a mother to all her subjects and to whom she has demonstrated how best to rise in their gratitude and how well to deserve their respect and affection by her exemplary life. Their Highnesses the Thakor Saheb and Rani Saheb had the honour of knowing personally Her August Majesty from whom they always received marks of favour and kindness whenever they had occasions to pay their respects to her. This will account for the intense grief they suffer under this irreparable loss. With them the whole State went into mourning for a fixed period. The sorrow caused by this painful event is assuaged to some extent by the accession to the throne of the new King and Emperor, His Majesty Edward VII., to whom Gondal joins the rest of India in tendering her respectful homage and offering her warmest congratulations.

The demise of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

2. The Heir-apparent has passed his Oxford Responsions and is to join Balliol College in October next. His career at Eton is a fairly successful one. His taste for manly sports continues unabated. Only last month he won his silver medal for rowing in Trial Eights. Prince Bhupat Sinhjee, his younger brother, has worked well in school and has made good progress in all his subjects. He

Education of his Highness' children.

was in the highest form of the Cargilfield School, near Edinburgh, and has now entered Harrow. His Harrow Tutor describes his work in the Pupil Room to be excellent and adds "I find him well equipped in classical and other knowledge and a delightful boy to teach". "I have seldom come across so young a boy with such powers of concentration and independent work. I congratulate him on his place in form." He further says in the latest school reports to hand "has won my Pupil Room prize easily. His work both in Latin Prose and in English is beyond praise. I congratulate the *East* on its easy victory over the *West*". It is noteworthy that while his elder brother is an Eton student, he himself has become a Harrovian. He is fortunate in being able to enter this well-known school at the age of 13, so that he may really get a strong footing there. It is impossible to overrate the value of training one receives at Eton or Harrow where youths are educated in the atmosphere of liberty with the strong reverence for rule and authority which characterises the life of such public schools in England. Prince Bhupat Sinhjee came to India in December last to spend his holidays but returned to England in March to resume his studies. His elder sister Bakuverba returned to India for good after completing her studies in the Scottish Capital. Her younger sister is making satisfactory progress in Gujarati under private tuition.

The Census.

3. The Census recently taken shows the population of the State to be 1,62,859 of both sexes, of whom 81,397 represents the number of males. Thus the number of females is more than that of males by only 65. As compared with the results of the 1891 enumeration, the figures show an increase of only 1823 souls and of a quarter of a lac when contrasted with the census taken in 1881. In normal circumstances the percentage of increase would have been several times greater. But the last year was one of severe famine, the stress of which was felt more or less all over India. There would have been an enormous decrease in the population, had not the remedial measures been taken in time to prevent the evil effects of that terrible scourge. But sad to say that famine was followed by malarial fevers and cholera of a most virulent type. Numbers of those who could manage to escape the pangs of hunger fell victims to cholera and fever. This accounts for the diminished rate of increase in population and for keeping the number almost stationary. It is not possible to enumerate here all the facts of interest which the returns disclose, as the abstraction work is not yet complete. They will be included in the next year's report.

Weights and Measures.

4. During the year the Darbar introduced a wholesome reform with regard to the weights and measures used in the State. There was, in fact, no uniformity of standard in the weights and measures, varied as they were in different places and in even one and the same locality. Great inconvenience was caused in deciding cases of using false weights and measures. With a view to obviate such inconvenience and to prevent frauds in future the Darbar have, by means of notification, directed all merchants, traders, shop-keepers and general dealers of the State, to adopt such weights and measures as are stamped with the State-Seal,- none other being recognized as legal standard. The weights and measures authorized by the State for use are manufactured in the Gondal Metal Foundry where they can be procured in any number.

Department of Education.

5. The year under review saw a salutary change in the policy and administration of the Educational Department of Kathiawar. Hitherto the Educational Institutions of the province were under the general supervision of the Educational Department of Government or partly of that department and partly of the Agency Officers. This arrangement was necessary for the rapid and satisfactory development of a plant of western growth newly introduced on the eastern soil some fifty years ago. The province, however, has been able to make rapid strides in all directions during this interval, and viewing generally, education has progressed most satisfactorily. Educated Chiefs have become fully alive to their duties towards those placed under their charge. In this altered state of circumstances they showed their preparedness to take over the independent management of the department in their respective States, and the result is that the senior States of Kathiawar have, from the beginning of April last, taken upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of directly controlling their department of Education in their respective territories. In order to ensure the success of the new organization His Highness the Thakor Saheb has appointed, as Educational Inspector, Mr. M. A. Turkhud who is an educational officer of great experience and has served long as Inspector of Schools for the whole province. It is hoped that under the fostering care of His Highness, who takes special interest in the intellectual advancement of his people, the department will continue to prosper. A Deputy Inspector possessing a practical knowledge of his work is also appointed to assist Mr. Turkhud.

6. The Middle School at Gondal has been raised from November last to the status of a High School. The institution has made satisfactory progress under

its able and experienced Head Master Mr. H. A. Nanavati, B. A. The new school-house is a splendid one and is large enough to accommodate the increasing number of students which it is likely to attract.

Damage done by heavy rainfall.

7. While our last year's report describes in full the disastrous effects of scanty rainfall and the distress caused by the consequent famine which was the most intense the country has ever experienced, this year has to record the great mischief done by excessive rains in the early part of the season. All the rivers of the State overflowed their banks and swept over the surrounding areas. A portion of the embankment of the Veri Tank together with some of the roads, buildings, retaining walls and reclamations recently made as relief works, were more or less injured by these heavy floods. The total damage inflicted on the State is estimated to be Rs. 75,895 while the loss suffered by the people amounts nearly to Rs. 50,000.

Minors and their Estates.

8. Instances having frequently occurred of the estates of Bhayats and Grasias being heavily encumbered and embarrassed during their minority by greedy and self-seeking hangers-on, the State has now taken upon itself the responsibility of safe-guarding the interests of its wards until they reach the age of discretion. This arrangement has its advantages, for the State has the facility of commanding the services of its experienced officers to supervise these properties and to so improve and develop them, that at the time of restoring them the respective wards on attaining their majority may have reason to show some appreciation of what has been done for them. At any rate the relation that ought to exist between a guardian and his wards imposes upon the State a duty to save the *giras* of its minor cadets from being helplessly ruined.

Extension of Gas-light.

9. The gas-light which has already been introduced in the Capital town is being steadily extended. The extension of the mains towards the Railway Station is a most welcome improvement, and it is to be hoped that in the course of time the whole municipal area will be illuminated either by gas or electricity.

Death of Bai Shri Bonjiba Saheb.

10. It is with the deepest regret that the Darbar has to deplore the death of Bai Shri Bonjiba Saheb, widow of His Highness' brother. The sad event took place on the 18th of April after the close of the official year. But as the occurrence is so fresh, it is proper to refer to it here. The deceased lady was very pious and charitable and her active benevolence was remarkable at the

time of the late famine when she did not begrudge the distribution of a large portion of her private purse in alleviating the miseries of the sufferers who came under her notice. It was her habit to do good to others by stealth so as to avoid giving publicity to her numerous benefactions. Though thoroughly conservative in views she was a friend of female education and has endowed the Monghiba Girls' School at Gondal with liberal scholarships. Her death is mourned by the whole population.

Famine Operations.

11. Famine measures reported on last year were necessarily incomplete, as at the close of the year (31st March 1900) famine was still raging and relief measures were continued seven months longer, that is up to the end of October 1900. A complete summary of famine operations undertaken and carried out by the State is annexed to this Report as Appendix A.

Abolition of taxes.

12. The tax known as "Pinjan-Vero" levied from carders and that known as " Ghodá Charái " realized from certain villages were abolished during the year. Though the income from these taxes was small, their remission has been greatly appreciated by the tax payers concerned.

General Condition and Resources.

Season and Crop.

13. The season began with a gloomy prospect. The much-needed rain, after the last year's drought, did not fall till the end of July, and when it did fall, it poured in torrents all at once, the total being 46·79 inches or a little less than double the average annual rainfall. There was little or no late rain and the cotton crop, in consequence, suffered seriously. The out-turn of cotton was only $\frac{1}{4}$th of the average, Juvar was poor, Bajri fair and wheat good.

14. The floods did a great damage: a number of houses of weak structure collapsed (happily no lives were lost) and roads, culverts and a portion of the embankment of the Veri Tank, then under construction, were washed away. The loss by damage amounted to over a Lac of Rupees. The excessive rain, however, was a blessing inasmuch as it replenished the wells which had dried up last year and removed the apprehension of water-famine.

15. The following table shows the rainfall and its distribution at the Municipal Máhál of the State during the year as contrasted with the average fall of the past five years previous to the year of famine:—

Mahals.	Rainfall in 1900.					
	May and June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Gondal.....	0·29	7·55	29·59	2·25	0·0	39·68
Dhoraji.....	0·20	6·63	32·11	4·67	0·0	43·61
Upleta.....	0 ·0	6·80	32·60	2·60	0·0	42· 0
Bhayavadar....	0 ·0	8·11	40·14	4·27	0·0	52·52
Sarsai.....	0·03	13·24	37·63	5·24	0·0	56·14
Average of the year 1900 for the whole State...						46·79
Ditto of the past five years....						27·68

16. The average prices of food grain for the past five years are given in the subjoined table:—

Year.	Wheat.	Bàjri.	Juvàr.	Rice.	Gram.	Mag.	Udad.
	Pounds per Rupee.						
1896-97....	20¼	19¾	24	16¼	19	17½	19¾
1897-98....	18¾	19¼	24	15½	18¾	19¾	22¼
1898-99....	27	27¾	35½	17¾	26½	25½	24¾
1899-1900.	20¾	20	24	15¼	10¼	18	20
1900-1901.	16¼	18½	21	15½	16¼	16¾	16

Public health.

17. The general health of the people was not good. Malarial fevers, cough, diarrhœa, dysentery and Cholera prevailed. The first named was due to abnormally heavy rains and the last three were due to the fact of the year following upon the drought and to impure water supply. The epidemic of cholera broke out in the relief-camps in the month of June and ended in the month of September. The disease was carried to other places by the labourers leaving the relief-camps in panic.

Manufacture.

18. The principal articles of manufacture are cotton fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper utensils, wooden toys and wood work turned on lathes and ivory and wooden bangles.

Hand-looms.

19. There were 1,248 cotton, 62 woollen and 5 hemp and silk weaving hand-looms working during the year, against 1,328, 67 and 5 respectively in the previous year, showing a decrease of 80 in cotton and 5 in wool weaving looms, the cause of which is attributable to famine.

Ginning Factories and Cotton Press.

20. There were 6 Ginning Factories and 1 Cotton Press, but they remained almost closed owing to the failure of cotton crop.

Exports and Imports.

21. The total value of exports during the year was Rs. 10,66,130 and of imports Rs. 34,60,664 against Rs. 15,97,475 and Rs. 33, 66, 705 respectively in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 5, 31,345 in exports and an increase of 93,959 in imports. The large decrease in exports is attributable to decline of cotton trade.

Agriculture and Land Revenue.

22. The following statement shows the total area of the State and alienated villages including those of Mulgrasias, with details of cultivated and

uncultivated State lands:—

Total area.	Deduct area of alienated and Mulgrasia villages.	Net area dealt with in this chapter.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.		
			Jiraet or dry crop.	Bagaet or irrigated crop.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Waste or not available for cultivation.	Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
6,46,057	2,04,253	4,41,804	2,76,983	32,577	3,09,560	*8,374	1,23,870	1,32,244

Agricultural Stock.

23. The number of plough cattle or oxen existing at the end of the year under report was 24,165 against 26,538 last year, showing a decrease of 2,373 which is due to the mortality in cattle in the famine which continued for seven months after the close of the last year.

Transfer of occupancy rights.

24. The following table compares the transfer of occupancy rights by way of sale and mortgage during the past two years:—

Year.	Transferred by sale.		Transferred by mortgage.		Total.		
	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1899-1900.....	1,593	1,138	507	934	2,100	2,072	4,172
1900-1901.....	331	175	69	85	400	260	660
Decrease.....	1,262	963	438	849	1,700	1,812	3,512

* The bulk of this is the grass land, viz. 6,363 acres, while 1,093 acres are occupied otherwise and the unoccupied assessed land is only 918 acres.

25. The above table shows a decrease of 2,225 acres in the transfer of land by sale and 1,287 acres in that by mortgage as compared with the previous year. This is due to the tightness of money and the money lenders not finding it to their profit to invest their money in buying up or leasing cultivators' holdings when the year was one of severe famine.

Land Revenue.

26. The amount of land revenue due for collection during the year under report as contrasted with the preceding year is given below:—

Particulars.	Amount for collection for the Samvat year 1955 ending 31st October 1899.	Amount for collection for the Samvat year 1956 ending 31st October 1900.	Decrease.	Increase.
Vighoti Villages..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vighoti or cash assessment.....	8,42,147	8,46,734	...	4,587
Bhágvatái Villages.				
Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind.....	48,276	16,129	32,147	...
Vero or cash payment.....	49,736	49,924	...	188
Miscellaneous.				
Sundry rates and taxes and other receipts.....	1,07,648	49,894	57,754	...
Total.....	10,47,807	9,62,681	89,901	4,775

27. The increase under the head of Vighoti villages is due to certain Jivaidari and Pasaeti land having been brought under the Vighoti system during the year, and the decrease under Bhàgvatài villages and under the head of Miscellaneous is accounted for by the less receipts due to famine.

Gross Revenue.

28. The following table compares the gross revenue of the State during the past two years:—

Particulars.	Revenue year (1st November 1898 to 31st October 1899.)			Revenue year (1st November 1899 to 31st October 1900.)		
	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From all sources excluding Railways.....	14,94,764	13,29,115	1,65,649	14,10,905	7,58,029	6,52,876
Railway earnings (Gondal's share of the B. G. J. P. Railway.).	1,54,467	1,54,467	...	2,54,607	2,54,607	...
Do. (J. R. Railway.)..	28,385	28,385	...	31,557	31,557	...
Refund of capital outlay (B. G. J. P. Railway.) ordinary.....	17,256	17,256	...	49,083	49,083	...
Ditto Extra-ordinary.....	69,769	69,769	...	67,806	67,806	...
Total.....	17,64,641	15,98,992	1,65,649	18,13,958	11,61,082	6,52,876

Outstanding Revenue.

29. The outstanding of the land revenue of the year under report is Rs. 5,64,059 in the case of Vighoti villages and Rs. 88,817 in that of Bhágvatài villages, or total Rs. 6,52,876 against Rs. 1,65,649 last year. The extraordinary increase in the outstandings is due to the inability of cultivators to pay land assessment which had to be suspended. The total outstandings including those of the previous years amount at the close of the year under review to Rs. 12,33,450 against Rs. 6,08,557 last year.

Stamp Revenue.

30. The realization of the stamp revenue during the year was Rs. 8,662 against Rs. 10,915 last year.

31. The following table shows the gross expenditure during the year as compared with the preceding one:—

Gross Expenditure.

Particulars.	Revenue year (1st November 1898 to 31st October 1899.)	Revenue year (1st November 1899 to 31st October 1900.)
	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary expenditure under all heads.....	13,05,095	11,70,087
Famine Relief works.....	29,281	3,56,835
Remission of land assessment.....	...	2,09,989
Takavi advances to cultivators.....	...	4,32,221
Advances to Bhayats, Grasias &c.....	...	1,12,735
Railways Capital outlay.....	57,457	52,155
Total.....	13,91,833	23,34,022

32. The large increase in gross expenditure during the year under report was due to the prevalence of famine.

33. There were 4,733 wells for irrigation at the close of the last year and 60 new wells were sunk during the year, making a total of 4,793 wells at the end of the year.

Wells for irrigation.

Protection.

34. The worst effects of the famine presented themselves in the hot weather in the beginning of the official year under report. The Police had therefore to adopt further precautionary measures for the protection of markets and places where grain was stored. Extra patrols on all lines of communication had to be sent and escorts of Government Mail strengthened. Steps were also taken for the protection of crops after the rains. In addition to this increase in their duties the Police had to assist Famine and Relief officers as well as the officers of the Public Works Department by inducing the distressed villagers in

search of labour to go to the relief works and by bringing the incapable famine-stricken people to the Poor House and when necessary, by admitting them to the village dole. They had also to be constantly on the look out for cases of sickness and destitution with a view to see that no death occurred from starvation and to supply men to escort treasure required for the payment of labourers on the relief works. Over and above this they had to attend to a number of miscellaneous duties in connection with the famine operations requiring prompt and careful action.

35. The arrangements made by the Darbar, however, for the relief of the afflicted poor were so complete and thoroughly enforced that they alleviated, to a considerable extent, the anxiety of the Police for the increase of crime. They thought their troubles were then over. But their confidence was rudely shaken by the breaking out of cholera in the Relief Camps and though every effort was made by the Medical Department to check its growth by the segregation of those who were attacked by the dire epidemic, panic spread amongst the labouring poor, which eventually led to the breaking up of the Relief Camps in consequence of the desertion of those who were attracted to them for the maintenance of themselves and their families. The task thus devolved upon the Police in assisting the deserters to enable them to reach their native villages and to relieve those attacked with cholera by the distribution of medicine amongst them, was very severe. They had to supply food to the destitute poor who were found wandering in the outskirts of the principal towns and villages and to bury them when they were dead. The poor, who were gratuitously relieved by the catholic charity of the philanthropic Bohra gentleman Mr. Adamji Pirbhoy, had gathered together in such large numbers in Dhoraji that they had to be sent back to their native villages for fear of the spread of cholera.

36. As soon as cholera abated, fresh troubles arose. An abnormal fall of rain at the end of July and the beginning of August innundated the rivers and rivulets sweeping, before the large mass of water, a great number of houses with furniture and cattle, nay, in some cases whole hamlets that came in their way. In one or two places even the Police Chowkies and records were completely submerged under water. The poor people, who where thus rendered houseless and who lost almost everything they possessed in this world, had to be provided with food, clothing and shelter until such time as they were able to provide for themselves by their own labour. The brunt of this work fell upon the Police, who were obliged to cope with it in the midst of cholera that had again revived.

The scene was almost frightful to behold and every available nook and corner in the streets, as well as in the compounds of private houses was taken possession of, for shelter, by the houseless poor, having nothing but a few rags on their bodies to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. Mothers sometimes forsook their helpless children, who were left at the mercy of the State and private charity and to shift for themselves in the best way they could. It was with great difficulty that the Police succeeded in collecting them in some of the vacant State buildings, Dharamshálás, as well as in private houses, where their wants were fairly supplied for the time being. But cholera -their dreadful enemy- soon breaking out amongst them dispersed them again. The Police had thus a very hard time of it but they performed their duties to the best of their power and ability.

37. It is scarcely necessary to add that the extra force of 210 men engaged last year was continued for a part of the year under review in consequence of the heavy call of duty on the ordinary Police Force of the State. Heavily worked in a year in which cholera, famine and fever were raging widely, the Police Force lost 147 men (against 17 last year) having fallen victims to the ravages of cholera and fever along with the other population of the State who had suffered no less from them.

38. Notwithstanding the worse conditions under which famine prevailed last year, as well as for a part of this year than those under which it appeared in 1878-79, the Police Force, both regular and irregular, together with the temporary men employed to meet the emergency of the occasion was considerably smaller.

39. On a comparison of the statistics supplied by the Police Superintendent it appears that the Police Force was better able to cope with the emergency and had a greater success in the prevention and detection of crime, as well as in the recovery of stolen property in this famine year than in 1878-79.

40. Under the circumstances detailed above we cannot speak too highly of the Superintendent of Police who was always on the watch to devise means for meeting cases of emergency and of the officers and men, who worked under him and carried out his orders cheerfully and loyally, frequently at the risk of their personal safety.

41. The total expenditure incurred for 210 extra men employed for a

part of the year, including the pay of 109 men lent to the Revenue and Forest Departments, amounted to Rs. 15,460 during the year.

42. The price of hay had risen to an abnormal extent at the end of the famine year. The Darbar had therefore to advance the large sum of Rs. 2,000 to the Police for the purchase of hay, in addition to the grain and horse allowances given to them on account of dearness of grain and grass, the latter expenditure amounting to Rs. 14,975 during the year.

43. The land-holding Pasaitas, who served as Village Police, as well as Jiwaidars, Bhayats and Mulgrasias, who supplied men for Police service, were liberally assisted by the Darbar by advancing money to tide over their difficulties under a distressful and unprecedented famine. The sum thus advanced amounted to Rs. 14,708 during the year.

Regular Police Force.

44. The total strength of the Regular Police Force as it stood at the close of the year is given below:—

Superintendent...	1
Inspectors...	4
Chief Constables.	8
Mounted Police...	38
Foot Police (consisting of 59 Head Constables and 479 Constables of all ranks)...	538
Total...	589

45. There has been no change in the rank and file, as well as in the number of officers of the Regular Police Force this year.

46. The aggregate strength of the Police Force, both Regular and Irregular, the latter consisting of the Pasaitas and Village Police, as well as of men supplied by Bhayats, Mulgrasias and Jiwaidars, is given in the subjoined

statement:—

Class.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.
Regular or stipendiary.....	38	538	576
Bhayati, Mulgrasia and Jivaidari	32	199	231
Pasaitas or Village Police	28	514	542
Total.....	98	1,251	1,349

47. The above statement is exclusive of 13 officers in the Regular Police Force. Though the number of the Regular Police Force has remained the same this year as it was in the last, considerable changes are noticeable under the next two heads of the Irregular Police Force. Last year under the second head there were 35 Mounted and 197 Foot, but this year there is a decrease of 3 Mounted and an increase of 2 Foot under this head in consequence of 3 Jiwaidari Sowars having commuted their services into a money payment and the supply of 2 Foot Police by the Grasias of Dadwa for the Police service of Nawapara –a suburb– recently populated. Thus there were left at the end of the year 32 Mounted and 199 Foot under this head. Under the third head there were last year 36 Mounted and 506 Foot. Of these 8 Mounted resigned their services and their places were supplied by 8 stipendiary Foot, leaving a total of 28 Mounted and 514 Foot at the close of this year. Last year there were altogether 369 land-holding Pasaitas and 137 stipendiary ones. This year 80 vacancies were caused by the resignation of 78 land-holding Pasaitas, by the dismissal of one and by another dying without issue. They were filled up by the appointment of 80 paid Pasaitas and thus a decrease of 80 in the number of land-holding Pasaitas and an increase of 88 amongst the paid Pasaitas took place, leaving at the close of the year 289 land-holding and 225 paid Pasaitas, making a total of 514. The 210 extra men temporarily employed on account of famine last year were continued during the year till about its close, when they were reduced to 109, their services being lent to the Revenue and Forest Departments in watching the Grain Yards and protecting Vidis or Grass Preserves.

Police Patels.

48. The total number of the Police Patels was the same this year, as it was in the preceding one, viz., 167. Of these 69 were engaged solely on Police duties and 98 on Police and Revenue duties combined.

Cavalry and Infantry.

49. There is no regular Cavalry and Infantry in this State, but men of Mounted and Foot Police are given instructions in drill and discipline according to the exigencies of their service.

Artillery.

50. The preceding remark also applies to artillery. Its want is however supplied by 12 men of the Foot Police being employed to serve the purpose of a saluting battery, in which a regular course of instruction is given to them to enable them to perform their duty with care and precision.

Ball practice.

51. The heavy strain upon the Police in consequence of the prevalence of famine in the early part of the year necessitated their exemption from the usual course of musketry, but the recruits were taught shooting.

52. The statement given below exhibits the caste or race of those employed in the Regular Police Force inclusive of officers:—

1	Parsi.
67	Deshi Arabs and Makaranis.
45	Rajputs.
9	Rabaris.
34	Sindhis.
81	Sipahis.
298	Deshi people of Kathiawar.
54	Pardeshis of Hindustan.
589	

Rewards and good service Tickets.

53. A sum of Rs. 45 was distributed as rewards and 57 good service tickets were given to men during the year for dexterity shown by them in the detection of crime and for efficiency and smartness in discipline.

54. Pensions were awarded to 5 men and gratuities to 9 during the year. The institution of pension and gratuity is a great encouragement to the Police Force in the faithful and satisfactory performance of their duties.

Pension and Gratuity.

55. The Police School is making a very satisfactory progress and has proved very useful in imparting elementary instruction in reading and writing.

Police School.

56. The existence of a workshop is rendered necessary for the repairs to be effected to the clothing, arms and equipment of the Force and has thus become very useful in keeping them clean and in order.

Workshop.

57. This institution is fairly resorted to by the men when freedom from their ordinary duties leaves them leisure for the purpose.

Gymnasium.

58. Every year a portion of the State revenue is set apart for the construction of Police Lines and Thanas and in course of time, it is hoped, sufficient accommodation will be provided for the Police, leaving no room for complaint. Owing to the prevalence of famine in the commencement of this year no provision was made under this head.

Police Buildings.

59. The annual Fairs held at Ganod and Osam Hills were prohibited owing to the prevalence of plague and cholera in several parts of the Country.

Fairs and Festivals.

60. The Holi, the Hindu Saturnalia and the Mohrum passed off quietly without the occurrence of anything worthy of note.

61. The rules for the examination of Police officers were revised during the year and an examination was held under the new rules in June last, in which six candidates presented themselves for the purpose, out of whom one passed in the higher standard and 3 in the lower. The Examination Committee consisted of the Police Superintendent, the Munsiff and the Thandar of Gondal with the Sar Nyayadhish as President.

Departmental Examination.

Cost of Police.

62. The aggregate cost of the Regular Police for the Samvat year 1956 (1900-1901) was Rs. 1,18,819 against Rs. 1,12,779, the preceding year indicating an increase of Rs. 6,040. This sum includes the expenditure incurred on account of the extra men temporarily employed for better security during the famine. Over and above this the sum of Rs. 3,696 was contributed towards the Clothing Fund by the Darbar against Rs. 3,837, the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 141. Taking into consideration the fact of the prevalence of famine in the early part of the year the increase in the expenditure of Rs. 6,040 is not much.

63. The total cost shown above may be divided into the two following heads:—

1	Regular Police of all rank and file... ...	Rs.	1,10,256
2	Miscellaneous	„	8,563
		Total. Rs.	1,18,819

64. The following table compares the working of the Police for the last two years:—

Offences reported.		Accused arrested.		Accused sent for trial.		Accused convicted.		Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.	
1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901
444	610	729	807	717	798	447	613	244	179	61·3	75·9	62·3	76·8

65. The total number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 740. Of these 130 were struck off as false, leaving 610 the number of true offences reported this year against 444 the year before, showing an increase of 166. The worst part of the famine prevailing in the beginning of the official year is chiefly responsible for this large increase in the number of cognizable

offences which consisted, in the majority, of cases of petty thefts, and house-breaking with thefts as well as of cattle lifting. The ratios percent of accused convicted to accused arrested and of accused convicted to those sent for trial are respectively 75·9 and 76·8 against 61·3 and 62·3 the preceding year. There is a considerable improvement noticeable in the number of convictions obtained by the Police this year, which as mentioned in the last year's report may be ascribed to the occurrence of a good many cases of petty thefts, in which the accused either admitted their guilt or were caught red-handed. Out of 610 true offences reported, 454 were detected leaving 156 offences undetected at the end of the year. Last year the number detected was 320 out of 444, leaving 124 undetected at the close of the year. The ratio of detection to the number reported is 74·4 this year against 73·8 the previous year, showing a slight improvement this year as compared with the result of the previous one. The effects of famine upon crime this year, when compared with those in the previous famine year of 1878-79 show a considerable divergence in the results. There were 610 offences this year against 1,278 during the preceding famine year, showing a decrease of 668 offences. The percentage of detection is also much higher, being 74·4 against 55 in 1878-79. The ratio of convictions too has an advantage over the preceding famine year, the figures respectively being 75·9 and 42·4. The recovery of stolen property is almost double of that obtained during the last famine year, the percentage being 62 against 30. The favourable result obtained this year may, no doubt, be ascribed to the better arrangements made for the relief of the afflicted from distress as well as to the greater vigilance exercised by the Police for the prevention of crime.

66. The following table compares the nature and character of cognizable offences dealt with by the Police during the last two years:—

No.	Name of offence.	Years.	
		1899-1900	1900-1901
1	Murder.	3	4
2	Culpable homicide.	2	6
3	Attempt to murder.	0	1
4	Grievous hurt.	7	10
5	Hurt.	6	9
6	Dacoity.	2	1
7	Robbery....	8	6
8	Theft by house-breaking.	101	145
9	Theft	233	352
10	Petty offences.	82	76
	Total.....	444	610

67. The above table shows that though there is a considerable increase in the number of offences dealt with by the Police this year, the number of offences of dacoity and robbery committed during the year shows a decrease, whilst there is an increase of 1 under the head of murder, of 4 under the head of culpable homicide and of 1 under the head of attempt to murder during the year. It is to be regretted however that offences against property are largely on the increase, viz. those of house-breaking with thefts and simple thefts. Such a result cannot but be expected at the end of a dire and unprecedented famine which prevailed in the commencement of the year. A greater number of offences under the heads of hurt and grievous hurt is also found this year. The ratio percent of cognizable offences to population is 0·37 against 0·27 last year.

68. A contrasted statement of property stolen with that recovered for the last two years is given in the statement appended below:—

Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage.	
1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.		
8,924 0 7	10,451 10 7	5,701 0 3	6,487 4 4	63·8	62

69. There is an increase in the amount of property stolen, as well as in that of property recovered. The ratios percent of amount stolen to the amount recovered being respectively for the last two years 63·8 and 62 showing a slight deterioration in the percentage of recovery this year. It is hoped that greater exertions will be made by the Police to achieve better results.

70. Of the 4 murders that occurred this year, the one took place on the 5th June 1900 at the village of Khirasara under the Upleta Mahal of this State. A Brahman by name Purushottam Devji went to the Kod or workshop of a carpenter named Morarji Mitha to have some conversation with him. One Koli Khima Válá, an inhabitant of the same village wanted to purchase some tobacco from Purushottam who was a petty trader. Not finding him at his shop the Koli followed him to the carpenter's Kod and while they all three were there, the accused Motichand Naranji, a Bania of the same place, happened to come there in order to return a *Kosh* which he borrowed from Morarji the carpenter. Conversing with the latter for a time Motichand took up a hatchet that lay close by and dealt a heavy blow with it from behind on the neck of Purushottam who was sitting on a chair in the workshop. Morarji raised a hue and cry and Khima ran up to Purushottam and seized him just as he was about to inflict a second blow. Being afterwards deprived of the hatchet Motichand fled away to the shop of a Bania named Shamji Velji where he was arrested. The blow proved fatal and Purushottam died instantaneously on the spot. It is suspected that the deceased was carrying an intrigue with a woman in the keeping of the accused and hence the commission of the crime. The accused was tried, convicted of murder and was sentenced to life-imprisonment.

71. The next case occurred at Devachadi in the vicinity of Gondal on the 17th June 1900. The accused Najibhai Faljibhai was a Rajput Pasaita of the village of Devachadi. Being in very indigent circumstances and hard-pressed by want on account of the prevailing famine, he sent his wife on foot on the 14th of June last to her relation Meruji Haribhai, a Mulgrasia of Padawala under Gondal in the company of a Koli named Mawa Giga. The Grasia felt offended at the way in which her husband made a Rajput woman and a relation of his to travel on foot with a Koli as her companion. He therefore wrote to him to come over to Padawala. In compliance with Meruji's request he proceeded thither on the morning of the 16th June carrying with him his Pasaita buckle and a sword, and having arrived there he put up at Meruji's, where his wife and infant child were guests. Meruji reprimanded him for the ill-treatment of his wife, when the accused excused himself by his poverty and asked some pecuniary aid from him. The Grasia then gave him four rupees promising to pay him something more in future. He then left on the morning of the 17th June in company of his wife and child in a cart lent them by their relative and driven by one Amarsang Gagji, a cousin of the accused's wife Gangabai. Amarsang was directed by Meruji to drive the party as far as the accused chose. He left them at Najibhai's request at a wadi between Charakhdi and Gomta, a distance of about a mile from Padawala and returned to his village with the cart. The accused and his wife thence travelled on foot and arrived at about 9 in the morning at the wadi of one Raghav Jiwaraj where they drank water. Proceeding further they arrived at a foot-path about three miles from Devachadi where the accused inflicted several sword cuts on his wife and killed her. The motive for the commission of the crime is discovered to be no other than the taunt Meruji gave the accused for sending his wife on foot in the company of a low-born Koli. He was afterwards arrested and put on his trial which resulted in his conviction and sentence to life-imprisonment.

72. In the third case that took place on the 5th September 1900 one Karsan Mandan, an Ahir of Khakhi Jaliya, having been laid up with fever sent his son Parbat 11 years old early in the morning to relieve Khima Dosa, his nephew, who was placed to watch the crops at his wadi situated towards the west about 2 miles from the village. Karsan directed his wife Jeyti some time after sun-rise on the same day to join Puri Kumbha, a female labourer, who worked at the complainant's field in the east of the village about 3 miles from the wadi mentioned above. Instead of going to the field she proceeded to the wadi where

her step-son Parbat had preceded her and beguiling him, from a girl named Teti 12 years old with whom he was playing, to a well in the wadi, threw him into it. She then left for the field to join Puri Kumbha. Karsan when free from fever, proceeded at noon to the wadi but to his great surprise and sorrow he found that his son was not there. On inquiry made from his neighbours he found that contrary to his directions his wife had gone to the wadi and been seen in company with her step-son. His suspicions were therefore aroused towards his wife. He looked into the well but finding no trace of his son he returned home and questioned his wife as to what became of Parbat. On her displaying her ignorance into the matter Karsan informed the Police Patel of what had occurred. By a search of the well the dead body of Parbat was discovered and Jeyti was arrested as the perpetratress of the crime. The accused confessed having committed the crime in consequence of better treatment accorded to her step-son Parbat than her own child by her mother-in-law. She was tried on the charge of murder, found guilty and sentenced to life-imprisonment.

73. The last case occurred on the 17th of November 1900 in the outskirts of the village of Monpuri under the Sarsai Mahal of this State. A Kunbi of the village of Kuba by name Devji Nathu had been misconducting himself with the wife of another Kunbi Padma of the same place. The wicked couple contrived to remove the innocent husband from their way, and thought of marrying after his death. Bhima Boghani, a Sathi or labourer in the employment of Devji was hired to accomplish this infarious deed. Padma's wife then went to her parents' house at Monpuri and invited her husband to be their guest. Without any knowledge of the snare that was laid for him Padma innocently accepted the invitation and went to his father-in-law's at Monpuri. He was followed by Bhima according to a plan previously concerted by the faithless wife and her wicked paramour. Not succeeding in carrying out the foul plot on the journey, Bhima arrived at Monpuri with Padma and they both became the guests of the latter's father-in-law. The wife asked them to sleep at night in her father's field, as there was no sufficient accommodation for them in the house. Bhima now got his opportunity and poor Padma was murdered in cold blood while sleeping at night in the field. He then fled to Visawadar under Junagadh where Devji awaited him. In order to prevent disclosure his corpse was buried in an adjoining field by his wife. Unfortunately the Police did not succeed in making out a prima facie case against the two accused to procure their surrender and the charge of abetment of murder not being proved against the wife, she was sentenced to 6

months' rigorous imprisonment for withholding information of the crime by concealing her husband's dead body.

74. There were 6 cases of culpable homicide during the year of report, one of which took place at Upleta in a dispute between two Ahirs for taking water from a well in their fields. From words they came to blows and in the scuffle one of them Raja Naga received so severe injuries that they resulted in his death two days afterwards.

75. The 2nd case occurred at the village of Jhanjmer, the result of a quarrel that took place between a Kunbi and his Sathi or labourer for cutting green fodder without his Master's consent. The Master lost his temper and threw at his Sathi Karman Bhawan his sickle which struck his belly and cut it open whereby his death took place the next day.

76. The third was a case which took place at Gondal, where two Kolis who were digging stone from two quarries lying side by side. One of them turned a stream that was flowing in his quarry towards that of the other. Thus a quarrel arose in which Koli Haka Bogha was attacked with an axe by his companion Hari Lalji; the wound thus received caused the death of the former the next day.

77. The fourth case occurred at Patanvav in consequence of a Kunbi named Haka negligently driving his cart over the leg of a Sindhi Hothi Fal causing a fracture of the bone which brought his life to an end five days afterwards.

78. The two other cases were the result of kicks received by the deceased persons from the two accused. One of them was a Kunbi Natha Mepa of Dhoraji who would not vacate the house rented by him from the accused Anandji whilst the other was a Kumbhar or potter of Ribda who would not supply pots and water to a Grasia Bapubhai according to the terms of his agreement.

79. All the accused in the above cases were tried and brought to condign punishment but one of them was acquitted and discharged by the Court of Sessions.

80. There was only one case of dacoity during the year of review. On the 21st March 1900 a number of persons of various castes and creeds about 13 in number went provided with sticks and sickles to the wadi of a Kunbi Sawa

Amba in the village of Derdi with the object of stealing green fodder that was grown there. There were altogether four persons on the watch in the wadi including the owner, two of whom Sawá Ambá and Kálá Válá were awake, while Kalá Válá and Uká Ambá were sleeping. They were however aroused by their compañions on the arrival of the thieves. Seeing them all awake some of the dacoits fell upon them with the sticks they had with them with the result that Sawa died immediately on the spot of the injuries he sustained while the others were injured, more or less. Covering the faces of all the four with quilts with a view to prevent recognition, some of the dacoits began cutting and removing the green fodder which they carried as much as they could, whilst the others stood guard over the persons injured. One of them Apa Bhabha on being given pardon gave testimony against his ccmpanions in crime. They were all tried by the Sessions Court and eight of them were found guilty of dacoity with murder, four amongst them being also convicted of the minor offences of hurt and grievous hurt, whilst the remaining four were convicted of simple theft. They were all sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment, regard being had to the nature of the offences they had committed. Two of them however were acquitted and discharged by the Huzur Court to whom the case was submitted for confirmation.

81. The only case of robbery worth noticing occurred at the village of Moviya in the vicinity of Gondal on the 20th February last. It appears that a Dhed by name Ruda Jhina, a resident of Atkot under Jamnagar came to Goghawadar where his friend Satá Mandan lived. There they both formed a plan of committing theft of fodder in the neighbouring fields. Two others Khoda Teja of Bandhiya and Hira Deva of Manekwara also joined them at the same village in the evening. These four persons proceeded to Moviya a neighbouring village. Satá having taken his mare to carry fodder that was to be stolen and Ruda took possession of a sword from Satá to defend themselves in the event of the occurrence of a scuffle. Hira Deva left them on the road to join the Relief-Camp at Gondal where he worked as a labourer. The rest came to Moviya and sought the assistance of one Teja Jiwa, an inhabitant of the place. They were led by Teja to a field in the outskirts of Moviya. This place was the wadi of one Ramji Bhagwan. Cutting open a passage in the hedge with the sword which Ruda carried with him, they entered the wadi, Satá with his mare being requested to keep watch at the passage. Proceeding further Ruda saw a shed in which two Kunbis Hardas Karamshi and Karsan Virji were lying asleep. He therefore took his seat out-

side the shed with a view to prevent these people from pursuing them in case they awoke. The two other accused Teja and Khoda then began to steal the carrots that were grown there. There was another shed where some Gadab or lucern was grown. Here two other Kunbis Hari Karamshi and Manji Teja kept watch. The barking of a dog gave them notice of the arrival of strangers. They then came out of their shed and proceeded to the other shed where Ruda was sitting. Seeing Hari approach, Ruda stood up and unsheathing his sword inflicted a blow with it on him as the latter raised his stick to strike him. Hari then turned back and so did his companion Manji. An alarm was then given by these men as well as by two other cultivators who were in a field close by. The cry thus raised aroused Karsan and Hardas who were sleeping in the shed where the carrots were grown. Seeing them come out of it with sticks in their hands the accused Ruda gave them each a blow with his sword and fled away from the wadi. The accused Khoda and Teja left the place as soon as they saw Ruda use violence leaving the stolen carrots on the spot. Sata too made good his escape along with his mare in company with Teja and Khoda, Ruda joining them at some distance further on. Karsan died immediately of the wound he received on his shoulder whilst Hari and Hardas who were sent to the Gondal Hospital for treatment recovered from the injuries they had sustained. The accused were subsequently arrested and Sata Madan turning king evidence was examined as a witness whilst the rest were tried on charges of murder, hurt and theft. Ruda was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for the natural term of his life by the Sessions Judge subject to confirmation by the Huzur Court, whilst the rest were acquitted. The Court of confirmation reduced the principal offence of murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and confirming the convictions as regards hurt and theft sentenced him to a combined punishment of 14 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

82. This section treats of the Civil and Criminal Justice as administered by the Courts of this State.

Constitution and Functions.

83. The several grades of Courts established for the administration of Justice are given below with the functions and powers exercised by each:—

1. Huzur Court.
1. Sar Nyayadhish Court.
3. Munsiffs' Courts.
2. Thandars' Courts.
4. Third Class Magistrates' Courts.

84. The Huzur Court is the highest Court of appeal, both civil and criminal, and exercises powers of superintendence and revision over the Courts subordinate to it. It hears appeals from the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish, in criminal as well as in civil cases, both original and appellate.

85. The Sar Nyayadhish exercises civil as well as criminal jurisdiction. He tries civil suits above the value of Rs. 3,000, those above Rs. 10,000 being tried by him with the sanction of the Huzur, which is seldom withheld. His Court is therefore practically the highest original Civil Court of the State. He hears appeals from the decisions of the Munsiffs and the Thandars in civil and criminal cases. He also tries criminal cases committed to his Court by the First Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoraji with the aid of assessors, and passes sentences up to 7 years' imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 3,000, any higher sentence passed by him is subject to the confirmation of the Huzur Court. There are two appeals in civil cases, one regular and the other special, from the decrees of the original courts, but in purely pecuniary suits up to the value of Rs. 100, if the two Lower Courts are unanimous in their finding, no second appeal is allowed. There is only one appeal allowed in criminal cases, and none at all where the sentence passed by a Munsiff or the Sar Nyayadhish does not exceed one month's imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 50.

86. The Munsiffs as well as the Thandars possess original civil and criminal powers. The Gondal, Dhoraji and Sarsai Munsiffs and the two Thandars

possess, in civil cases, pecuniary jurisdiction to the extent respectively of Rs. 3,000, 200 and 25, whilst in criminal cases the Gondal and Dhoraji Munsiffs are invested with First Class Magisterial powers, that is to say, powers of passing sentences of imprisonment not exceeding two years and fine to the extent of Rs. 1,000. The Thandars, on the other hand, are empowered to inflict punishment up to six months' imprisonment and fine not exceeding two hundred rupees. The Munsiffs are not invested with the powers of a Small Cause Court for the disposal of petty suits, nor do they possess appellate powers in civil or criminal cases.

87. The Mahalkaries of Gondal, Sarsai and Upleta, as well as the Talati of Bhayawadar are Third Class Magistrates possessing the power of inflicting one month's imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 50. Except Sarsai Mahalkari, they have no civil powers and are clothed with very limited criminal powers for the convenience of the people inhabiting villages. With this exception only, there is a complete separation between the executive and judicial departments of the State.

88. Both the Huzur and the Sar Nyayadhish's Courts are held at Gondal, the capital town of the State, whilst the Munsiffs' and the Thandars' Courts are held at Gondal and Dhoraji, the chief towns of the two divisions of the State. The Sarsai Munsiff holds his Court at Sarsai, the chief town of the Mahal of that name on the borders of the Gir. The Third Class Magistrates of Gondal, Sarsai and Upleta hold their Courts at the chief towns of their Mahals, as well as in the districts when they are on tour. The Bhayawadar Talati, on the other hand, being stationary, holds his Court at the town of Bhayawadar.

Personnel.

89. One of the most important events under this head is the retirement, at the close of the year, of Mr. Behramji Framji, the Thandar of Dhoraji, at an advanced age, after a long and faithful service in the several departments of this State. The people of Dhoraji, where he spent the best part of his life, will long remember him for his honesty, courtsey and the geniality of his disposition. Officers of the old stamp like him are fast disappearing whose sympathy for the people amongst whom they are called upon to work is a peculiar characteristic of their nature.

90. Another important change during the year is the appointment of Mr. Mulchand Tribhowan as Nazir of Gondal in consequence of the permanent

incumbent Mr. Narayanrao Sakharam being appointed Talati and Third Class Magistrate of Bhayawadar. Mr Mulchand, a native of this State, prosecuted his legal studies in a Law-School at Bombay under the patronage of the Darbar, and was at last successful in passing his District Pleaders' Examination in the beginning of the year of report. It is hoped that in course of time he will prove a useful member in the service of the State.

91. The mutual transfers of the Gondal and Dhoraji Munsiffs Messrs. Guneshrae Dulerae Buch, M. A., L.L. B., and Morarji Dharshi Kothari took place during the year for the exigences of the public service and Thandars of Dhoraji and Gondal also exchanged their places for a similar reason. The other changes that took place during the year of review were consequent upon leave taken by the officers of the Judicial Department.

92. The Special Tapasani officer Mr. Sewalal Shivshankar Jikar had nearly finished his work of examining the accounts of the institution and other fees of the Judicial Department.

Criminal Justice.

Remarks on the Statistical Returns.

93. The subjoined table exhibits the original criminal work of all the Courts during the year of report:—

Offences reported.		Persons dealt with.								Persons tried.						
		Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in 1900-1901.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining untried at the end of the year.	Number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
			Arrested by Police.	On Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily surrendered.	Received by transfer.									
1899-1900.	1900-1901.							1899-1900.	1900-1901.							
1,386	1,156	31	798	8	432	33	7	1,610	1,309	186	437	668	10	0	8	6

94. The number of offences reported, both cognizable and non-cognizable, this year is 1,156 against 1,386 the preceding year, showing a decrease of 230. The number of cognizable offences reported is greater this year than the last. The decrease is therefore due to a smaller number of non-cognizable offences reported this year than the year before. The number of persons dealt with is also smaller this year than the previous one, being 1,309 this year against 1,610 the preceding year, indicating a decrease of 301. The cases remaining untried at the end of the year are 6 in number with 8 persons involved in them against 12 cases and 31 persons the previous year, pointing to a decrease both in the number of untried cases and persons. This decrease may be attributed to the smaller number of cases and persons tried this year than the last. The ratio percent of persons discharged and acquitted to persons tried is 48·2 whilst that of persons convicted to persons tried is 51·7. Last year the corresponding figures were 64·7 and 35·2. There is a decided improvement in the number of convictions obtained this year. There were no Sessions cases remaining untried at the close of the last year. Of the 18 cases affecting 45 persons committed to the Sessions Court by the First Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoraji, all were disposed of during the year with the exception of 1 case and 2 persons received late at the end of the year. The number of persons tried was 42 and 1 died before trial. Of these 30 were convicted and 12 acquitted giving respectively a percentage of 71·4 and 28·5 under convictions and acquittals. Last year the figures under these two heads were respectively 95·8 and 4·1. The result though inferior to that obtained in the preceding year, is not quite unsatisfactory. Trial by jury does not obtain in the Sessions Court and cases are tried with the aid of assessors. A revised list of assessors is prepared this year by the Sar Nyayadhish and the Revenue Commissioner under the orders of the Darbar. Of the 16 cases that were actually tried this year, the Judge agreed with the assessors in no less than 7 cases. Some degree of improvement is noticeable in this respect this year. The assessors seem to have got over their aversion to convict in murder cases since they agreed with the Sar Nyayadhish in convicting 2 out of 3 murder cases.

95. The statement given below compares the number of offences tried by the Sessions Court for the last two years:—

Offences.	Number for 1899-1900.	Number for 1900-1901.
Murder.	2	4
Culpable homicide.	2	3
Dacoity with murder.	2	2
Dacoity.	1	4
Robbery.	0	2
Grievous hurt.	0	9
Hurt.	16	2
Offences against property.	7*	1
Offences relating to documents.	4	0
Abandonment of a child.	1	0
Criminal intimidation....	3	0
Framing false record.	2	2
Offiences relating to coins.	0	8
Rape.	0	1
Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	0	1
Total.....	40	39

96. The above figures show that the total number of offences for the last two years is very nearly equal and though there is an increase under the heads of murder, culpable homicide, dacoity and grievous hurt as well as offences relating to coins, there is a decrease to be noticed under the other heads.

97. Including the last year's balance of 12 cases and 31 persons, the total number of cases the Magistrates of all classes had to dispose of during the year, was 747 affecting 1,261 persons against 825 cases involving 1,610 persons the preceding year. Of these, 742 cases involving 1,249 persons were disposed of during the year by the Magistrates against 813 cases involving 1,554 persons the preceding year. The number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 5 involving 6 persons against 12 cases and 31 persons the previ-

ous year. It is satisfactory to note that the number of pending cases is smaller this year than the last, though it must be admitted that the number of cases the Magistrates had to dispose of was smaller this year. Of the 5 pending cases 4 are on the file of the Dhoraji Second Class Magistrate and 1 on that of the Gondal Second Class Magistrate and it is very creditable to the Courts of other Magistrates concerned that there is not a single case remaining untried in their Courts at the close of the year. The number of cases disposed of by the Dhoraji First Class Magistrate this year is 81 affecting 126 persons, whilst that disposed of by the Gondal First Class Magistrate is 124 involving 183 persons. The corresponding figures for the two Courts last year were respectively 60 cases with 108 persons and 36 cases affecting 73 persons. The figures show that the Gondal First Class Magistrate decided nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as many cases this year as he did last year, whilst the Dhoraji First Class Magistrate had comparatively a lighter amount of work. There is also a difference in the number of cases committed to the Sessions by the two Courts and here again the heavier work is done by the Gondal First Class Magistrate having committed 11 cases with 36 persons involved in them as compared with 7 cases affecting 9 persons committed by the Dhoraji First Class Magistrate. Both the First Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoraji had an abnormal rise on the file this year as was the case the year before in consequence of the provisional arrangement made under orders from the Darbar directing them to try offenders charged with petty thefts and punish them with whipping in case of conviction. It must be said to the credit of the First Class Magistrate of Gondal that in spite of the much heavier work that he had to go through this year there is not a single case remaining untried on his file.

98. The Second Class Magistrate of Dhoraji disposed of 271 cases affecting 507 persons, whilst the Second Class Magistrate of Gondal tried 220 cases with 356 persons involved in them. The Dhoraji Second Class Magistrate's work is, as usual, heavier than that of his compeer the Gondal Second Class Magistrate, the cases pending at the end of the year for these two Courts being respectively 4 cases with 4 persons and 1 case with 2 persons involved therein. The larger balance on the file of the Dhoraji Second Class Magistrate is attributable to the heavier work he had to perform this year.

99. Of the Third Class Magistrates, Bhayawadar heads the list in the matter of disposal, Sarsai and Upleta following it in order. The Gondal Third Class Magistrate did not try a single case this year. It appears that the Talati

of Bhayawadar being stationary attracts a larger number of cases to his Court.

100. Of the total number of 1,249 persons tried by all Classes of Magistrates, 638 were convicted and 611 were either acquitted or discharged last year. This number includes the number of persons in whose case the offences were compounded or withdrawn. The ratio of persons convicted and of persons acquitted or discharged to persons tried are 51·08 and 48·9 respectively this year against 34·5 and 63·4 the year before. It is remarked in the last year's report that "the convictions obtained are more than double of those secured in the previous year". The result obtained this year is far better still which reflects great credit on those concerned.

Sentences.

101. The aggregate number of persons sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment is 39. The number imprisoned to six months and under comes to 347, whilst 94 persons were sentenced to fine only, and 188 to flogging. Last year there were 24 persons sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment and under, whilst 197 were simply fined and 50 were punished with whipping. The increase in the number of persons flogged is due to the orders of the Darbar to inflict the punishment of whipping on persons convicted of petty thefts.

Cruelty to animals.

102. No case under the rules for prevention of cruelty to animals was brought to the notice of the Courts this year.

Fines.

103. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year of report was Rs. 1,718-15-0 against Rs. 3,017-6-0 the last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,298-7-0. Of the fines imposed, Rs. 1,380 including the past year's arrears were recovered and Rs. 405 were remitted against Rs. 1,633 for recoveries and Rs. 1,291 for remissions the year before.

Sex and religion.

104. Of the total number of persons tried by all the Criminal Courts this year, 1,091 were males and 200 females against 1,410 males and 169 females last year. Of these, 762 males and 144 females were Hindus and 329 males and 56 females were Mahomedans, the corresponding figures for the last year being 984 males and 121 females for Hindus and 425 males and 48 females for Mahomedans and 1 male belonged to another race.

105. The ratio per cent of cognizable and non-cognizable offences to the population for the year of review is 0·71 against 0·86 last year, whilst the ratio of crime per square mile is 1·12.

106. The total number of inquests held during the year under review was 135 against 82 last year. They may be classified as under:—

Inquests.

72 deaths occurred from drowning, 9 from hanging, 2 by poisoning, 22 from snake-bites and 30 from miscellaneous accidents. The corresponding figures for the last year were respectively 18 from drowning, 3 from hanging, 3 by poisoning, 34 from snake-bites and 24 from miscellaneous causes.

107. The tabular statement given below compares the criminal appellate work for the last two years:—

Tribunals.	Number of appellants.		Appeals rejected.		Number of Persons.													
					Sentence.						proceedings quashed.		Further inquiry orderd.		Referred.		Pending.	
					confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.									
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Huzur Court.....	4	8	...	...	3	4	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sar Nyayadhish...	64	35	1	1	38	23	6	6	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	68	43	1	1	41	27	7	9	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

108. The aggregate number of appeals made this year was 27 with 43 persons affected by them, all of which were disposed of during the year of report. Last year there were 39 appeals with 68 persons involved in them, showing a decrease of 12 cases and 25 persons. The decrease is due to a smaller number of criminal cases filed during the year than the last.

109. Of the 27 appeals filed during the year, 20 affecting 35 persons were preferred to the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish against the decisions of all classes of Magistrates, whilst 7 appeals relating to 8 persons were made to the Huzur Court against the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish.

110. Of 638 persons convicted by all Classes of Magistrates, 35 have appealed to the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish, giving a ratio percent of 5·4 this year against 11·5 the previous year. The result is very creditable to the work done by the Magistrates.

111. Of the 30 persons convicted by the Sar Nyayadhish, 8 have appealed to the Huzur Court, giving a ratio percent of 26·6 this year against 17·3 the preceding year, showing a considerable deterioration this year as regards the number of appellants. There were besides 3 cases sent to the Huzur Court by the Sar Nyayadhish for confirmation in which 6 persons convicted did not appeal, the conviction as regards 4 of them was upheld, whilst 2 were acquitted by the Huzur Court. The punishment awarded being altered in the case of 1, was confirmed in the case of 2 others and reduced in the case of the remaining 1.

112. The number of appellants in whose case the convictions were either confirmed or modified, was 7 for the Huzur Court and 29 for the Sar Nyayadhish's Court, giving a ratio per cent of 87·5 and 82·8 respectively. Last year the figures for the Courts were respectively 100 and 66. The result of the Magisterial work shows a considerable improvement, whilst that for the Sar Nyayadhish indicates a slight deterioration.

113. There were two revision applications transferred by the Huzur Court to the Sar Nyayadhish's Court, both of which were disposed of by him during the year, the decision of the Magistrates being confirmed in one and reversed in the other.

114. In addition to the 7 appeals preferred to the Huzur Court, 24 revision applications on its files were disposed of by it during the year.

115. Of these 24 revision applications, 7 were preferred by accused persons against the decisions of Magistrates and 12 by complainants against the orders passed by Magistrates, chiefly against orders of discharges, and 5 were revised by the Huzur Court on reference made by the Sar Nyayadhish on an examination of monthly returns.

116. Of the 24 applications, the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed in 19, in 3 they were reversed and 2 cases were remanded for further inquiry.

117. The statistics supplied by the Sar Nyayadhish show that no appeals were preferred against the convictions and sentences passed by the Third Class Magistrates of Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai. Of the 146 and 88 persons respectively convicted by the Gondal and Dhoraji First Class Magistrates, 6 have appealed in each case. On the other hand, though 22 persons out of 184 convicted by the Second Class Magistrate of Dhoraji have appealed, only 1 out of 197 persons convicted by the Second Class Magistrate of Gondal has appealed. The result is most creditable to the Gondal Second Class Magistrate.

Civil Justice.

118. The following is a comparative statement of the original civil work of all the Courts of this State for the last two years:—

No.	Tribunals.	Balance of 1899-1900.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Balance.	
				1899 -1900.	1900 -1901.	1899 -1900.	1900 -1901.	1899 -1900.	1900 -1901.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	2	6	13	8	11	6	2	2
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	28	283	349	311	321	305	28	6
3	„ Thandar....	4	133	91	137	87	131	4	6
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	24	376	404	400	380	357	24	43
5	„ Thandar....	2	171	176	173	174	169	2	4
6	Civil Court of Sarsai.	2	49	26	51	24	39	2	12
	Total....	62	1,018	1,059	1,080	997	1,007	62	73

119. The number of suits including the balance in the beginning of the year was 1,080 against 1,059 the year before, showing an increase of 21 cases in the number of suits to be decided this year. Last year the number of suits filed was 971 against 1,018 this year, showing an increase of 47. This small rise

in the number of suits this year shows that litigation is slightly recovering itself from the effects of the famine. Of the total number of suits the Court had to decide this year, 1,007 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 73 cases at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for the suits disposed of last year was 997 with a balance of 62 cases. There is an increase of 11 in the pending cases over those of the last year and this increase may be ascribed to the larger number of cases the Courts had to dispose of this year. Though the number of cases the Dhoraji Munsiff had to dispose of this year was almost the same as that of the preceding one, the number of cases remaining untried is very much higher. It must be said, however, in justice to the Dhoraji Munsiff's Court that the number of contested cases decided by him was double that of the Gondal Munsiff's Court, showing that the nature of his work was heavier. On the other hand, though the Gondal Munsiff had a smaller number of civil cases to be disposed of, he had a larger amount of criminal work to perform. Comparing the work of the two Thandars' Courts of Dhoraji and Gondal we find that the Dhoraji Thandar had to go through a heavier work both criminal and civil. The arrear, however, in his case is comparatively insignificant. The Sar Nyayadhish disposed of 6 cases out of 8 on his file, leaving a balance of 2,- the same number as that for the last year in spite of the fact that he had a heavier criminal work to go through this year.

120. The subjoined table shows the causes to which the suits remaining undisposed of at the end of the year may be attributed:—

No.	Tribunals.	Cases adjourned by Judges.	Cases referred to arbitration.	Cases adjourned for want of service.	Cases adjourned for evidence.	Total.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	...	...	...	2	2
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	...	...	1	5	6
3	„ Thandar.....	...	...	3	3	6
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	5	1	5	32	43
5	„ Thandar.....	...	...	2	2	4
6	Sarsai Nyayadhish.....	...	...	6	6	12
	Total.....	5	1	17	50	73

121. The only Court that had suits remaining undisposed of after they were closed for judgment was Dhoraji Munsiff's. The number, however, when compared with the number of cases adjourned for other causes, is insignificant. The proportion of cases remaining undecided by Judges after they were closed for judgments is nearly $\frac{1}{15}$ of the whole number remaining untried against $\frac{1}{21}$ the previous year, showing a slight deterioration in this respect. The other cases remained untried for causes beyond the control of Courts.

122. The table given below shows the way in which suits were decided during the year of report:—

No.	Tribunals.	Karardad.	Rajinama.	Struck off.	Admitted.	Exparte.	Arbitration or Punch.	Contested.	Total.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	6
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	116	23	9	50	47	19	41	305
3	„ Thandar.....	88	9	7	6	11	...	10	131
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	75	36	13	69	81	...	83	357
5	„ Thandar.....	57	26	21	36	23	...	6	169
6	Sarsai Nyayadhish.....	22	2	4	...	8	...	3	39
	Tolal.....	358	96	55	161	171	22	144	1,007

123. The number of contested cases decided by the Courts was 144, amongst which the Dhoraji Munsiff, as usual, takes the lead, having disposed of more than half of the whole number of the contested suits during the year. The contested cases this year form nearly $\frac{1}{7}$ of the total number of suits disposed of against $\frac{1}{5}$ the proportion for the preceding year, showing a considerable decline in this respect.

124. The karardads or consent decrees hold, as usual, the first rank among the suits decided. The Gondal Munsiff, in this respect, as is generally

the case, taking the lead.

125. The ratio percent of suits disposed of exparte to the total number decided is 16·9 this year against 14·6 the year before, the result this year in this respect being unfavourable when compared with that of the previous one. It is to be hoped that greater efforts will be made to reduce the number of exparte suits, whenever possible.

126. The following is a classification of suits according to their pecuniary value inclusive of suits for immoveable property:—

No.	Tribunals.	Not above Rs. 10.	Not above Rs. 50.	Not above Rs. 100.	Not above Rs. 300.	Not above Rs. 500.	Not above Rs. 1,000.	Not above Rs. 2,500.	Not above Rs. 3,000.	Not above Rs. 5,000.	Not above Rs. 10,000.	above Rs. 10,000.	Number of cases involving immoveable property.	Total.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	6
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	13	87	81	61	15	19	10	2	...	...	...	17	305
3	„ Thandar....	36	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	10	124	86	76	18	19	8	3	...	...	...	13	357
5	„ Thandar....	78	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
6	Sarsai Civil Nyayadhish.....	5	23	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
	Total...	142	420	176	139	33	38	18	5	4	1	1	30	1,007

127. The number of suits of the value of Rs. 300 and under forms, as is generally the case, the largest number amongst the suits decided, the ratio percent being 87·09 against 94·7 the year before.

128. The number of suits relating to immoveable property has slightly risen this year, it being 30 this year against 28 the year before.

129. The aggregate value of suits instituted during the year under

review is Rs. 1,71,037 against Rs. 1,41,638 the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 29,399 and justifying the remarks elsewhere made that civil litigation is trying to recover itself after the famine.

130. The number of suits filed against the cultivators was 146 against 181 the preceding year. The result shows a falling off which can be accounted for by the disinclination of the people to sue cultivators in a year when it is difficult to recover their debts from them.

131. The following table compares the civil appellate work for the last two years:—

Tribunals.	Balance.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Balance.	
			1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Huzur Court.....	3	43	72	46	69	43	3	...
Sar Nyayadhish.....	...	56	79	56	79	56	...	...
Total.....	3	99	151	102	148	99	3	...

132. There were no appeals awaiting disposal at the end of the year in the Huzur, as well as in the Sar Nyayadhish's Court.

133. The number of appeals filed during the year in the Sar Nyayadhish's Court was 56, of which 54 were regular and 2 miscellaneous appeals. The Huzur Court, on the contrary, had on its files 46 appeals inclusive of 3, the balance for the previous year. Of these, 4 were regular, 18 special and 2 miscellaneous appeals together with 18 revision and 1 review applications.

134. The first or the regular appeals in the Sar Nyayadhish's Court form 5·3 percent of the total number of suits decided by the subordinate Courts and 37·7 of the contested suits decided by them against 7·8 and 41·2 the corresponding figures for the preceding year, showing a considerable improvement.

135. The number of first or regular appeals preferred to the Huzur

Court from the 6 original decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish was 1 this year against 4 last year out of 11 original suits decided by him. The number of second or special appeals preferred to the Huzur Court was 18 out of 54 regular appeals decided by the Sar Nyayadhish against 32 last year out of 74 the number of regular appeals decided by the Sar Nyayadhish. The percentages worked out for the regular and special appeals are respectively 16·6 and 33·3 this year.

136. The subjoined table exhibits the manner in which the civil appeals were disposed of:—

Tribunals.	Regular Appeals.							
	Dismissed for default.	Decree confirmed.	Decree modified.	Decree reversed.	withdrawn.	Remanded.	Compromised.	Total.
Huzur Court.....	...	12	...	5	...	5	...	22
Sar Nyayadhish.....	3	22	9	10	2	7	1	54
Total.....	3	34	9	15	2	12	1	76

137. The ratio percent of appeals confirmed or modified to the total number decided is 57·4 for the Sar Nyayadhish and 54·5 for the Huzur Court against 68·8 and 69·4 the respective figures for the last year. The result shows a deterioration this year as compared with the previous one as regards the number of appeals confirmed or modified by the superior Courts. In addition to these the Sar Nyayadhish has disposed of 2 miscellaneous appeals in both of which the decision of the lower Courts were reversed. There were two miscellaneous appeals decided by the Huzur Court during the year of review, in one of which the decision of the lower Court was confirmed and in the other it was reversed.

138. There was 1 review application made during the year in which the

decision of this Court is modified.

139. Out of 18 revision applications made during the year to the Huzur Court, the decisions of the lower Courts in 13 applications were confirmed, whilst in the remaining 5 they were reversed.

Execution of Decrees.

140. The aggregate number of applications for execution of decrees including the balance in the beginning of the year was 2,431 against 4,508 last year, showing a decrease of 2,077. The number of applications executed this year was 1,077 against 3,849 in the past year, indicating a decrease of 2,772. There was a larger number of applications filed this year than the last, they being 1,772 against 1,463. Though the arrears this year are larger, the number of applications for executions is larger than the last year. Efforts, however, ought to be made to keep down the number of unexecuted applications as far as possible.

141. The percentages of applications executed to the total number for execution for the Courts of Dhoraji and Gondal are respectively 41·6 and 50·1 aganist 84·2 and 86·7 last year. The result shows that Dhoraji Munsiff has a larger number of arrears than the Gondal Munsiff, though there are two Nazirs appointed for the execution work in Dhoraji. The number of arrears for Dhoraji is 985, whilst that for Gondal is 345. It must, however, in fairness to the Dhoraji Munsiff's Court, be said that its execution work is more difficult than that of Gondal.

142. The number of applications, in which the decretal debts were fully satisfied, was 107 this year, those, in which there was a partial satisfaction had, were 970 against 232 and 3,617 the respective figures for the last year. The amount realized in the execution of 1,077 applications was Rs. 22,424 against Rs. 36,718 the amount recovered in the execution of 3,849 applications the year before, showing a decrease of Rs. 14,294.

Registration of Documents.

143. There are three Sub-Registrars in the towns of Gondal, Dhoraji and Sarsai. The Munsiffs of these places perform the duties of the registration of documents. The Sar Nyayadhish is the Registrar of the State who hears appeals

from the decisions of the Sub-Registrars. Against the decisions of the Registrar a second appeal lies under the Local Registration Act to the Huzur Court. There was one appeal from the decision of the Sub-Registrar of Dhoraji to the Registrar, and one from the decision of the Registrar to the Huzur Court, both of which were disposed of during the year of review.

144. During the year under notice 595 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,14,068 were registered against 745 documents of the total value of Rs. 3,51,447 registered in the previous year, showing a decrease of 150 documents of the combined value of Rs. 2,37,379. There is a considerable falling off in the number and value of the documents registered this year as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The result shows that the people owing to the stress of famine were obliged to mortgage or sell their immoveable property last year, a necessity which did not to that extent exist in the year under review.

145. The fees realized from the registration of 595 documents this year were Rs. 1,985 against Rs. 8,346 recovered from the registration of 745 documents the year before, representing a decrease of Rs. 6361. The smaller number of documents registered this year accounts for the above result.

146. The Vighoti or cash assessment introduced about 7 years ago in this State for a term of 10 years conferred on the ryots occupancy rights which were held heritable and transferable by sale, gift, or mortgage, subject to the proviso that they were not transferable by sale in execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts. In the exercise of the rights thus conferred upon the tenants, out of 2,55,415 acres of culturable land 2,37,735 acres remained in the possession of agriculturists including lands, (24,766 acres) transferred to them either by sale, gift, or mortgage and 16,709 acres were transferred to non-agriculturists by the same process leaving 971 acres of culturable waste unoccupied at the end of the last 7 years. The above figures show that at the end of the last 7 years the quantity of land transferred to non-agriculturists was, by sale, gift, or mortgage, 6 percent of land under cash assessment. The same percentage was arrived at at the end of the last 6 years, showing that a large quantity of land has not passed into the hands of non-agriculturists.

Jails and Lock-ups.

Prison Population.

147. The following table shows the number of admissions and daily average number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups:—

No. of Jails.	No. of Lock-ups.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Remaining at the end of 1900-1901.	Total cost of maintaining the prisoners.
		Remaining at the end of 1899-1900.	Admitted during the year.	Total.					
				1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.		
2	2	98	770	736	868	98·59	119·67	112	Rs. A. P. 8,103 7 8

148. It will be seen from the above table that there is an increase in the number of admissions and the daily average as compared with the last year, which is accounted for by the large number of petty crimes, such as thefts of green fodder and corn from the fields of cultivators, committed owing to prevalence of famine.

149. The total cost of maintenance per head of prisoners, exclusive of the charge for establishment and Police Guard, was Rs. 57–7–0 against Rs.48–8–0 in the year previous. The increase is due to the dearness of grain.

General health of the prisoners.

150. The Jails and Look-ups are under the supervision of local Medical Officers who attend to the sanitary conditions of these institutions. The inmates enjoyed fairly good health during the year of report. Although there was an epidemic of cholera throughout the district there was fortunately not a single case of cholera among the prisoners. This speaks well of the precautionary measures taken by the Jail Superintendents who are Medical Officers. There were 5 deaths during the year, viz. 3 at Gondal and 2 at Dhoraji Jail. The cause of death in all these cases was malarial fever.

151. The conduct of the prisoners, on the whole, was good. They are put on in-door as well as out-door labour, and there is a small workshop attached to the Central Jail at Gondal where carpets, coarse cloth and tapes for cots are manufactured.

General conduct of the Prisoners and their employment.

Municipalities.

152. There are Municipalities in the principal towns of Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai, the population of which according to the Census taken on the 1st March 1901 as contrasted with that taken at the last Census in 1891 is given below:—

	1891.	1901.	Increase.
Gondal	15,343	*17,841	2,498
Dhoraji	20,406	24,815	4,409
Upleta	7,735	9,429	1,694
Bhayawadar	5,850	5,918	68
Sarsai	2,020	2,066	46

153. The constitution and functions of the Municipalities are the same as before. The official members, including Presidents, are nominated by the Darbar, while the non-official members are selected by common consent to represent the various classes of population in the municipal towns. Periodical meetings of the Committee are held and their proceedings reported to the Darbar for information.

Constitution.

154. The Municipal Committee at Gondal held during the year 5 General meetings and that at Dhoraji 3, besides meetings of the managing Committee. The other smaller Municipalities held meetings according to their requirements.

* Exclusive of temporary rural population of 1,751 labourers employed on the famine-works at the Gondal Veri Tank.

155. On the receipt of the melancholy news of the demise of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the Gondal Municipality convened a special meeting to bemoan the loss of a Sovereign who, they observed, "was distinguished alike for her public and private virtues and who was universally revered and beloved by Her loyal subjects throughout the Empire for the kindly feelings and solicitude she entertained towards them".

Revision of City Survey.

156. The work of revision of City Survey taken in hand last year is progressing fairly well under the able supervision of the President of the Gondal Municipality.

Sanitation.

157. The surface cleaning of the towns receive careful attention, the main roads are watered and kept in repairs. Street sweepings are collected and carted away to outside depots for which purpose a staff of sweepers with a sufficient number of Muccadams is maintained. Lighting of streets is also well attended to.

Fires.

158. The number of fires that broke out during the year at Gondal was 5 with a total loss of Rs. 33, and the same number at Dhoraji involving a loss of Rs. 700. The fire-engines, as usual, are kept always in thorough working order, the Police being regularly drilled in the use thereof. The destructive fire which broke out last year in the Darbari hay stacks and which caused a considerable loss, pointed to the necessity of having a steam-fire engine as a precautionary measure and one was supplied at a cost of Rs. 16,940 to the Gondal Municipality during the year.

Public Parks.

159. The public parks at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta which are wholly maintained by the Darbar are appreciated by the people. The Gardens at Gondal and Upleta suffered much during the year, a number of plants and trees being swept away by the unusually heavy floods.

Excessive rain and damage.

160. Owing to a copious fall of rain in the beginning of August last the rivers were flooded several times which caused a good deal of damage; a number of clay-built houses in the suburbs of Gondal were swept away rendering many poor people houseless, and the Darbar provided them with food and lodgings until such time as they could provide for themselves.

Scarcity of drinking water.

161. There was more or less water-famine almost everywhere during the second half of the last and first half of this year, but the scarcity of water disappeared when copious showers of rain fell at the end of July and the beginning of August last by which all the wells were replenished much to the delight and satisfaction of all. The Gondli river, which is bunded up, now presents a lake-like appearance and boating is enjoyable on this fine sheet of water.

Plague.

162. There was no case of plague, either imported or indigenous. Fortunately the Municipal towns and, in fact, the whole State, have been quite free from its visitation.

Famine and cholera.

163. All the Municipalities, and especially those of the towns of Gondal and Dhoraji, were very hard worked this year. They all had to cope both with famine and cholera, and it reflects credit upon the Presidents who performed their honorary duties with devoted zeal and patience.

164. The following table shows the expenditure of each Municipality during the year of report as compared with the previous one:—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Gondal	16,471	*33,705
Dhoraji	16,170	14,045
Upleta	5,769	3,917
Bhayawadar	3,110	2,524
Sarsai	1,023	333
Total	42,543	54,524

Health Department.

165. This Department is maintained for the town of Gondal, which, in common with others, suffered badly from the ravages of cholera and malarial fevers.

* Inclusive of the cost (Rs. 16,940) of a steam-fire engine purchased this year.

166. The population of the town according to the census taken in March last was 17,841 against 15,343 as per census of 1891.

Births.

167. There were 509 births during the year against 915 in the preceding one, the birth rate was 33·1 per 1,000 of population against 59·6 in the previous year; the greatest number (73) was recorded in April and the least (20) in March. In the previous year the highest and lowest numbers were 173 and 45 in the months of April and March respectively.

Deaths.

168. The number of deaths registered during the year was 2,844 against 642 in the previous year. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of population was 186·7 against 41·5 in the preceding year.

169. The decrease in births and increase in deaths is accounted for by the outbreak of cholera followed by malarial fevers of unusually bad type. The number of deaths caused by cholera was 298 or 19·4 per 1,000 of population against nil last year, while that caused by malarial fevers amounted to 1,991 or 129·7 per 1,000 of population, against 339 and 22 respectively last year.

170. The mortality was the highest among children above one and under five years of age, viz. 20 percent of the total deaths, while the lowest was among those above 10 and under 15 years, viz. 4·1 percent of the total deaths.

171. The water supply during the year under report was bad till the commencement of the rains; there was almost a water-famine owing to the failure of rains in the previous year.

172. The local Municipality looks after the conservancy of the town and the Health Officer reports that it is improving gradually.

Forests.

173. The total area covered by the forests (which is more of artificial than natural growth) was about 41,833 acres.

174. The Babul seeds were, as usual, sown broadcast during the year in an area of 472 acres scattered over 123 villages. They are growing well.

175. The number of Babul trees grown during the year was 14,300, while that of trees cut and otherwise destroyed was 28,949. The large increase in the latter was due to the permission given, during the period of distress, to the poorer classes of villagers to cut dried up trees for firewood and sell it, by head-loads, for their own maintenance. Some 6,500 persons availed themselves of this permission and earned their livelihood.

176. The total number of forest-trees existing at the end of the year under review was 1,62,136.

177. During the year pruning of the Babul trees to the extent of 355 maunds and 459 cart loads was given free of charge to the cultivators for their use, besides the pruning worth about Rs. 200 was given away for making hedges for protection of green fodder and water-melon yards &c.

178. A comparison of financial results of the past two years is given below:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Year ending 31st October 1899....	35,270	14,833	20,437	...
Do. ending 31st October 1900...	13,104	19,346	...	6,242
Increase.....	...	4,513	...	6,242
Decrease.....	22,166	...	20,437	...

179. The falling off in the income is due to the unfavourableness of the year resulting in very scanty produce of grass and small receipts from the sale of firewood, which are the chief items of the forest revenue. During the year income from grass was only Rs. 1,153 against Rs. 19,521 and that from firewood was Rs, 6,505 against Rs. 10,407 last year.

180. The increase in expenditure is attributed chiefly to the entertainment of special additional establishment (cost Rs. 1,340), purchase of weighing bridges

(cost Rs. 1,460) and buying up firewood (cost Rs. 3,253) from the poorer classes of villagers in order to give them a living during the prevalence of famine. The last item is not a charge proper against the Forest Department inasmuch as it shall be repaid by the sale of the wood. Omitting this amount the actual deficit stands at Rs. 2,989.

181. In order to supply the want of drinking water for the cattle brought for grazing in the Alech hills, a tank was built at a cost of Rs. 5,356.

Horticulture-Public Gardens.

182. There are two public gardens at Gondal–the Kylás Bág and the Municipal Park; and one each at Dhoraji and Upleta. The garden at Upleta suffered from the abnormal floods in the river Moj which washed away most of the fruit trees and flower plants which had survived the drought last year.

183. The Kylás Bág is not what it was, and it will take a long time before it is restored to its former charming condition. The effect of the drought last year is visible in every corner of the garden notwithstanding the efforts made to replace, as far as posible, the loss of trees and plants for which the Kylás Bág was so famous. The rainfall this year was heavy, but it came all at once, and that too within a space of a few days; the advantage of well distributed rain was thus lost. The water-level in the wells however rose to its normal height, and this was a great advantage. A number of fruit trees and flowering plants has been imported during the year and those which could be saved last year are being multiplied by the process of grafting, layering, budding &c.

184. The expenditure of the Kylás Bág during the year under report was Rs. 4,513 against Rs. 4,422 last year, while the income derived therefrom was Rs. 278 against Rs. 481 in the previous year. The income was mainly from wood of valuable trees dried up last year.

Experimental Farm.

185. This farm is attached to the Kylás Bág and covers an area of 8 acres. The following, among other crops, were raised during the year by way of experiment:—

Tobacco, Saf-flower, Sarsav, wheat (Popatia, Bansi and Káthá), Linseed, Egyptian Cotton and 11 other varieties of cotton.

186. The result of the experiments is given in the following table:—

No.	Name of crop.	Area sown. Acres	Area sown. Gunthas.	Actual yield.	Yield per acre.	Value of the yield per acre.	Remarks.
				lbs.	lbs.	Rs.	
1	Tobacco.....	...	4	80	800	81-4-0	Inferior in quality. The conditions as regards climate, soil &c. are not so agreeable to grow good tobacco as those of Gujarat.
2	Saf-flower.....	...	$\frac{8}{3}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	80	20-0-0	The crop is poor.
3	Sarsav.....	...	$\frac{8}{3}$	$46\frac{1}{2}$	700	18-9-6	Ditto.
4	Rajgaro.....	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	161	1,440	48-0-0	The out-turn is good.
5	Tuar pulse.....	...	18	340	760	47-8-0	The grain is smaller than that obtained in Gujarat. Better results expected in further trials.
6	Popatia wheat.....	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	40	2,120	59-10-0	A safe crop, being *rust-proof*.
7	Káthá wheat(red).	2	5	5,840	2,720	94-4-0	A paying crop well suited to the soil.
8	Bansi wheat(white)	...	7	160	920	31-10-0	The grain is finer and whiter than Káthá, but not so much in demand as the latter.
9	Linseed.....	...	1	10	400	37-8-0	The yield is poor.
10	Egyptian cotton...	...	6	30	200	12-8-0	Owing to failure of late rain the cotton crop suffered, and were it not for irrigation from wells, the out-turn would have been still less. Repeated experiments of Egyptian seeds show that they are not suitable to the soil and climate; other varieties of foreign seed show no better results. The Cawnpore cotton grows well and has a good market.
11	Hinganghat cotton.	...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	32	460	28-12-0	
12	Cotton tree.....	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	32	520	29-4-0	
13	Country cotton....	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	23	360	22-8-0	
14	Nankin cotton.....	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	23	360	27-0-0	
15	Gorohig cotton....	...	3	44	600	37-8-0	
16	New Orleans cotton	...	2	32	640	36-0-0	
17	Georgian cotton...	...	$2\frac{1}{4}$	28	500	34-6-0	
18	Up-land Georgian cotton.....	...	2	24	480	30-0-0	
19	Sea Island cotton.	...	2	18	360	27-0-0	
20	Leauzina cotton...	...	$1\frac{3}{4}$	28	640	40-0-0	
21	Cawnpore cotton...	1	...	590	590	45-10-0	

187. The pit system of preparing the farm yard manure introduced last year was found to be successful and produced a well rotten useful manure.

Public Works.

188. The public works budget for the year under report had to be cut down to a certain extent in favour of famine relief-works which had to be continued for seven months after the close of the last official year, the famine having extended over a period of almost 15 months, viz. from August 1899 to October 1900.

189. During the year the total expenditure on all sorts of public works was Rs. 3,92,800 against Rs. 3,88,906 in the previous year, and it is dividable as follows:—

Ordinary Public Works	Rs.	131,600
Famine relief-works	Rs.	261,200

190. The last monsoon set in with great violence causing immense damage to public works. The unusually heavy floods washed away roads in some places and caused damages to several other works, such as bridges, earthen dams, retaining walls &c. some of which were recently made as relief-works. The total cost of the loss thus sustained is estimated at Rs. 75,895.

191. The principal works completed during the year were the new Police Lines at Gondal and Upleta, the retaining wall at Upleta, the railings of the Grasia College compound and the Utara at Derdi, while the High School and the Monghiba Girls' School at Gondal were nearing completion at the close of the year.

192. The extension of the gas mains to the Hospital and the Asylum or the Poor-house taken in hand about the close of the last year were completed during the year, and so also the mains for lighting the lamps on the Grasia College railings, the Paddock and the Huzur Bungalow compounds.

193. The following statement shows the progress of works and expenditure incurred during the year under report:—

Names of works.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Retaining wall on the west bank of the river Moj at Upleta.	25,988	6,924	22,769	Completed.
Constructing a dam across the Bhumbhotia Zar in the Alech hills.	5,684	1,412	5,356	Under progress.
Reconstructing the High School at Gondal....	75,000	18,284	53,185	Under progress.
Reconstructing the Girls' School at Gondal....	34,668	14,516	24,882	Under progress.
Railings to the compound of the Grasia College at Gondal...	29,515	13,819	25,689	Completed.
Police Lines at Gondal....	73,788	11,270	59,477	Under progress.
Ditto at Dhoraji...	27,008	1,106	18,107	Under progress.
Utara or Quarters for State officers at Derdi.	4,137	3,296	3,334	Completed.
Village gate and Quarters for gatekeeper and Cattle-pound at Dàdar. ...	2,184	1,042	1,042	Under progress.
Annual repairs to the State buildings...	10,251	8,505	8,505	Completed.
Annual repairs to the Village Utàràs. ...	4,795	3,314	3,314	Completed.
Annual repairs to the School buildings...	4,563	3,654	3,654	Completed.
Annual repairs to roads...	11,792	8,489	8,489	Completed.
Gas-light pipes and fittings for the Grasia College at Gondal...	17,559	15,830	17,535	Completed.
Extension of the Gas mains to the Hospital at Gondal.	6,395	5,617	6,383	Completed.
Do. to the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum and Orphanage.	3,103	2,591	2,724	Completed.
Miscellaneous...	...	11,931	11,931	Completed.
Total...		1,31,600		

Railways.

194. This Railway, owned by Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junagad and Porbandar States, is worked on a combined system under an agreement which, though came to an end on the 1st January 1901, is continued pending other arrangements are adopted in place of the existing ones. The combined management is not quite satisfactory, and one of the Proprietors gained immensely at the cost of others, the allocation happening to be fixed on a wrong basis. There is an offer from an English Syndicate either to buy up or lease the Railway, and it is under consideration. It is also proposed to come to a settlement on the basis of a joint management of the Kathiawar Railways by a Company in place of the present " chaotic disintigration ". The offer received from the Syndicate is worth consideration, and the sooner is some satisfactory settlement come to, the better for the Proprietary States placed at a disadvantage.

B. G. J. P. Railway.

195. The total capital outlay of the Railway from the commencement of operations to the end of the year 1900 was Rs 1,80,00,616. Gondal's share of the outlay charged to the capital account was Rs. 46,57,069 and the percentage of net earnings on the capital outlay during the year of report was Rs. 4·37 against 4·35 last year.

196. The following table shows Gondal's share of the capital outlay, net earnings and the percentage of dividend from the opening of the Railway to the end of the year 1900:—

	Capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Upto June 1881	23,24,597	47,472	2·04
July to December 1881	23,78,197	—17,398	—0·74
			——1·30
1st half 1882	25,24,359	1,11,051	4·40
2nd do.	25,73,744	—2,606	—0·10
			——4·30
1st half 1883	26,16,394	86,557	3·31
2nd do.	26,45,617	3,785	0·14
			——3·45
1st half 1884	27,12,817	1,16,560	4·29
2nd do.	27,46,890	24,535	0·89
			——5·18

	Capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1st half 1885	28,06,312	96,023	3·42
2nd do.	28,84,007	7,784	0·27
			——3·69
1st half 1886	29,45,726	73,004	2·48
2nd do.	29,53,087	29,061	0·98
			——3·46
1st half 1887	30,00,454	85,361	2·84
2nd do.	29,93,399	17,145	0·58
			——3·42
1st half 1888	29,58,973	1;00,637	3·40
2nd do.	29,34,026	40,763	1·42
			——4·82
For the year 1889.	44,84,986	1,65,591	3·69
			——3·69
1st half 1890	46,10,604	90,815	1·96
2nd do.	46,85,677	34,464	0·73
			——2·69
1st half 1891	47,11,304	89,988	1·91
2nd do.	47,40,406	2,354	0·04
			——1·95
1st half 1892	47,10,011	19,451	0·41
2nd do.	47,54,330	23,129	0·48
			——0·89
1st half 1893	47,56,924	1,62,087	3·40
2nd do.	47,27,370	35,366	0·75
			——4·15
1st half 1894	47,50,100	1,08,646	2·28
2nd do.	47,68,187	23,724	0·50
			——2·78
1st half 1895	47,68,844	1,51,227	3·17
2nd do.	47,65,105	40,537	0·85
			——4·02
1st half 1896	47,29,306	1,52,467	3·22
2nd do.	47,32,169	61,620	1·30
			——4·52
1st half 1897	47,46,338	1,42,104	2·99
2nd do.	47,49,847	61,396	1·29
			——4·28
1st half 1898	47,49,118	1,01,416	2·13
2nd do.	47,63,867	24,398	0·05
			——2·18
1st half 1899	47,79,672	1,25,597	2·62
2nd do.	47,12,848	81,937	1·73
			——4·35
1st half 1900	46,78,527	1,48,482	3·17
2nd do.	46,57,069	55,837	1·20
			——4·37
	46,57,069		
Add—Gondal's share of capital outlay on the J-R. Line upto the end of 1900...	5,90,281		
Total Rs...	52,47,350		

J-R. Railway.

197. This is a Branch Line worked by the B. G. J. P. Railway which receives certain percentage on the gross earnings of the Line. Gondal owns a $\frac{6}{16}$th share in this Railway, the total capital outlay on which upto the end of 1900 was Rs. 15,74,082. Gondal's share of the capital outlay amounts to Rs. 5,90,281. The financial result of this Line from its commencement to the end of the year 1900, as far as Gondal's share is concerned, is given in the following table:—

	Gondal's share of capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1st half 1893	4,89,368	6,191	1·26
2nd do.	5,47,243	13,356	2·44
			——3·70
1st half 1894	5,55,740	12,439	2·24
2nd do.	5,56,309	10,576	1·90
			——4·14
1st half 1895	5,61,560	16,001	2·84
2nd do.	5,64,853	13,234	2·34
			——5·18
1st half 1896	5,69,482	17,581	3·08
2nd do.	5,73,444	14,133	2·46
			——5·54
1st half 1897	5,76,659	16,655	2·88
2nd do.	5,80,298	15,115	2·60
			——5·48
1st half 1898	5,84,118	15,857	2·71
2nd do.	5,91,756	12,664	2·14
			——4·85
1st half 1899	5,93,715	15,721	2·64
2nd do.	5,93,703	13,801	2·32
			——4·96
1st half 1900	5,90,239	17,756	3·01
2nd do.	5,90,281	14,574	2·47
			——5·48

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number of Institutions.

198. There are two Hospitals, one at Gondal and one at Dhoraji, and three Dispensaries at Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai respectively. There is also a Travelling Dispensary. These are under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State who periodically inspects them and reports the result to the Huzur.

Number of patients treated and cost of establishment &c.

199. The following table shows the number of in-door and out-door patients and the cost of establishment and maintenance of the Medical Institutions during the year of report:—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	No. of patients treated.				Expenditure.				Income.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Daily average.	Cost of establishment.	Cost of medicines.	Miscellaneous charges	Total cost of maintenance.	Hospital stoppages. 1899-1900	Hospital stoppages. 1900-1901
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gondal Hospital....	2,838	19,796	22,634	488	6,064	2,088	2,157	10,309	552	1,540
Fergusson Hospital at Dhoraji.....	521	23,693	24,214	230·9	2,564	1,154	1,470	5,188	189	293
Upleta Dispensary.	55	12,128	12,183	104·5	1,345	460	185	1,990	40	58
Bhayawadar „ ...	10	6,791	6,801	67·32	957	284	112	1,353	10	14
Sarsai „ ...	4	5,110	5,114	35·71	859	238	77	1,174	5	2
Travelling „ ...	*286	788	1,074	67·	624	211	41	876	0	0
Total...	3,714	68,306	72,020	993·43	12,413	4,435	4,042	20,890	796	1,907

200. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated was 72,020 against 49,039 in 1899-1900, or 22,981 more than in the previous year. The daily average of both in-door and out-door patients was 993·43 against 680·9 in the preceding year. Of the total treated, 3,714 were in-door and 68,306 out-door patients, as compared with 1,681 and 47,358 respectively in the year previous. Of the 3,714 in-door patients, 2,427 were cured, 164 relieved, 64 discharged otherwise and 980 died, giving a ratio of 26·3 deaths per cent of the total treated or 23 per cent more than in the preceding year. The daily average number of sick persons was 216·29 (117·48 men, 58·81 women and 40· children) as compared with 87·9 (64·5 men, 19·2 women, and 4·2 children) in 1899-1900. The abnormal sickness and death rate are due to the outbreak of cholera followed by a very virulent type of malarial fevers which claimed by far the largest number of victims. Of the 68,306 out-door patients, some attended personally aud some were represented by friends, the daily strength being 777·14 (343·31 men, 174·06 women and 249·79 children) against 593·01 (232·6 men, 128·7 women and 231·7 children) in the year previous. The total number of beds available was 101,-for males 77 and for females 24.

*Number treated in the Segregation Camp on the outbreak of cholera at Dhoraji.

201. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the year under review gives an increase of 22,981 when compared with the number treated in 1899-1900. This increase is as under:—

Gondal Hospital.	...	...	...	10,144
Dhoraji „	...	...	...	5,493
Upleta Dispensary.	...	...	...	2,325
Bhayawadar „	...	...	...	2,353
Sarsai „	...	...	...	2,119
Travelling „	...	...	...	547

202. Of the total number of in-door and out-door patients treated, there were 32,404 men, 17,377 women and 22,239 children. Distributed according to castes, there were 51,008 Hindus, 19,755 Mahomedans, 118 Parsis, 99 Native Christians and 1,040 other castes.

203. The following table shows the principal diseases treated during the year as compared with the previous one:—

Diseases treated.	1899-1900	1900-1901	Increase.	Decrease
Small pox	4	2	...	2
Cholera	...	2,229	2,229	...
Malarial fevers	5,095	14,648	9,553	...
Dysentery	898	2,551	1,653	...
Venerial affections	883	1,318	435	...
Intestinal worms	6,757	6,549	...	208
Leprosy	18	20	2	...
Rheumatic affections	1,578	1,949	371	...
Diseases of the eye	6,069	7,516	1,447	...
Do. ear	1,923	2,110	187	...
Diarrhœa	1,376	4,179	2,803	...
Skin diseases	11,707	11,877	170	...

Diseases treated.	1899-1900	1900-1901	Increase.	Decrease.
Diseases of the connective tissue.....	1,376	1,417	41	...
Respiratory affections.....	2,351	2,596	245	...
Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.....	264	365	101	...
Local injuries.....	1,607	1,449	...	158

204. Cholera, malarial fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa raged furiously as the natural effect of the famine, and hence the abnormal increase under these heads.

Major and minor operations.

205. The following table shows the major and minor operations performed during the year as compared with the preceding one:—

	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.
Gondal Hospital.....	112	616	728	82	468	550
Fergusson Hospital at Dhoraji.....	192	948	1,140	188	1,021	1,209
Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai Dispensaries and the Travelling Dispensary..	22	336	358	12	337	349
Total....	326	1,900	2,226	282	1,826	2,108

206. At the close of the preceding year there remained under treatment 5 cases of major operations and 282 operations were performed during the year under report, giving a total of 287. Of these 237 were cured, 22 relieved, 9 discharged otherwise, 4 died and 15 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

207. In the Hospitals at Gondal and Dhoraji the number of post mortem examinations performed was 13 and 21 respectively, while opinions in medico-legal cases were given by the Medical Officers in charge of the Hospitals and Dispensaries at Gondal, Dhoraji Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai to the number of 275, 187, 47, 30 and 3 respectively.

Medico-legal cases.

208. The temperature registered in the Gondal Hospital varied between 48° and 100°, at the Dhoraji Hospital between 54° and 104°, and at the Dispensaries at Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai between 49° and 110°, 63° and 97°, 50° and 108° respectively.

Temperature.

The Travelling Doctor.

209. This officer visited 34 villages during the year of report. He treated 788 patients against 527 in the last year. Of the total number treated, there were 384 males, 124 females and 280 children. The daily average number was 35·3 against 37·6 in the previous year.

Vaccination.

210. The total strength of this Department consists of Chief Medical Officer of the State as controlling authority, a Superintendent of Vaccination, 3 Vaccinators, one Apprentice Vaccinator and four peons. Vaccination in the villages is performed by the Vaccinators who are assigned, each, a certain number of villages, while vaccination operation in the Municipal towns of Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai is carried out by the respective Medical Officers of those towns.

211. The following table shows the total number of vaccinations performed by the Vaccinators and Medical Officers during the year under review as compared with the preceding year:—

Year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.						Grand Total.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
	Primary.			Re-vaccination.				Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	In primary.	In re-vaccination.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 6 years.	Total of all ages.				
1899-1900.	2,803	2,811	5,614	21	0	21	5,635	5,625	4,565	774	5,344	21	16	95	76·1
1900-1901.	1,973	1,976	3,949	168	94	262	4,211	3,971	3,036	643	3,687	262	205	93·3	78·2
Increase....	...	...	...	147	94	241	...	...	...	...	...	241	189	...	2·1
Decrease...	830	835	1,665	...	...	...	1,424	1,654	1,529	131	1,657	...	...	1·7	...

212. The above table shows that there were 3,949 persons primarily vaccinated and 262 re-vaccinated against 5,614 and 21 respectively last year, showing a decrease of 1,665 in primary vaccination and an increase of 241 in re-vaccination. The decrease in primary vaccination, the Chief Medical Officer reports, is due to want of subject for operations. During recent years, by the greater efficiency with which the work has been done by overcoming opposition and by constant supervision, numbers have been kept up and a large amount

of work done and large increases obtained; the surplus of unprotected children, which was reached by these means, has become exhausted and now the Vaccinators have mainly to rely on the number of children born during twelve months. The number of these was, during the year under review, greatly influenced by the unhealthy season, and the birth rate was also greatly affected owing to the same cause.

213. Out of 3,949 primarily vaccinated cases, 3,687 or 93·3 per cent were successful; while out of 262 persons re-vaccinated, the number of successful cases was 205 or 78·2 per cent.

214. Among those primarily vaccinated, there were 2,740 Hindus, 1,029 Mahomedans, and 180 of other castes.

215. The Chief Medical Officer visited 3 towns and 43 villages and inspected 1,659 newly vaccinated children.

216. The following is the result of the Chief Medical Officer's inspection:—

Number of children inspected.	Result.		
	New work.		
	Good.	Middling.	Bad.
1,659	1,022	285	352

217. The Superintendent of Vaccination travelled 454 miles and visited 4 towns and 42 villages. He tested 1,278 newly vaccinated children.

218. The following table shows the result of his inspection as compared with the previous year:—

1899-1900.				1900-1901.			
Good.	Middling.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Middling.	Bad.	Total.
778	1,145	727	2,650	820	288	170	1,278

219. All the villages of the State were visited by the Vaccinators during the year of report.

220. The quality of lymph used was good for the most part of the year. The lymph employed was from arm to arm except in 577 cases in which lanoline paste bought from Rajkot and Banglore was used. The result was nearly cent per cent successful.

Small-pox.

221. There were 29 indigenous cases of small-pox with 7 deaths during the year, out of which 14 were previously vaccinated. Stringent measures were adopted to check the spread of the disease.

Births and Deaths.

222. The number of births registered was 4,649 during the year under report against 8,259 in the preceding year, giving a decrease of 3,610 over the number registered in the last year. The birth rate was 28·8 per 1,000 of population against 51·2 in the previous year. The number of still-born was 16 against 18 in the last year. The birth rate diminished in proportion to increase in death rate described below.

223. The total number of deaths during the year was 27,541 or 168·56 per 1,000 of population against 6,467 and 40·1 respectively during the previous year. In a normal year the deaths average about 5,459, while during the year under report they have exceeded that number by almost five times. But such high mortality is inevitable in a famine year accompanied by an epidemic of cholera and malarial fevers of a very virulent type. Nearly two thirds of the mortality is due to the malarial fevers and one fifth to cholera.

224. Of the total births, 3,106 were Hindus, 1,352 Mahomedans and 191 other castes. Of the total deaths, 22,215 were Hindus, 3,805 Mahomedans and 1,521 other castes.

The Bai-Saheb Ba Asylum and Orphanage.

225. The general health of the inmates of this Home for the poor and infirm was good for the first half of the year under report till cholera made

its appearance in the town in the month of July 1900. In all 20 persons were attacked by the disease. They were segregated to the sheds specially erected for the purpose, and fortunately all, with the exception of 3, recovered. There were 29 deaths in the Asylum, of which 14 were ascribed to old age, and 8, among children, were due to a very weak state of health in which they were brought to the Institution after the closing of the Famine Poor-House in November 1900. Owing to the abnormally large mortality the percentage of deaths to the total number of inmates was 21·80 against 4·89 in the year previous. The inmates are given light work to keep up their health.

226. The following table shows the admission, discharge &c. of the inmates during the year as contrasted with the preceding year:—

Year.	Remained at the end of the last year.				Admitted during the year under report.				Total.				Left.				Died.				Remaining.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1899-1900.	45	17	9	71	36	18	18	72	81	35	27	143	35	16	10	61	5	2	0	7	41	17	17	75
1900-1901.	41	17	17	75	15	15	28	58	56	32	45	133	25	10	6	41	13	8	8	29	18	14	31	63
Increase...	...	...	8	4	...	...	10	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	8	22	...	...	14	...
Decrease....	4	...	...	...	21	3	...	14	25	3	...	10	10	6	4	20	...	...	...	...	23	3	...	12

227. The percentage of the blind, lame, old and infirm and that of orphans was 52·63, 9·02, 6·77 and 31·58 against 63·63, 13·99, 8·39 and 13·9 respectively in the year previous.

228. The total number of inmates was 133 against 143 of the last year, the majority being Hindus who gave a percentage of 91·73 to the total number, against 89·57 in the last year. The Mahomedans and low caste people (Dheds) gave a percentage of 7·52 and 0·75 respectively against 9 and 1·39 in the previous year. Of the Hindus the greatest number was that of the Khákhi Báwás, being 14·28 percent against 23·77 of the last year.

229. According to the sexes the males, females and children gave a percentage of 42·11, 24·06 and 33·83 respectively against 56·64, 24·48 and 18·88 in 1899-1900.

230. 120 of the inmates were from Kathiawar, 3 from Gujarat and 10 from other parts of India.

231. There were at the end of the year 31 children (17 boys and 14 girls) in the institution. Of these, 24 (13 boys and 11 girls) were orphans and 7 (4 boys and 3 girls) were with their parents in the Asylum. The number of school-going children was 13 (8 boys and 5 girls), one of whom has reached the 3rd standard in the High School at Gondal. The progress of all is reported to be satisfactory.

232. The total expenditure under all heads was Rs. 4,081 against Rs. 5,112 in the previous year, giving the expense per head per month Rs. 5-12-2 against Rs. 5-2-6 in the last year.

Education.

233. As mentioned in the Introductory Chapter this State has taken, from the beginning of the year under report, the complete and independent control of its Educational Department, which was heretofore exercised by the Government Educational Department through the Political Agency. Fully conscious of the responsibilities attached to this change the Darbar resolved to place the Department of Education under the Superintendence of a competent and experienced officer, and with that view Mr. M. A. Turkhud, who has served long as Educational Inspector for the whole Province, was selected and appointed as Educational Inspector of this State in December last. During the interval (from May to November) Mr. H. A. Nanavati, Head Master of the High School at Gondal, was put in temporary charge of the office of the Educational Inspector in addition to his own duties.

234. It is too early to pronounce the effect of the change which, unfortunately, has taken place in an unfavourable year—a year in which famine, cholera and malarial fevers of a very virulent type prevailed, and which had a telling effect upon the attendance of the pupils.

235. The numerical strength of schools and pupils with other interesting details is given in the following table, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

Class of Schools.	1899-1900. No. of Schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March 1900.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average cost to the State per pupil.
Secondary Schools.						
Grasia College at Gondal and	1	61	52	10,740	22,590	278-14-3
High school classes attached to it..		33	29	1,027		
High school at Gondal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle school.....	2	373	311	1,844	6,213	19-15-8
Total.....	3	467	392	13,611	28,803	73-7-8
Primary Schools.						
Gujarati schools.....	38	4,313	3.890	2,603	28,960	
Urdu „	1	215	172	5		
Aided „	1	102	85	184		
Pàthshàlàs.....	4	120	95	...		
Police school.....	1	107	15	...		
Girls schools.....	5	655	474	...		
Night schools.....	24	317	209	...	904	
Total.....	74	5,829	4,940	2,792	29,864	6-0-9
Total of Secondary and Primary schools.....	77	6,296	5,332	16,403	58,667	11-0-1
Scholarships.....	...	...	...	...	5,076	...
School Buildings.....	...	...	...	...	70,798	...
Grand Total.....	77	6,296	5,332	16,403	1,34,541	...

1900-1901.						
No. of Schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March 1901.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average cost to the State per pupil.	
1	58	51	12,220	25,639	288-3-1	
	23	29	1,128			
1	222	193	1,819	4,849	21-2-6	
1	82	69	246	1,793	20-8-3	
3	385	342	15,413	32,281	79-9-5	
38	3,671	3,052	2,291	23,624	5-11-1	
1	217	170	5	915	4-4-1	
1	69	66	152	237	3-3-5	
4	107	74	...	1,452	13-6-4	
1	121	17	...	...	...	
5	493	401	...	5,247	8-13-7	
...	...	...	...	735	...	
50	4,678	3,780	2,448	32,210	6-6-6	
53	5,063	4,122	17,861	64,491	11-13-11	
...	...	...	...	1,458	...	
...	...	...	...	67,048	...	
53	5,063	4,122	17,861	1,32,997	...	

236. The decrease in the number of schools is owing to the closing of the night schools. Enquiries made into the condition of the night schools brought out the fact that schools of that class were serving no useful purpose. They were therefore closed from the 1st January 1901.

237. The decrease in the number of pupils, after making allowance for the discontinuance of night schools, is attributable to a common cause, and it is the general ill-health that prevailed throughout the greater portion of the year under report. During the course of the year not less than 153 persons connected with the Educational Institutions of the State died either of cholera or fever.

238. The following statement shows the sources from which expenditure is met as contrasted with the last year:—

Year.	From fees.	From State Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1899-1900.	16,403	1,18,138	1,34,541
1900-1901.	17,861	1,15,136	1,32,997

239. The percentage of expenditure from fees and that from State Revenue is 13·4 and 86·6 respectively.

240. The percentages of the expenditure on each class of Institution to the total expenditure compare as follows:—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Secondary schools.....	21·4	24·3
Primary schools.....	22·2	24·2
Buildings and apparatus.....	52·6	50·4
Scholarships.....	3·8	1·1
Total.....	100·0	100·0

241. The distribution of the schools throughout the year and other interesting statistics are given below:—

Area of the State in square miles....	1,024
Number of towns and inhabited villages....	174
Estimated population.	1,61,036
Number of schools.	53
Number of pupils on the roll on the 31st of March 1901 ...	5,063
Number of schools not yet recognized by the Department..	28
Number of pupils in such schools.	1,877
Percentage of total pupils in recognized as well as in non-recognized schools to population.....	4·31
Number of villages with schools....	36
Average number of square miles to each village with a school.	28·4
Estimated male population of school-going age.	12,225
„ female ditto	11,931
Total.	24,156
The percentage of children under instruction to the estimated number of children of school-going age is...	28·73

242. The distribution of pupils according to the race is given below:—

Portuguese and Native Christians.....	3
Parsis.....	6
Mahomedans.....	1,452
Hindus.....	3,599
Aboriginal and hill tribes.....	3
Total.....	5,063

243. The following statement shows the number of Mahomedan children on Rolls of the State as well as Private Schools on 31st March 1901:—

	1899-1900.			1900-1901.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Public Schools:—												
High School.....	13	...	13	11	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	2
Middle School.....	19	...	19	10	...	10	...	...	...	9	...	9
Primary Schools...	1,543	39	1,582	1,344	30	1,374	...	...	...	199	9	208
Total.....	1,575	39	1,614	1,365	30	1,395	...	...	...	210	9	219
Private Schools:—												
Advanced.....	127	45	172	111	...	111	...	...	...	16	45	61
Elementary.....	963	836	1,799	1,004	680	1,684	41	...	41	...	156	156
Total.....	1,090	881	1,971	1,115	680	1,795	41	...	41	16	201	217
Grand Total...	2,665	920	3,585	2,480	710	3,190	41	...	41	226	210	436

244. The Middle School at Gondal was raised, from 1st November 1900, to the status of a High-School.

High-School.

245. The following table gives certain statistics of the unrecognized schools for the year under report:—

Unrecognized schools.

Private Institutions.	No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils on 31st March 1901.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning.		Classifications of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed.				No. of girls in boys' school.	No. of boys in girls' school.
			Classical language.	Vernacular language.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.				
						Brahmins.	All Hindus who are not Brahmins or of the low caste.	Low caste.		
I *Advanced Teaching.*										
(*a*) Arabic or Persian.	2	111	111	...	111	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	2	111	111	...	111	...	...	...	...	...
II *Elementary Teaching.*										
(*a*) Vernacular only:—										
For boys.....	6	558	...	558	419	9	130	...	...	...
(*b*) Korán only:—										
For boys.....	10	382	382	...	382	...	...	...	54	...
For girls.....	10	826	826	...	826	...	...	...	...	200
Total.....	26	1,766	1,208	558	1,627	9	130	...	54	200
Grand Total....	28	1,877	1,319	679	1,738	9	130	...	54	200

Physical Education.

246. This part of education is not neglected. In boys' schools native games and drill have been made compulsory. Cricket has been instituted in the High School at Gondal and in the Middle School at Dhoraji. Calisthenics and drill are attended to in Girls' schools.

Grasia College.

247. Mr. S. A. Moor, the first Principal of the College, at the termination of his engagement in March 1900, vacated his post, and Mr. John F. Hartin, B. A. (Cantab) was appointed in his place, and he took charge of the duties of Principal on 2nd July 1900. In the interval the Chief Assistants Messrs Joshi and Sutariya were placed in joint charge of the College, and Mr. Hartin testifies to the efficient manner in which they performed the duties of Principal. In Mr. Hartin the College has secured a Principal, who takes a keen interest in his work and is zealous and devoted to his duty.

248. The progress of the College in the matter of numbers has been severely checked by the prevalence of famine and general ill-health during the year. In July the number declined to 48, many Kumars being absent the whole of the 2nd term. In the 3rd term most of these Kumars returned and the number rose slightly, so that at the end of the year, the number on the register was 63 compared with 61 at the close of the last year. This is a great testimony to the vitality of the College that it should have recovered its former position so soon after the famine and unhealthy season.

The following table shows the number, residence and race of Kumars on the register at the end of December 1900:—

Residence.	Rajputs.												Kàthis.							
	Jàdejà.	Jhàlà.	Gohel.	Wàghelà.	Chudásamá.	Wálà.	Solanki.	Ràmá.	Sisodià.	Makwánà.	Ràthod.	Total.	Basiá.	Wálà.	Khachar.	Total.	Chàran.	Mahomedan.	Parbhu.	Grand Total.
Gondal	15	2	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	24	1	5	...	6	2	...	...	32
Hàlàr (exclusive of Gondal)	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	14	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	18
Gohelwád	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sorath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3
Jhàlàwàd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gaikwàd's territory in Kàthiawàr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Outside Kàthiawár	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Total	29	3	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	47	1	9	1	11	2	2	1	63

249. The health of the Kumars during the first two terms was good, but in the 3rd term the College shared in the general prevalence of severe fever throughout Káthiawàr, and although only two or three Kumars escaped without an attack, all the cases made good recoveries, and the College was practically free from fever by the end of the term.

250. In December last the following changes were made in the College year:—

I. The year is divided into two half years, the first commencing about 5 weeks after Diwali and extending to the end of April, the second beginning about the end of June and continuing till Diwali.

II. There are to be two vacations in the year, one of 8 weeks during May and June and one of 5 weeks beginning a day or two before Diwali.

III. Fees are payable half-yearly.

251. The changes are sanctioned experimentally for one year, and, in the opinion of the Principal, the new arrangements seem likely to prove more convenient to the Kumars and their parents than the old ones.

252. The chemical laboratory referred to in the last report was, during the third term, completely fitted up and the adjoining class-room was converted into a preparation room and balance room, and a regular course of experimental chemistry is commenced with the two highest Grasia forms.

253. The total income from the Grasias during the year was Rs. 11,095 and expenditure Rs. 24,269 against Rs. 10,750 and 25,001 respectively last year.

254. Physical exercise such as cricket, drill, gymnastics, swimming and rowing is well attended to.

High School classes.

255. In the VIth and VIIth Standard classes specially attached to the Grasia College there were on the register, at the end of the High School year, October 31st, 40 students as compared with 33 at the end of the preceding year.

256. 12 boys were presented for Bombay Matriculation, of whom 8 passed giving a percentage of 67, one of whom stood thirtieth among 3,625 candidates

and has since been appointed to a scholarship at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

257. 26 boys were examined in the VI. Standard, of whom 17 succeeded in passing into the VII. Standard.

258. The fee receipts from the High School classes amounted to Rs. 1,284-8-0.

Literature and press.

259. There is one Printing Press at Gondal owned by a private individual and mainly supported by the Darbar. The only periodical paper printed in it is the Darbari Gazette issued by authority on the 1st of every month.

Horse Breeding.

260. The paddock and carriage establishments are maintained and managed by the Khangi Department.

261. There were in the Paddock at the commencement of the year 33 horses, 47 mares and 6 mules. During the year 4 horses, 5 mares and 1 mule died, and 7 new horses and 7 mares were added. Thus at the close of the year there remained 36 horses, 49 mares and 5 mules.

262. The number of stallions at the beginning of the year was 6 (4 horses and 2 donkeys). During the year 1 horse and 1 donkey stallion died and 1 horse stallion was added. At the end of the year there were 5 stallions (2 Arab, 1 Country-bred, 1 Shetland-pony and 1 donkey).

263. The number of mares covered during the year was 21, 16 of which belonged to the Darbar and 5 to others. Of these 2 foaled, 15 did not hold and the result in the case of 4 was not declared before the close of the year.

264. There were 18 colts and 16 fillies in the paddock at the close of the year, against 14 and 12 respectively at the end of the preceding one.

Bullock Breeding.

265. For the improvement of the breed of bullocks two bull stallions of the renowned tribe of "Vinukantha" are maintained as an experimental measure. Last being the famine year there was not much scope for the experiment, as numberless cows died for want of fodder. During the past two years only 160 cows were covered, of which 18 died. The result of the coverings, as far as it is known, is fairly satisfactory.

Census.

266. One of the most important events in the year under notice is the taking of the decennial census for the Indian Empire. The Huzur Judicial Assistant was appointed, as was the case at the last census in 1891, Census General Superintendent for the State under orders from the Darbar.

267. The whole State was divided for the purpose of the census into 11 charges, the five Municipal towns of Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai being each created a separate charge, and the Mahals or districts of Gondal, Sarsai, Dhoraji and Upleta being divided into 6 other charges, making a total of 11.

268. The following table gives the charges with the number of circles in each charge and the number of blocks in each circle with the number of houses under each block together with the official designations of the charge superintendents:—

No.	Name of Charge.	No. of Circles.	No. of Blocks.	No. of Houses.	No. of Supervisors.	No. of Enumerators.	Official designation of Charge Superintendents.	Remarks.
	Municipal towns.							
1	Gondal.....	12	111	4,588	11	108	Munsiff, Gondal.	
2	Dhoraji.....	12	118	5,701	12	103	Municipal President, Dhoraji.	
3	Upleta.....	4	37	2,125	4	37	Municipal President, Upleta.	
4	Bhayawadar.....	4	49	1,355	4	26	Medical Officer, Bhayawadar.	
5	Sarsai.....	1	24	489	1	12	Medical Officer, Sarsai.	
	Mahals.							
6	Gondal No. 1.....	11	108	6,581	11	108	Mamalatdar, Gondal.	
7	Do. No. 2.....	12	58	2,676	12	58	Mahalkari, Gondal.	
8	Dhoraji.....	9	123	4,747	9	123	Mamalatdar, Dhoraji.	
9	Upleta No. 1.....	7	81	3,355	7	60	Mahalkari, Upleta.	
10	Do. No. 2.....	9	110	4,441	9	76	Manager of Encumbered Estates.	
11	Sarsai.....	3	13	633	3	13	Mahalkari, Sarsai.	
	Total.....	84	832	36,681	83	724		

269. The above table shows that the average number of circles under each charge is 7·6, the average number of blocks in each circle is 9·9 and the average number of houses under each block is 44·08. There were altogether 83 Supervisors for 84 circles and the Enumerators amounted to 724 for 832 blocks.

270. The table given below compares the population for the last two censuses of 1891 and 1881 with the population for the census taken during the year under report:—

No.
1
2
3
4
5

No.	Name of Towns and Villages.	Population for 1901.			Population for 1891.			Population for 1881.			Comparison with the Figures for 1901 and 1891.							Comparison with the Figures for 1901 and 1881.						
											Increase.			Decrease.				Increase.			Decrease.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage.
	Municipal Towns.																							
1	Gondal	10,012	9,580	19,592	7,827	7,516	15,343	6,978	6,546	13,524	2,185	2,064	4,249	...	...	...	21·68	3,034	3,034	6,068	...	...	...	30·97
2	Dhoraji	11,619	13,196	24,815	9,547	10,859	20,406	7,785	8,336	16,121	2,072	2,337	4,409	...	...	...	17·76	3,834	4,860	8,694	...	...	...	35·03
3	Upleta	4,408	5,021	9,429	3,657	4,078	7,735	3,139	3,103	6,242	751	943	1,694	...	...	...	17·96	1,269	1,918	3,187	...	...	...	33·79
4	Bhayawadar	2,956	2,962	5,918	2,935	2,915	5,850	2,691	2,506	5,197	21	47	68	...	...	...	1·14	265	456	721	...	...	...	12·18
5	Sarsai	1,037	1,029	2,066	1,011	1,009	2,020	929	815	1,744	26	20	46	...	...	...	2·22	108	214	322	...	...	...	15·58
	Total	30,032	31,788	61,820	24,977	26,377	51,354	21,522	21,306	42,828	5,055	5,411	10,466	...	...	...	16·92	8,510	10,482	18,992	...	...	...	30·72
	Total of other Villages.	51,365	49,674	1,01,039	56,520	53,162	1,09,682	48,583	44,193	92,776	...	...	...	5,155	3,488	8,643	−8·55	2,782	5,481	8,263	...	...	...	8·17
	Total of the State	81,397	81,462	1,62,859	81,497	79,539	1,61,036	70,105	65,499	1,35,604	5,055	5,411	10,466	5,155	3,488	8,643	1·11	11,292	15,963	27,255	...	...	...	16·73

Net Increase..... 1823

271. The above statement shows that in comparison with the figures of the Census for 1891, though there is an increase in the population of the Municipal towns, there is a decrease amongst the population of the villages this year. The total population, however, shows a small increase of 1823 souls. While the increase in the population for the census of 1891 was on an average 16 per cent over the figures for 1881, the percentage of increase during the past decade is exceedingly small. This might be attributed to the prevalence of famine, cholera and a very virulent type of fever at the end of the last decennial period.

272. The population per square mile is 159·04.

273. As directed in the Census Code, the preliminary enumeration in the Mahals or the districts was commenced on or about the 15th January 1901, whilst that for the Municipal towns was begun a fortnight afterwards, that is to say, on the 1st February 1901 or thereabouts. The 18th, 19th and 20th February were observed as public holidays to check the work of preliminary enumeration, whilst the final enumeration took place on the night of the 1st March, and the figures for the population of the whole State, both males and females, were supplied to the Agency on the 4th March following.

274. All the Charge Superintendents have worked in the midst of their heavy official duties with great diligence and zeal, and the Supervisors and the Enumerators have faithfully carried out the instructions of their superiors, and it reflects great credit upon the General Superintendent, Mr. Manilal Govindram, under whose direction the Census operations were carried out so satisfactorily.

Conclusion.

275. During the year under review I was absent on leave for six months and Mr. Manilal Govindram, Huzur Judicial Assistant, acted for me as Dewán. It is due to him to say that he bore the heavy burden of work that devolved on him most cheerfully. I am deeply indebted to him for his cordial co-operation and valuable advice at all times. I am also thankful to the Heads of Departments and offices for their willing assistance in the work of administration.

Gondal, 31st October 1901.

BEZANJI MERWANJI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing details of relief measures undertaken and carried out

Name of State.	Population. (A. D. 1891)	Area affected.	Rainfall.		Duration of Famine.
			1899. (Famine year.)	Average of previous five years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Inches.	Inches.	
Gondal.	1,61,036	The whole area of the State, viz. 1,024 square miles.	5·79	27·87	15 months, viz. from August 1899 to October 1900.

Prices of staple food grains per Rupee before and during famine.	Relief-Works.		
	Date of opening.	Nature of works.	Total number of persons employed on relief-works.
7	8	9	10
Before Famine. Bajri. Juvar. lbs. lbs. April, May and June 1899. 33 40 July 1899. 27 28 *During Famine.* August 1899 to October 1900. 15 17	Second week of August 1899.	(1) Combined irrigation and water supply Tank near the town of Gondal capable of holding two years' supply of drinking water and irrigating 2,300 acres of land. (2) Sinking of new wells and deepening old ones. (3) Road making and road repairs. (4) Levelling and reclaiming land and diversion of Nallas or water courses.	19,000

Relief-Works-*contd.*	Non-working children of those employed on relief-works including women in charge and other dependants.		Persons relieved in Poor-house.	
Daily average number of persons employed on relief-works.	Total number.	Daily average.	Total number.	Daily average.
11	12	13	14	15
No.				
August to September 1899... 4,868				
October 1899 to May 1900... 5,381	2,158	377	4,753	519
June to October 1900... 2,117				

Persons relieved under the village dole system.		Persons relieved in the Observation Camp set up on the outbreak of cholera.		Pregnant women relieved in the Lying-in-ward.	
Total number.	Daily average.	Total number.	Daily average.	Total number.	Daily average.
16	17	18	19	20	21
963	114	10,204	10	56	8

Schools for non-working children and orphans.		Hospital and Dispensaries for the treatment of in-door and out-door patients of the Relief Camp and Poor-house.		Number of extra Police employed to maintain law and order.
Total number of children.	Daily average number.	Number treated.	Daily average number.	
22	23	24	25	26
300	200	6,728	238	210

Crimes committed during the Famine year as contrasted with the preceding year.			Number of deaths in Poor-house, Relief Camp and Observation Camp.	Number of cattle died.	
				Plough cattle.	Draught cattle.
27			28	29	30
	During the Famine year.	During the year preceding the Famine.			
Theft.....	725	378	1,518	12,366	1,203
Robbery.....	5	5			
Dacoity.....	5	3			
Other crimes..	208	211			
Total...	943	597			

Number of cattle died–*contd.*			Expenditure			
				Gratuitous		
Milch cattle.	Young stock.	Total.	Relief-works.	Poor-house.	Non-working children in Relief Camp.	Village dole.
31	32	33	34	35	36	37
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,944	18,755	49,268	3,25,006	20,443	6,726	2,538

Disbursement.

incurred by the State.

Relief.			Cost of extra Police.	Miscellaneous expenditure.	* Remission of $\frac{1}{4}$th of Land Revenue.	Total of cols. 34, 39 and 40 to 43.
Persons fed in the Observation Camp set up owing to the out-break of cholera in May 1900.	Total of cols. 35 to 38.	Famine or grain compensation allowance to State servants in receipt of monthly pay of Rs. 16 and under.				
38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,634	42,341	31,441	25,771	9,755	2,09,448	6,43,762

* Of the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ths, $\frac{1}{4}$th was collected, as far as possible, during the year and the collection of $\frac{2}{4}$ths suspended to the next two years.

Disbursement–*contd.*

Takavi advances made from the State Treasury without					
To Agriculturists.					
Grain for food.	Seed.	Sinking of new wells and deepening old ones.	Appliances for irrigation purposes.	Fodder.	Total.
45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,04,865	56,703	42,571	3,944	17,389	4,25,472

interest.		Loans to Bháyáts, Mulgrásiás and other alienated land holders.	Total disbursement (Cols. 44 52 and 53) met from the State Reserve Fund on account of famine.
To Pasactas or Village Police on land tenure.	Total of cols. 50 and 51.		
51	52	53	54
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36,654	4,62,126	72,132	11,78,020

(1) Rs. 1,799-12-10 received as donation from the "Indian Famine clothes to the inmates of the Poor-house.

(2) His Highness the Thakor Saheb supplied from his private the inmates of the Poor-house and non-working children.

(3) Her Highness the Rani Saheb, with her well-known sympathy for out the famine time to all the little children in the Poor-house also daily fed a number of destitute persons and contributed Dhoraji Panjarapole cattle. Her Highness bestowed her charity blessings of all to whom her benevolence was extended.

(4) The late Bai Shri Bonjiba Saheb extended her charity privately accept the relief publicly. She also gave a donation of Rs. 800 pole cattle.

(5) Sheth Adamji Peerbhoy of Bombay proved a saviour indeed of the distressing famine he daily fed, in his native town of people without distinction of caste or creed, maintained a Poor-in-ward for poor pregnant women. His charity, which flowed nature. He lived to work in silence and sought his reward in pressing necessity.

(6) The Anjuman -i- Islam, the Mahajans and other charitably dismite in various ways in relieving distress.

(7) The well-to-do class of people of the town of Gondal, Upleta, and used them in various forms of private charity.

during the famine of 1899-1900.

	Remarks.
	56
Fund." This money was utilized in providing fund extra medical comforts and clothings to all under affliction, freely supplied milk through- and in the Relief and Observation Camps. She Rs. 1,200 towards the relief of the Gondal and in an unobstrusive manner and earned the to destitute families and persons who could not for the relief of the Gondal and Dhoraji Panjara- the poor and destitute. During the dark days of Dhoraji, thousands of hungry and resourceless house at a large cost and kept up a lying- from a sense of duty, was of a truly catholic doing good to his fellow creatures in times of posed gentlemen of Dhoraji contributed their Bhayawadar and Sarsai raised local contributions	All the Famine relief-works and the Poor-house arrangements were carried out under the direct supervision of the State Engineer, Mr. Balabhai Gulab-chand, ably assisted by his staff. Mr. Balabhai deserves the highest credit for the complete organization and efficient management which largely contributed to the success of the Famine measures adopted by the State.

Gondal, 31st October 1901.

BEZANJI MERWANJI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

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SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1901-02.

PRINTED AT THE GONDAL TOWN PRESS, GONDAL.

1902.

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SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1901-02

INTRODUCTION.

(*Area of the State*–1,024 *square miles*; *Population* (A. D. 1901)–1,61,882; *Average Revenue–About Rs.* 15,00,000; *Tribute–Rs.* 1,10,721).

His Highness the Thakor Saheb has reached the eighteenth mile-post of his administrative career. During this journey of uninterrupted progress there was no time so trying as the past three years which brought in their train an appalling famine, an abnormal monsoon and a severe drought. These calamities, following closely upon each other's heels, caused almost a total suspension of agricultural industries, considerable loss of cattle and a consequent decrease of revenue. But a true recognition of the principle of regulating the State expenditure during normal years has secured His Highness against want and has enabled him not only to maintain his solvency but to look the situation boldly in the face. Every nerve was strained to extricate the State from the terrible pass, and it is satisfactory to note that the various measures adopted timely at a considerable cost have answered well in saving life and infusing some courage into the desponding people.

Remission of Land Revenue and other Relief-measures.

2. Owing to the deficiency of rain-fall in the year of report, famine has again threatened to cast its dark shadow on the desolate land. The evil effects of the failure of crops have manifested themselves, adding greatly to the disquietude of the people, especially of the cultivating classes who are altogether unprepared to bear the stress to which a succession of bad years have subjected them. With a view to assist them in their present difficulties the State

has at once remitted half the current year's land revenue demand. Some new relief-measures have also been opened in different centres as test-works and the construction of an irrigation tank, estimated to cost about four Lacs of Rupees and large enough to provide employment to eight thousand labourers for the greater part of the year, has been sanctioned. Tagavi advances have been made to the needy husbandry for various purposes described further on. These measures seem to be thoroughly appreciated by those who were gasping for some relief, and have armed them with courage to weather the storm of distress to which they are exposed. It is to be hoped that the situation will have altered materially for the better when the time for writing the next year's report comes.

The visit of His Excellency Lord Northcote.

3. One of the chief events of the year was the visit paid to Gondal by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote in the first week of December last. This was His Lordship's first visit to Kathiawar after his arrival in India. The province at the time was almost in the grip of a serious drought, and therefore stood in need of acquainting the Governor of the Presidency with its present difficulties and future prospects. Their Excellencies came with hearts full of genuine sympathy for the suffering people, and their presence in the land, when it was in a critical state of affairs, went a great way to strengthen the friendly relation existing between the Paramount Power and the native administration. The important function performed by His Excellency in Gondal was the giving away of annual prizes to the successful students of the Grasia College. His Lordship's speech on the occasion was very encouraging indeed (Appendix A).

4. The post-prandial speeches which were delivered at the banquet given in honour of Their Excellencies will be found in Appendix B. After visiting some places of local interest the honoured guests brought their day's sojourn to a close.

Education of His Highness' children.

5. His Highness' two sons continue to be educated in England. The heir-apparent is doing well at Balliol. His younger brother had a good start in the Harrow School where only recently he had a double remove and won his pupil-room prizes. He is thoughtful and careful in his work beyond what one finds in a boy of his age. The two younger princes have joined the Grasia College at Gondal and their sister Leelaba is making encouraging progress in

her home studies. Thus all the children of His Highness are receiving education befitting their age and requirements.

The High School Hostel.

6. The State has opened a new chapter in the history of Education in the province by starting a Hostel in connection with the local High School. That institution was opened on the 1st of January and had on its rolls 72 boarders at the close of the official year. An institution of such a character was evidently a well-felt want, and though at first, provision had been made for 50 students, applications for entrance poured in to such an extent that 25 more beds had to be arranged for in order that many might not be disappointed.

7. The Hostel is planned on the English Public School system and is well equipped with dormitories, a large dining hall and reading rooms. All who have visited the institution have gone away perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made for the comforts of the students. The fees are very moderate, being only Rs. 100 for the whole year and are payable in two instalments of Rs. 50 each before the commencement of each term. They include board and lodging, laundry, shaving and lighting expenses.

8. For the purpose of study the students attend classes in the local High School of which the Hostel itself forms a part, as it is housed in the same building. It is therefore not necessary for the students to leave the building in order to attend classes.

9. There is a large play-ground attached, of which advantage is taken by the Hostel students, and physical training forms a part of the Hostel curriculum. For sick students there is a special dormitory and such students are visited by the State Doctor.

10. To look after the well-being of the students two House Masters have been employed under the general superintendence of the Educational Inspector of the State.

Bai Saheb Ba Asylum and Orphanage.

11. During the past year the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum and Orphanage have undergone considerable improvement. This institution is giving shelter and support to the physically disabled people of any creed or caste without distinction. These unfortunate people are here housed, clothed, fed and medically treated. The

building having outgrown its accommodation had to be greatly enlarged. A school is opened in connection with the Orphanage where instruction in Gujarati is imparted to the children who are also taught some handicraft to ensure to them an independent living after their leaving the Asylum. The adults learn tape-making and such other work by way of diversion.

Competitive tests for the State service.

12. In order to place the State service on a better footing His Highness has promulgated certain rules to hold competitive examinations of candidates seeking admission to the service of the State and to regulate the promotions of those already in the service. Candidates for admission or promotion are required to show a satisfactory knowledge in accounts, revenue matters and such other subjects necessary for qualifications of Karkuns and Aval-Karkuns. Examining Boards are appointed in the different branches for which the subjects are prescribed. The examinations are to be conducted at stated times both in paper and *viva voci*. This is perhaps a most serviceable means of testing fitness of those wishing to enter the portals of State service. The rules have come into force from October last.

Famine and Scarcity.

Distress.

13. Dearth and its attendant woes continue to be the theme for the year of report which happens to be the third lean year following closely upon its predecessors. The State, in common with the rest of the province, suffered severely by the famine whose uncompromising outlook increased in intensity, month after month, without any change for the better in the agricultural condition. To add to the calamity, rats appeared on the scene, causing havoc to the withering crops in some part of the district, and swarms of locusts passed over the country destroying crops on their way and wherever they alighted. In spite of these treble calamities the pinch of distress was not felt so acutely as it was in the year 1899-00. For, during the year of report, the imported food grain was selling much cheaper than in 1899-00; the fodder supply was not so scarce for the agricultural stock that could survive the astounding situation of the past two years; the improvement of water supply caused by sinking new wells and cleansing and deepening old ones had its desired effects, especially on the wheat crop which,

small though it was, would have been still smaller or almost nil, but for this provision; and lastly the painful depletion of population brought about by cholera and malarial fever of a fatal type, the latter continuing for many months consequent on the abnormally heavy monsoon of 1900, contributed its share in alleviating the hardship of the reduced number of the populace.

Out-turn of crops.

14. Cotton - the revenue paying crop - was almost a failure, and the total out-turn of all the crops was only about $\frac{1}{8}$th of the average yield. This state of things rendered it necessary to inspire with courage the agricultural class of people, who form the bulk of population and who have already suffered much. His Highness the Thakor Saheb, therefore, after collecting certain statistics and satisfying himself as to the necessity of giving early relief, lost no time in announcing remission of half the land revenue assessment for the current year, which amounts to a sum of Rs. 4,30,220, and declaring remission of interest till the close of the Samvat year 1960 (A. D. 1903-4) on the total land revenue outstandings at the end of the Samvat year 1956 (A. D. 1899-1900) as well as on those for the two subsequent years, viz. Samvat 1957 and 1958.

Remission of half the land revenue demand.

Remission of interest.

Further help to the cultivators.

15. Other concessions in various forms were made, chiefly (1) certain quantity of field produce was allowed to cultivators for their subsistence instead of selling away the whole of it and appropriating the realization in payment of the State dues; (2) remission of notice fees leviable in default of payment of land assessment; (3) advances for improving water supply and for purchase of appliances for irrigation; (4) remission of water-cess chargeable on Orias or river-wells used for producing irrigated crops; (5) an advance of Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of Broach cotton seed and Rs. 80,000 for food-grain to be given to cultivators by way of Tagavi.

16. It is needless to say that what is spent in supporting cultivators in a famine year is an investment which yields a manifold return in years following the famine.

Relief Measures.

17. In order to gauge the distress among the labouring class of people, test-works were opened in the month of October, but they were not resorted to as freely as was anticipated; for so long as these people could eke out a bare livelihood by procuring and selling grass and fuel and by field labour, they did not care to be employed on the test-works at which they had to subject themselves to a rigid task-work system. Gradually, however, the number was sufficiently high to justify the conversion of the test-works into relief-works. Two large schemes for irrigation were in readiness to meet such an emergency. One of these, viz. the construction of an irrigation tank near our village of Paneli, on the Dhoraji-Porbandar Railway, was taken in hand in the month of February, and is being carried out as a relief-work. It is a work of great magnitude, well calculated to give employment to about eight thousand persons for a period of eight months. But the daily average attendance on the work has come up to less than two thousand persons, for as stated above, the distress is not so severe as in the last famine, and the demand for labour is comparatively less.

Test-works

Relief-works.

18. The tank will be formed by bunding up the river Fulzar by means of a masonry dam (waste-weir) with earthen flank embankments. Its extent will be 1·98 square miles and the storage capacity 591,000,000 cubic feet. The catchment area will be 45 square miles, and 18 inches of rainfall will be sufficient to fill up the tank. It will be capable of irrigating, by means of a canal, ten miles long, 7,800 acres of land, besides supplying pure drinking water to the town of Upleta with a population of 9,366 souls. The total cost of the tank is estimated at Rs. 4,00,000 and the annual return in the shape of water assessment is expected to be Rs. 33,000 or about 8 per cent over the capital outlay.

19. In connection with the relief-work a large shed is erected and a kitchen is maintained for the non-working children who are fed and clothed gratuitously and otherwise cared for. A poor house is started by the Darbar near the relief-camp, and one at Gondal is maintained by Her Highness the Rani Saheb from her own private funds. They are open to those who are physically unable to earn a livelihood. Her Highness' Poor house has proved a blessing to a large number of children rendered orphans by the incidence of

Non-working children.

Poor houses.

famine. They are personally looked after by Her Highness who takes in them a kind and motherly interest.

20. Another Poor house, to which is attached a lying-in ward, and which has been in existence in Dhoraji for the past three years, is solely maintained at a large cost by Sheth Adamji Peerbhai whose charity is now become a by-word in Kathiawar. This asylum relieves and maintains a large number of destitute poor who are provided with food and clothing and are assisted in various other ways. The institution reflects great credit on Mr. Adamji whose benevolence towards such as are in unfeigned misery is highly appreciated by the Darbar.

General Condition and Resources.

Season and crops.

21. The season was unfavourable; the rainfall was scanty and irregular and the crops suffered badly. The total out-turn of crops was only two annas in the Rupee.

Rainfall.

22. The total rain gauged during the year was only 9 inches and 29 cents. This was much below the average, as would appear from a comparative statement of the past five years' rainfall given below:—

Year.....	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Rainfall.....	32·8	18·60	5·79	46·81	9·29

Prices of cereals.

23. The average prices of food-grains for the past five years are given in the following table:—

Year.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Juvar.	Rice.	Gram.	Mag.	Udad.
	Pounds per Rupee.						
1897-98.	18¾	19¼	24	15½	18¾	19¾	22¼
1898-99.	27	27¾	35½	17¾	26½	25½	24¾
1899-00.	20¾	20	24	15¼	10¼	18	20
1900-01.	16¼	18½	21	15½	16¼	16¾	16
1901-02.	24	24	27	16¾	20	18	18

24. The general health of the people was, on the whole, not satisfactory. There was no epidemic disease, but the malarial fever of the last year had not entirely disappeared and it claimed many victims during the year under review.

Public health.

25. The principal articles of manufacture are cotton and woollen fabrics, brass and copper ware and wooden and ivory bangles.

Manufacture.

26. There were 1,160 cotton, 53 woollen and 5 silk weaving hand-looms, against 1248, 62 and 5 respectively in the year previous, showing a decrease of 97 looms, which is attributable to bad season.

Hand-looms.

27. These remained almost inoperative owing to the failure of cotton crop.

Ginning factories and Cotton-press.

28. The total value of exports during the year was Rs. 6,26,584 and of imports Rs. 28,45,782 against Rs. 10,66,130 and Rs. 34,60,664 respectively in the preceding year. The large decrease under both the heads is owing to general depression in trade caused by succession of bad years.

Exports and imports.

Agriculture and Land Revenue.

29. The following statement shows the total area of the State and alienated villages, including those of Mulgrasias, with details of cultivated and uncultivated State lands:—

Total area.	Deduct area of alienated and Mulgrasia villages.	Net area dealt with in this chapter.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.		
			Jirâet or dry crop.	Bâgâet or irrigated crop.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Waste or not available for cultivation.	Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
6,46,057	1,98,030	4,48,027	2,82,287	33,080	3,15,367	8,776	1,23,884	1,32,660

Agricultural stock.

30. The following table shows the number of plough cattle and other domestic animals existing before and after the famine:—

Year.	Plough bullocks.	Draft bullocks.	Milch cattle.	Other cattle (including young stock).	Horses and Ponies.	Camels.	Donkeys and other animals not included in column 5.	Total animals.	Carts for agricultural purposes.	Carts for hire.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Normal number in existence before the commencement of famine *i. e.* in August 1899..	31,362	1,736	30,477	34,530	2,120	266	93,022	1,93,513	5,738	791
Number remaining at the end of the year of this report (31st March 1902).....	19,502	860	10,858	7,221	833	174	27,880	67,328	5,463	444
Decrease...	11,860	876	19,619	27,309	1,287	92	65,142	1,26,185	275	347

The loss sustained in the famine of 1899-00 was so great that it must take a long time before the normal number could be restored.

Transfer of occupancy rights.

31. The following table shows the transfer of occupancy rights by way of sale and mortgage during the year as compared with the year previous:—

Year.	Transferred by sale.		Transferred by mortgage.		Total.		
	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	Total
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1900-01.....	331	175	69	85	400	260	660
1901-02.....	602	368	85	26	687	394	1,081
Increase.....	271	193	16	...	287	134	421
Decrease.....	...	...	...	59	...	...	...

32. The above figures show an increase of 464 acres in the transfer of land by sale and a decrease of 43 acres in that by mortgage, as compared with the year 1900-01. The cases of transfer, however, are more between the Khedus themselves than between the Khedus and non-khedus.

33. The following is the comparative statement showing the land revenue due for collection, its realization and outstandings for the revenue years 1899-00 and 1900-01, as well as an estimate for the current revenue year 1901-02:—

Particulars.	*Famine.* Revenue year (1st November 1899 to 31st October 1900).				*Partial Famine.* Revenue year (1st November 1900 to 31st October 1901).				*Famine.* Estimate for the Revenue year (1st November 1901 to 31st October 1902).			
	Amount for collection.	Amount remitted ($\frac{1}{4}$th of total assessment).	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount remitted.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount of remission ($\frac{1}{2}$ of total assessment).	Amount likely to be realized.	Amount likely to remain outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vighoti Villages.												
Vighoti or land assessment in cash.....	8,46,551	2,09,448	1,20,489	5,16,614	8,58,377	...	6,39,859	2,18,518	8,65,618	4,30,220	1,52,992	2,82,406
Bhagvatai Villages.												
Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind.....	16,143	...	13,135	3,008	39,232	...	35,327	3,905	12,108	...	9,339	2,769
Vero or cash payment.....	49,751	...	15,675	34,076	50,332	...	47,285	3,047	50,082	...	24,759	25,323
Miscellaneous.												
Sundry rates and taxes and other receipts.....	55,087	...	36,682	18,405	88,187	...	64,703	23,484	97,348	...	45,820	51,528
Total.....	9,67,532	2,09,448	1,85,981	5,72,103	10,36,128	...	7,87,174	2,48,954	10,25,156	4,30,220	2,32,910	3,62,026

34. The following table shows the comparative gross revenue of the past two years and estimated revenue of the current year:—

Particulars.	*Famine.* Revenue year (1st November 1899 to 31st October 1900).				*Partial Famine.* Revenue year (1st November 1900 to 31st October 1901).				*Famine.* Estimate of Revenue year (1st November 1901 to 31st October 1902).			
	Amount for collection.	Amount of remission ($\frac{1}{4}$th of total land assessment).	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount of remission.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount of remission ($\frac{1}{2}$ of total land assessment).	Amount expected to be realized.	Amount expected to remain outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From all sources excluding Railways	14,36,917	2,09,448	5,63,009	6,64,460	15,76,252	...	12,43,429	3,32,823	14,33,169	4,30,220	5,01,046	5,01,903
Railway earnings (Gondal's share of the B. G. J. P. Railway)	2,54,607	...	2,54,607	...	1,49,095	...	1,49,095	...	1,50,000	...	1,50,000	...
Do. (J. R. Railway)	31,557	...	31,557	...	28,989	...	28,989	...	29,000	...	29,000	...
Refund of capital outlay &c, (B. G. J. P. Railway) ordinary	49,083	...	49,083	...	21,848	...	21,848	...	21,000	...	21,000	...
Do. Extraordinary	67,806	...	67,806	...	35,688	...	35,688	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18,39,970	2,09,448	9,66,062	6,64,460	18,11,872	...	14,79,049	3,32,823	16,33,169	4,30,220	7,01,046	5,01,903

Outstanding revenue.

35. The outstandings of the year under report are Rs. 3,32,823 against Rs. 6,64,460 of the preceding year. The total outstandings, including those of the previous years, amount to Rs. 18,26,590 at the end of this year against Rs. 14,99,215 last year. The increase in the total outstandings is owing to short recovery of land revenue on account of the drought.

Stamp revenue.

36. The realization of the stamp revenue during the year was Rs. 8,903 against Rs. 8, 662 last year.

Gross expenditure.

37. The following is the comparative statement of gross expenditure of the State for the past two years and estimate of the current year:—

Particulars.	*Famine.* Revenue year (1st November to 31st October 1900).	*Partial Famine.* Revenue year (1st November 1900 to 31st October 1901).	*Famine.* Estimate of the Revenue year (1st November 1901 to 31st October 1902).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary expenditure under all heads.....	11,75,005	12,96,211	13,97,398
Famine Relief-works.....	3,54,237	49,985	1,00,000
Remission of land revenue.....	2,09,448	...	4,30,220
Tagavi advances to cultivators....	4,36,880	20,310	2,18,992
Advances to Bhayats, Grasias &c.	78,011	1,653	17,000
Railways:-capital outlay &c.....	52,155	46,505	45,000
Total.....	23,05,736	14,14,664	22,08,610

Wells for irrigation.

38. There were 4,793 wells at the close of the last year, and 27 new wells were sunk during the year making a total of 4,820. But 11 of the wells newly sunk during the past two years have totally failed. The number of serviceable wells therefore stands at 4,809. The area of land irrigated from these wells was 25,304 acres.

Protection.

39. The past three successive bad years entailed unusually heavy work upon the Police, which, it is satisfactory to note, proved itself equal to the occasion. An eventful incident under this head is the capture of a life convict who had escaped from the Gondal Jail on the night of 26th September 1886. The detective branch of the Police found him travelling in the disguise of a Bawa in the village of Pipalvav under the State of Bhavnagar and handed him over to the authorities concerned. He was surrendered to this State through the proper channel, and was tried, found guilty and again thrown into prison to undergo the life imprisonment previously awarded to him.

Regular Police Force.

40. The aggregate strength of the Regular Police Force stood at the end of the year as under:—

Superintendent.	1
Inspectors	4
Chief Constables.	8
Mounted Police	38
Foot Police (consisting of 59 Head Constables and 475 Constables of all ranks)...	534
Total...	585

Regular and Irregular Force.

41. The total strength of the Police Force, both Regular and Irregular, the latter comprising Pasaitas, Village Police, as well as men supplied by Bhayats, Mulgrasias and Jiwaidars, is given in the subjoined statement:—

Class.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.
Regular or Stipendiary.....	38	534	572
Bhayati, Mulgrasia and Jiwaidari.....	29	177	206
Pasaitas or Village Police.....	20	523	543
Total.....	87	1,234	1,321

42. The above statement is exclusive of 13 officers of the Regular Police enumerated above.

Temporary Police.

43. Of the 109 extra men referred to in the last year's report, 100 were still retained this year owing to the prevalence of famine conditions in the Country.

Police Patels.

44. The aggregate number of Police Patels, at the end of the year, was 167, of whom 69 were engaged solely on Police duties, whilst 98 performed both Police, as well as Revenue duties.

Caste or race.

45. The following statement gives the caste or race of those employed in the Regular Police Force inclusive of officers:—

1	Parsi.
61	Deshi Arabs and Makaranis.
63	Rajputs.
16	Rabaris.
41	Sindhis.
84	Sipahis.
277	Deshi people of Kathiawar.
42	Pardeshis of Hindustan.
585	

Rewards and Good Service Tickets.

46. A sum of Rs. 242 was distributed as rewards and 52 good service tickets were given to men during the year for their skill in the detection of crime, efficiency in the discharge of their duties, and smartness shown in discipline.

Pension and Gratuity.

47. Pensions were awarded to 8 men and gratuities to 13 during the year.

Police School, Work Shop and Gymnasium.

48. The Police school, the workshop, and the Gymnasium serve the purpose for which they are intended and the Police derive much benefit from these institutions.

Fairs and Festivals.

49. The annual fairs held at Ganod and Osam Hill were prohibited this year, as in the last, owing to the prevalence of plague in some parts of Kathiawar. The Holi and the Mohorrum passed off quietly.

Departmental Examination.

50. In August last the departmental Examination of the Chief Constables and Head Constables was held in which, out of 7 candidates, 1 only succeeded in passing the examination under the lower standard.

Cost of Police.

51. Tha total cost of the Regular Police for the Samvat year 1957 (1901-1902) was Rs. 1,15,800 against Rs. 1,13,290 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,510. Over and above this, a sum of Rs. 3,279 was contributed towards the Clothing Fund, Rs. 5,877 for pension and gratuity, Rs. 103 for food expenses of prisoners in Police custody and Rs. 417 on account of annuities to certain Jiwaidars, making a total of Rs. 9,676 against Rs. 9,224 the total expenditure on these heads last year, showing an increase of Rs. 452. The above figures are exclusive of Rs. 8,636, the cost of extra men temporarily employed for a part of the year on account of famine.

52. The following table compares the working of the Police for the last two years:—

Offences reported.		Accused arrested.		Accused sent for trial.		Accused convicted.		Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.	
1900-01	1901-02	1900-01	1901-02	1900-01	1901-02	1900-01	1901-02	1900-01	1901-02	1900-01	1901-02	1900-01	1901-02
610	539	807	873	798	852	613	559	179	268	75·9	64	76·8	65·6

53. The total number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 721, out of which, 182 were struck off as false, leaving 539 true offences committed during the year, showing a decrease of 71 offences this year. The

result is satisfactory, especially when we consider the fact that this year is no way better than the last. Not so satisfactory, however, is the result for convictions obtained; the percentages of accused convicted to accused arrested and of accused convicted to those sent for trial being respectively 64 and 65.6 against 75·9 and 76·8 last year. Out of 539 true offences committed, 396 were detected, leaving 143 undetected against 454 detected and 156 undetected last year, the ratio per cent of offences committed to offences detected being 73·4 against 74·4 last year, showing a slight deterioration in this respect.

54. The statement given below compares the nature and character of the cognizable offences dealt with by the Police during the past two years:—

No.	Name of Offence.	Years.	
		1900-01	1901-02
1	Murder.	4	0
2	Culpable homicide.	6	5
3	Attempt to murder.	1	0
4	Grievous hurt.	10	15
5	Hurt.	9	9
6	Dacoity.	1	1
7	Robbery.	6	8
8	Theft by house-breaking....	145	120
9	Theft.	352	305
10	Petty offences.	76	76
	Total.....	610	539

55. There is a marked decrease amongst the heinous offences, and an increase in the offences of grievous hurt and robbery, whilst there is a considerable decrease in the offences of theft by house-breaking and simple theft.

56. The amount of property stolen with the amount recovered, as compared with that for the preceding year, is given in the subjoined table:—

Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage.	
1900-01	1901-02	1900-01	1901-02	1900-01	1901-02
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
10,451 10 7	26,439 7 0	6,487 4 4	16,289 14 11	62	61·6

57. Though there is a considerable increase in the amount of the property stolen this year over that for the last year, the amount recovered is also greater. The percentages, however, of the amount stolen to that recovered are very nearly equal, being 62 and 61·6 respectively for the two years.

58. There has been happily no murder case to report on this year.

59. Of the 5 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 2 occurred at Dhoraji, in one of which a Meman, Vali Tyab, was attacked by his opponents with sticks in consequence of a land dispute he had with them, the result being that he died a few days afterwards from the injuries he received. Those suspected of assailing him were tried and discharged for want of proof. The other was the result of a family quarrel between two Meman brothers, in which one of the brothers, Ahmed, in conjunction with his wife and two sons, severely assaulted the other, Gani, who died, in consequence, the following day. Ahmed, his wife, and two sons were tried by the Sessions Judge with the result that the father and the two sons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, whilst the wife was acquitted and discharged. Cattle trespass led to the commission of the two other offences, the one in Patanvav and the other in the village of Moti Vavdi. The trespassers were set upon by the owners of the field, in the one case with a stick and in the other with a pointed stick called *Salentha*, and they succumbed to the injuries inflicted on them. The accused were found guilty and sentenced each to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. The fifth case was one in which a Koli, who had gone to steal in a Kunbi's field in the village of Kalana, was attacked by the owner with a stick, from the effects of which he died. The trial resulted in the conviction of the accused, who

was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

60. The one case of dacoity and eight of robbery, that occurred during the year, call for no special remark. There were two persons who escaped from custody during police investigation in the year. They were, however, captured, tried and given condign punishment.

Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

Constitution and Functions.

61. The several grades of Courts established for the administration of justice are as follows:—

1. Huzur Court.
1. Sar Nyayadhish's Court.
3. Munsiffs' Courts.
2. Thandars' Courts.
4. Third Class Magistrates' Courts.

62. The Huzur Court is the highest Court for hearing civil and criminal appeals, and exercises powers of superintendence and revision over the inferior Courts.

63. The Sar Nyayadhish's Court has the pecuniary jurisdiction of hearing original civil suits above the value of Rs. 3,000. It required the sanction of the Huzur to hear suits above the value of Rs. 10,000, but now the absolute power of hearing suits to any extent is conferred upon it by the Darbar. This Court hears appeals from the decisions of the Munsiffs, Thandars, and the Third Class Magistrates, both civil and criminal. It tries cases committed to it by the First Class Magistrates, and passes sentences upto seven years' imprisonment and a maximum fine of Rs. 3,000. Sentences passed above this limit are subject to confirmation by the Huzur Court.

64. The Munsiffs, as well as the Thandars, possess original civil and criminal powers. The Gondal and Dhoraji Munsiffs, the Sarsai Nyayadhish, and the two Thandars possess, in civil cases, pecuniary jurisdiction to the extent, respectively, of Rs. 3,000, 200 and 25, whilst in criminal cases the Gondal and Dhoraji Munsiffs are invested with First Class Magisterial powers, and the

Thandars with Second Class Magisterial powers under the Criminal Procedure Code. The Sarsai Nyayadhish, the Mahalkaris of Gondal and Upleta, as well as the Bhayawadar Talati are, on the other hand, invested with Third Class Magisterial powers.

Personnel.

65. The only changes of importance, that took place during the year, are the appointment of Mr. Laxmishankar Kachara Shukla, B. A., LL. B., Public Prosecutor to the post of State Vakil, and the succession to his post by Mr. Champaklal Manilal B. A., LL. B.; Mr. Jagannath Shivshankar Jikar being promoted to the post of the Dhoraji Thandar, on the retirement of Mr. Behramji Framji, was succeeded by Mr. Mulchand Tribhuvan Gandhi, District Pleader, whilst Mr. Ghelabhai Sobhagchand was appointed to act as Sarsai Nyayadhish.

66. The appointment of qualified men and the consequent infusion of new blood into the Judicial Service, will, it is hoped, increase its efficiency and strength.

Criminal Justice.

Remarks on the Statistical Returns.

67. The table given below represents the original criminal work of all the Courts in the year of review as compared with that of the last year:—

Offences reported.		Persons dealt with.							Persons tried.						
			Brought to trial in 1901-02.				Total.								
1900-01.	1901-02.	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Arrested by Police.	On Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily surrendered.	Received by transfer.	1900-01.	1901-02.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining untried at the end of the year.	Number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
1,156	1,188	8	852	12	641	50	1	1,309	1,564	234	649	643	3	0	35	14

68. The number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported this year is 1,188, as compared with 1,156 the previous year, showing an increase of 32; the increase is due to the commission of a greater number of non-cognizable offences. The number of persons dealt with is also greater this year than the last, being 1,564 this year against 1,309 last year, showing an increase of 255, which is due to the greater number of offences committed. The number of cases remaining undisposed of, at the close of the year, is 14 affecting 35 men against 6 cases with 8 men involved in them last year, showing an increase of 8 cases and 27 persons. The larger arrear is due to the greater number of cases and persons the Courts had to try this year than the preceding one. The ratio per cent. and of persons discharged and acquitted to persons tried is 56·4 and of persons convicted to those tried is 41·1 against 48·2 and 51·7 the corresponding figures for the last year. It is to be regretted that the result of convictions obtained is inferior this year in the case of both cognizable and non-cognizable offences.

69. There was 1 Sessions case affecting 2 persons left untried at the close of the last year; this, together with 12 cases involving 27 persons committed this year, brings up the number of cases to be decided this year to 13 with 29 persons against 18 cases and 45 persons the previous year, showing a decrease of 5 cases and 16 persons. Of these, 9 cases involving 15 persons were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 4 cases and 14 persons against 17 cases and 43 persons decided, with an arrear of 1 case and 2 persons last year. This unfavourable result is to be attributed to the absence, on leave, of the Sar Nyayadhish at the end of the official year, as well as to the commitment of some cases in the middle of the last month of the year. Of the 15 persons tried, 11 were convicted and 4 were acquitted against 30 convicted and 12 acquitted last year. The ratios per cent. of convictions and acquittals being, respectivly, 73·3 and 26·7 this year against 71·4 and 28·6 the previous year. There is some improvement in the result obtained this year. The Sessions trials are conducted with the aid of assessors. In 5, out of 9 cases tried, the Judge had to differ from the assessors.

70. A comparative statement of the offences tried by the Sessions Court for the last 2 years is given below:—

Offences.	Number for 1900-01.	Number for 1901-02.
Murder.	4	0
Attempt at murder.	0	1
Culpable homicide.	3	4
Dacoity with murder..	2	0
Dacoity.	4	0
Robbery.	2	0
Grievous hurt.	9	1
Hurt....	2	1
Offences against property.	1	0
Framing false record.	2	0
Offences relating to coins.	8	0
Rape...	1	1
Insult intended to provoke breach of the peace.	1	0
Kidnapping....	0	1
Criminal trespass.	0	1
Offences relating to marriage.	0	2
Wrongful confinement.	0	1
Total.....	39	13

71. The number of offences tried by the Sessions Judge this year is exactly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number tried the previous year. Serious offences, such as, murder, dacoity with murder, dacoity, and robbery, are not to be found in the list this year, the offences committed being mostly of a less heinous character.

72. Including the arrears, for the last year, of 5 cases and 6 persons, there were 800 cases and 1,535 persons to be tried by all classes of Magistrates

this year against 747 cases affecting 1,261 persons the year before. Of these, 790 cases involving 1,514 persons were disposed of during the year against 742 cases affecting 1,249 persons the preceding year. The number of cases remaining undecided at the end of the year is 10 with 21 persons involved in them against 5 cases and 6 persons the previous year. The small increase in the arrears is due to the larger number of cases the Magistrates had to dispose of this year than the last. The arrears wholly belong to the Dhoraji Courts, 9 cases with 19 persons and 1 case with 2 persons being, respectively, on the files of the Second and First Class Magistrates of Dhoraji. It is but fair to add that, of all the Magistrates, the Second Class Magistrate of Dhoraji had the largest number of cases to dispose of. It is very creditable to the other Courts that not a single case has remained pending on their files. The number of cases decided by the First Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoraji are 31 with 46 persons and 38 with 69 persons respectively against 124 cases with 183 persons and 81 cases with 126 persons, the corresponding figures for the preceding year. The large decrease is due to the withdrawal of the provisional arrangement in force last year, under which cases of theft were brought to the First Class Magistrates by the Police for trial, as they only possessed the power of flogging, which the Second Class Magistrates, by whom they are ordinarily triable, did not possess. The punishment of flogging was resorted to with a view to prevent the increase of petty cases of theft. The number of cases committed by the Dhoraji First Class Magistrate this year is also greater than those committed by the Gondal First Class Magistrate, the figures being, respectively, 7 cases with 9 persons and 5 cases with 15 persons. The Second Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoraji, respectively, disposed of 270 cases affecting 452 persons and 340 cases with 748 persons against 220 cases with 356 persons and 271 cases affecting 507 persons the preceding year. There is an increase in the work of both the Courts, but the heavier work is that of the Dhoraji Second Class Magistrate. Of the Third Class Magistrates, the heaviest work is that of Upleta, whilst Gondal and Bhayawadar come next in rank and Sarsai holds the last place in the list.

73. Of the total number of 1,511† persons tried by all classes of Magistrates, 632 were convicted and 879 acquitted or discharged against 638 convicted and 611 either acquitted or discharged out of 1,249 tried last year. The above figures include those persons in whose case the offences were compounded or with-

† 3 died before trial.

drawn. The ratios per cent. of persons convicted and of persons acquitted and discharged to persons tried are, respectively, 41·4 and 58·6 against 51·1 and 48·9 the corresponding figures for the preceding year. There is a considerable reduction in the number of convictions obtained this year, as compared with the figures for the last year.

Sentence.

74. The total number of persons sentenced to more than 6 months' imprisonment was 18, whilst the number sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and under was 450, and the number fined was 134, and that flogged was 40*. Last year the corresponding figures, under the several heads, were 39,347,94, and 188.

Fines.

75. The aggregate sum of fines imposed, during the year under report, was Rs. 2,757-11-1 against Rs. 1,718-15-0 the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,038-12-1. Of the fines inflicted including the last year's arrears, Rs. 2,110 were realized and Rs. 611 were remitted against Rs. 1,380 for recoveries and Rs. 405 for remissions last year.

Sex and religion.

76. Of the aggregate number of persons tried by all criminal courts, 1,367 were males and 159 females against 1,091 males and 200 females the year before. Of these, 864 males and 111 females were Hindus, and 503 males and 48 females were Mahomedans against 726 males and 144 females Hindus and 329 males and 56 females Mahomedans last year.

77. The ratio per cent. of cognizable and non-cognizable offences to the population for the year under report is 0·73 against 0·71 last year, whilst the average of crime per square mile is 1·16.

Inquests.

78. The number of inquests held during the year was 79 against 135 last year. These may be distributed as under:—

39 deaths occurred from drowning, 5 from hanging, 2 from poisoning, 18 from snakebites, and 15 from other causes. Last year they were, respectively, 72, 9, 2, 22, and 30.

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* 1 deaf and dumb, though convicted, was let off with a warning.

79. The number of cases tried under the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals was 4 with 4 persons involved in them, all of whom were convicted by the Dhoraji First Class Magistrate by whom they were tried.

Cruelty to animals.

80. The subjoined is a comparative table of the criminal appellate work for the past two years:—

Tribunals.	Number of appellants.		Appeals rejected.		Number of persons.													
					Sentence.						Proceedings quashed.		Further inquiry ordered.		Referred.		Pending.	
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.									
	1900-01.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1901-02.
Huzur Court.....	8	3	...	...	4	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sar Nyayadhish...	35	31	1	...	23	10	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total.....	43	34	1	...	27	13	9	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

81. The total number of criminal appeals preferred this year was 25 affecting 34 persons, against 27 appeals with 43 persons last year, showing a decrease of 2 cases and 9 persons. Though the number of criminal cases decided this year was greater, the number of appeals seems, instead of rising, to have fallen short a little. The number of appeals disposed of was 18 with 29 persons, leaving a balance of 7 cases and 15 persons —which all belonged to the Sar Nyayadhish's Court. The result is due to the absence of that officer, on leave, at the end of the year. Of 25 appeals, 22 affecting 31 persons were preferred against the decisions of the Magistrates of all classes to the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish, whilst 3 appeals relating to 3 persons were made to the Huzur Court against the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish. Of the total number of 643 persons convicted by all grades of Magistrates, 31 persons have appealed to

the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish, the ratio per cent. being 4·8 against 5·4 the preceding year. There is a slight improvement in the result of this year. Of the 11 persons convicted by the Sar Nyayadhish, 3 have appealed, giving a ratio of 27·2 against 26·6 last year, exhibiting a slight rise in the number of appeals preferred. The number of appellants, in whose case the convictions were either confirmed or modified, was 3 for the Huzur Court and 10 for the Sar Nyayadhish's Court. The result, in the former case, is all that could be desired, being cent per cent. against 87·5 last year, and is highly creditable to the Sessions Court, whilst that, in the latter, the ratio is 62·5 against 82·8 the previous year, showing a considerable deterioration in the number of convictions upheld.

82. There were 15 revision applications made to the Huzur Court this year, of which, 4 were against the appellate decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish, 2 against the original convictions of the Dhoraji First Class Magistrate, 4 against the orders of the Dhoraji Second Class Magistrate and 4 against those of the Gondal Second Class Magistrate, and 1 case of the Gondal First Class Magistrate was revised by a perusal of the monthly calender. Of these, 5 applications were preferred by accused persons against the orders of convictions, 9 by complainants against orders of discharges and 1 was taken notice of by the Court by a perusal of the monthly calender. Of the 15 applications, the decisions in 13 were confirmed, whilst, in the remaining 2, the cases were remanded for further inquiry.

83. It appears from the statistics furnished by the Sar Nyayadhish that no appeals were preferred against the convictions and sentences passed by the Third Class Magistrates except 1 against the decision of the Gondal Third Class Magistrate, whose decision was upheld. Of the 24 and 27 persons convicted, respectively, by the Gondal and Dhoraji First Class Magistrates, 6 and 5 have, respectively, appealed. On the other hand, out of 246 and 240 persons, respectively, convicted by the Gondal and Dhoraji Second Class Magistrates, 9 and 11, respectively, have appealed.

Civil.

84. The subjoined statement compares the original civil work of all Courts for the past two years:—

No.	Tribunals.	Balance of 1900-01.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Balance.	
				1900 -01.	1901 -02.	1900 -01.	1901 -02.	1900 -01.	1901 -02.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	2	11	8	13	6	7	2	6
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	6	360	311	366	305	360	6	6
3	„ Thandar,...	6	234	137	240	131	240	6	...
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	43	521	400	564	357	508	43	56
5	„ Thandar.....	4	230	173	234	169	233	4	1
6	Civil Court of Sarsai.	12	43	51	55	39	55	12	...
	Total.....	73	1,399	1,080	1,472	1,007	1,403	73	69

85 The number of suits inclusive of the arrears, in the beginning of the year, was 1,472 against 1,399 the year before, showing an increase of 73 suits. The number of suits filed this year was 1,399 against 1,018 the year before, showing an increase of 381 suits. There has been a gradual tendency for suits to rise for the past two years, showing that litigation is trying to recover lost ground. Of the total number of suits the Courts had to decide this year, 1,403 were disposed of against 1,007 last year, leaving a balance of 69 suits against 73 the year before. It thus appears that though the Courts had a larger number of suits to decide this year than the last, the number decided was not only larger, but the arrears have also slightly fallen. Though the Dhoraji Munsiff has a larger arrear than his compeer of Gondal this year, the number of suits he had to dispose of was also larger, being more than half as much again as that of Gondal, including a far heavier file of contested suits. In addition to this, he had a larger number of criminal cases to decide than that of the Gondal Munsiff. On the other hand, the number of suits the Dhoraji Thandar had to dispose of was a little smaller than that of the Gondal Thandar, but the number of criminal cases

he had to dispose of was proportionately larger. Out of 13 suits on his file, the Sar Nyayadhish disposed of 7, leaving 6 undecided at the end of the year against 2 last year. The increase in arrear is partly due, to a larger number of suits he had to dispose of this year than the last, as well as, to the fact that the parties had not been able to adduce all their evidence by the end of the year.

86. The table given below gives the causes to which the suits remaining undecided, at the close of the year, may be ascribed:—

No.	Tribunals.	Cases adjourned by Judges.	Cases referred to arbitration.	Cases adjourned for want of service.	Cases adjourned for evidence.	Total.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	...	...	...	6	6
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	2	1	...	3	6
3	„ Thandar.....	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	15	1	...	40	56
5	„ Thandar.....	...	...	...	1	1
6	Sarsai Nyayadhish.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	17	2	...	50	69

87. The only Courts, that had suits remaining undisposed of after they were closed for judgment, are those of Dhoraji and Gondal Munsiffs, the larger number on the former's file may be attributed to the more complicated character of the suits. The other cases call for no special remarks. The number of cases adjourned by the Judges after they were closed for judgment form nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the total number of pending cases– a proportion that has never been reached before. Last year the corresponding figure was $\frac{1}{5}$.

88. The table appended below represents the manner in which the suits were decided:—

No.	Tribunals.	Karardad.	Rajinama.	Struck off.	Admitted.	Exparte.	Arbitration or Punch.	Contested.	Total.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	7
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	136	19	9	63	52	10	81	360
3	„ Thandar.....	130	24	24	23	33	...	6	240
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	119	54	12	45	97	2	179	508
5	„ Thandar.....	98	22	48	15	34	...	16	233
6	Sarsai Nyayadhish.....	21	5	1	9	14	...	5	55
	Total.....	504	125	94	155	230	16	279	1,403

89. The number of contested cases decided was 279, amongst which the Dhoraji Munsiff occupies, as usual, the first place, having disposed of more than half the total number of contested suits decided during the year. The contested suits form nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole number of suits decided against $\frac{1}{9}$ the year before, showing a considerable increase this year in this respect. The Kararlads or consent decrees take, as usual, the first rank among the suits decided, the Gondal Munsiff, as usual, taking the lead in the matter.

90. The ratio per cent. of suits decided exparte to the total number decided is 16·3 against 16·9 last year, showing scarcely any difference in the result for the past two years.

91. The following statement classifies suits according to their money value including suits relating to immoveable property:—

No.	Tribunals.	Not above Rs. 10.	Not above Rs. 50.	Not above Rs. 100.	Not above Rs. 300.	Not above Rs. 500.	Not above Rs. 1,000.	Not above Rs. 2,500.	Not above Rs. 3,000.	Not above Rs. 5,000.	Not above Rs. 10,000.	Above Rs. 10,000.	Number of cases involving immoveable property.	Total.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	7
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	17	130	93	78	15	13	6	...	...	...	...	8	360
3	„ Thandar.....	103	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	14	153	119	124	28	30	18	6	...	...	...	16	508
5	„ Thandar.....	91	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
6	Sarsai Civil Nyayadhish.....	8	31	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
	Total.....	233	593	223	207	43	43	24	6	1	4	2	24	1,403

92. The number of suits of the value of Rs. 300 and under takes, as usual, the highest place among the suits decided, being 89·5 per cent. of the total number disposed of against 87·09 the preceding year. The number of suits relating to immoveable property has decreased by 6, it being 24 this year against 30 the year before.

93. The total value of suits filed during the year under report is Rs. 3,70,321 against Rs. 1,71,037, showing an increase of Rs. 1,99,284, the Dhoraji Civil Courts taking, as usual, the first place amongst the suits filed. The large increase in the value of suits filed this year shows that litigation is trying to recover its original position.

94. Of the aggregate number of suits disposed of, 163 were against cultivators, as compared with 146 the preceding year. There is not much chance of creditors recovering anything from their debtors in these hard times, but

litigation is mostly resorted to with a view to save claims from being timebarred.

95. A comparative statement of the civil appellate work for the last two years is given below:—

Tribunals.	Balance.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Balance.	
			1900-01.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1901-02.
Huzur Court.....	...	22	46	22	46	19	...	3
Sar Nyayadhish.....	...	49	56	49	56	44	...	5
Total.....	...	71	102	71	102	63	...	8

96. Of the 49 appeals filed in the Sar Nyayadhish's Court, 47 were regular and 2 miscellaneous appeals, whilst amongst the 22 appeals filed in the Huzur Court, there were 4 regular and 7 special appeals, 2 review and 9 revision applications.

97. The first or the regular appeals, in the Sar Nyayadhish's Court, form 3·3 per cent. of the total number of suits decided by the subordinate Courts and 19·8 of the contested suits decided by them against 5·3 and 37·7 the corresponding figures for the previous year, showing a considerable falling off in the number of appeals filed.

98. The number of first, or regular, appeals preferred to the Huzur Court from 7 original decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish was 4 against 1 last year from 6 original suits decided by him. The number of second, or special, appeals, on the other hand, preferred to the Huzur Court was 7 from 42 regular appeals disposed of by the Sar Nyayadhish against 18 out of 54 decided by him last year. The percentage for the regular appeals to the total number of original suits decided by the Sar Nyayadhish and of special appeals to the total of regular appeals decided by him are, respectively, 57·1 and 16·6 against 16·6 and 33·3 the preceding year, showing a large increase in the number of regular appeals filed in the Huzur Court.

99. The way in which the civil appeals were disposed of is given in the following table:—

Tribunals.	Regular Appeals.							
	Dismissed for default.	Decree confirmed.	Decree modified.	Decree reversed.	Withdrawn.	Remanded.	Compromised.	Total.
Huzur Court.....	1	13	...	...	...	5	...	19
Sar Nyayadhish.....	...	25	8	6	...	3	...	42
Total.....	1	38	8	6	...	8	...	61

100. The ratio per cent. of appeals confirmed and modified to the total number decided is 68·4 for the Huzur Court and 78·5 for the Sar Nyayadhish's Court against 69·4 and 68·8 the respective figures for the last year. The result is very nearly equal for the Huzur Court, but is decidedly better for the Sar Nyayadhish's Court, and so far creditable to the Courts, from whose decisions the appeals were heard. Besides these, there were 2 miscellaneous appeals decided by the Sar Nyayadhish, in 1 of which, the decision of the Lower Courts was confirmed, and, in the other, it was modified.

101. Besides 1 regular, and 7 special, appeals decided by the Huzur Court, 2 review and 9 revision applications were heard by it, in which the decisions sought to be reviewed and revised were confirmed.

Execution of Decrees.

102. The total number of applications for execution of decrees including the arrears for the past year was 3,056 against 2,431 the previous year indicating an increase of 625. The number of applications disposed of was 2,248 against 1,077 the preceding year, showing an increase of 1,171. The number remaining unexecuted is 808 against 1,355 the year before, showing a decrease, in arrears, of 547. Though the number of applications inclusive of the balance in the

beginning of the year was larger than the last year, the arrears have considerably fallen from what they were the preceding year. The result so far is satisfactory.

103. The percentages of applications executed to the total number for execution for the Courts of Dhoraji and Gondal are, respectively, 62·5 and 73·3 against 41·6 and 50·1 last year, showing a great improvement in both the Courts this year. Though the arrears are larger in the case of Dhoraji, the number of applications to be executed was also larger than that of Gondal.

104. The number of applications, in which satisfaction was fully had this year, was 162, and those, in which there was a partial satisfaction, were 2,086 this year against 107 and 970 the corresponding figures for the last year. The total sum obtained in the execution of 2,248 applications was Rs. 40,642 against Rs. 22,423 in the execution of 1,077 applications last year, showing an increase of Rs. 18,219.

Registration of Documents.

105. The towns, where documents are registered, are Gondal, Dhoraji, and Sarsai, whose Munsiffs are ex-officio Sub-Registrars, whilst the Sar Nyayadhish is the Registrar for the whole State. From the decisions of the Sub-Registrars, appeals lie to the Registrar, and the latter's decisions are appealable to the Huzur Court.

106. The number of appeals filed against the orders of the Sub-Registrars was 3 this year against 1 last year, in all of which the Sub-Registrars' decisions were confirmed. From the orders of the Registrar, there were 3 appeals preferred to the Huzur Court,–2 under the Local Rules for the registration of documents and 1 under the Joint Stock Company's Act in force in this State–;the decisions, in the two former, were upheld and, in the latter, it was reversed.

107. During the year under report, 642 documents valued at Rs. 3,38,570 were registered against 595 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,14,068 last year, showing an increase of 47 documents and of Rs. 2,24,502 in their valuation. The abnormal rise in the value of the documents registered may be due to the transfer of property of very large values in these hard times.

108. The Registration fees this year amount to Rs. 8,424 against Rs. 7,984 last year, giving an increase of Rs. 440, which is due to a larger number of documents registered this year.

Jails and Lock-ups.

109. There is a central Jail at Gondal and a subordinate one at Dhoraji where short-term prisoners of the Dhoraji Division are confined. There is a Lock-up at Upleta and one at Sarsai.

109. The following table gives the prison statistics:—

No. of Jails.	No. of Lock-ups.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Remaining at the end of 1901-02.	Total cost of maintaining the prisoners.
		Remaining at the end of 1900-01.	Admitted during the year 1901-02.	Total.					
				1900-01.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1901-02.		
2	2	112	772	868	884	119·67	114·99	148	Rs. A. P. 6,960 9 8

110. Owing to the prevalence of famine, petty crimes, especially thefts of green fodder and corn from the fields of cultivators, were on the increase, and this accounts for the increased number of prisoners.

111. The cost of maintaining the prisoners, exclusive of the Jail establishment and Police guard charges, was Rs. 49-8-0 per head during the year against Rs. 57-7-0 in the previous year.

General health of prisoners.

112. The local Medical Officers, who are in charge of Jails and Lock-ups, look after their sanitary conditions, and the inmates, on the whole, enjoyed good health. There were 11 deaths during the year against 5 in the previous year. Two of the prisoners died of incised wounds in the scalp and one of gangrene of the foot, while others died of fever, diarrhœa &c.

General conduct of the prisoners and their employment.

113. The conduct of the prisoners was good on the whole. There is a small factory in the Gondal Jail where carpets, coarse cloth and tapes for cots are manufactured. The long-term convicts are employed in the work-shops and others on extra mural labour.

Municipalities.

114. These institutions are maintained in the five principal towns of the State, viz. Gondal (population 17,770), Dhoraji (24,770), Upleta (9,366), Bhayawadar (5,886), and Sarsai (2,066).

115. The Municipal Committee of each town consists of a President and certain number of official and non-official class of members; the former are nominated by the Darbar and the latter with the common consent of representatives of the various classes of the population.

116. Periodical meetings of the General Committees are held for disposal of matters concerning public interest and utility, while Managing Committees attend to disposal of ordinary works entrusted to them. During the year under review there were 3 meetings of the General Committee and 48 of the Managing Committee held at Gondal and 4 and 36 respectively at Dhoraji. The smaller Municipalities of Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai held meetings whenever found necessary.

Sanitation.

117. The surface cleaning of the towns is well attended to. The main roads are watered, when water is available, and kept in repairs, and the streets are lighted. A portion of the Gondal town is being lighted with gas as an experimental measure, and if it proves to be economical as compared with its superior advantages over kerosine lamps, it may be extended over a greater part of the town.

Fires.

118. The number of fires that broke out during the year at Gondal was 9 with a total loss of Rs. 4,577 against 5 last year involving a loss of Rs. 33-4-0, whilst that at Dhoraji was 4 with a loss of Rs. 129 against 5 fires with a loss of Rs. 760 in the year previous. A few fires took place at other municipal towns causing damage to property to the amount of Rs. 405.

Public Parks.

119. There are public parks at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta which are resorted to as places of recreation. The State Band plays twice a week at the Gondal Municipal garden.

Water-supply.

120. Owing to the very unfavourable monsoon of the last year the deficiency of water is felt, but is being supplied, as far as possible, by deepening the existing wells and making provisional reservoirs in river beds. The construction of water-works near the capital town has solved the question of supplying pure drinking water to the people of Gondal, who will no longer have to depend on the wells which dry up in years of exceptional droughts.

121. The table given below shows the expenditure of each Municipality during the year of report as contrasted with the year previous:—

Municipal towns.	1900-01.	1901-02.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gondal	33,705	15,849
Dhoraji	13,406	13,514
Upleta	3,917	5,833
Bhayawadar	2,524	2,805
Sarsai	333	320
Total	53,885	38,321

Health Department.

122. The Chief Medical Officer is the Health Officer for the town of Gondal (population 17,770). He advises the Municipality in matters connected with the public health of the town.

123. General health was not satisfactory owing to the prevalence of malarial fever during the year. There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease. Three isolated cases of small-pox occurred, one of which terminated fatally.

124. There were in the town 493 births against 509 last year; the birth rate was 27.7 per 1,000 of population against 33·1 and the percentage of male and female children born was 54·16 and 45·84 respectively against 45·88

and 54·42 last year. The largest number of births registered was in the month of January, viz. 73, and the lowest was in May, viz. 26 against 73 and 20 in April and March respectively in the preceding year.

125. The number of deaths registered in the town was 1,013 against 2,844 and the ratio of mortality per 1,000 of population was 57·6 against 186·7 in the previous year which was so unhealthy. The largest ratio of deaths was among children under one year of age, viz. 10·4 per 1,000 of population or 18·3 per cent of the total deaths; the lowest was among persons above 10 and under 15 years of age, viz. 1·9 per 1,000 of population or 3·4 per cent of the total deaths.

Forest.

126. The total forest area in this State, as it sood at the end of the year under report, was 42,042 acres; it chiefly consists of Babul plantation with a few other trees.

127. The babul seeds were sown broadcast during the year in an area of 438 acres scattered over 114 villages, against 472 acres in the year previous. The number af babul trees grown and cut during the year was respectively 5,390 and 2,099. The total number of trees existing at the end of the year of report was 1,65,427.

128. Free grant of 261 maunds of timber and 44 cart loads of pruning was made for village grain-yards and other agricultural requirements.

129. The following comparative statement shows the financial results of the forest:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue year ending 31st October 1900....	13,104	19,346	...	6,242
Ditto 31st October 1901...	30,836	21,714	9,122	...
Increase.....	17,732	2,368	9,122	...
Decrease.....	...	...	...	6,242

130. The revenue from timber and firewood amounted to Rs. 9,105 against Rs. 6,505 in the previous year. Grass fetched Rs. 17,507 against Rs. 1,153, and all other sources produced Rs. 4,224 against Rs. 5,446. There was a marked increase in the produce of grass during the year under review, which was due to the heavy rainfall in the early part of the monsoon of 1900. The increase, under the head of expenditure, was due principally to larger yield of grass and consequently larger expenses for cutting and carting it than last year.

Horticulture – Public Gardens.

131. There are two public gardens at Gondal, – the Kylás Bág and the Municipal Park, – and one each at Dhoraji and Upleta.

132. Owing to the failure of rain, these gardens suffered badly and good many trees and plants died within the past three years. It will, it is feared, take a long time before they are restored to their original condition.

133. The cost of maintenance of the Kylás Bág amounted to Rs. 3,246 against Rs. 4,513, while the income derived therefrom was Rs. 1,058 against Rs. 278 in the year previous. The principal items of income are the sale proceeds of vegetables, flowers and certain crops raised by utilizing the water in the wells before they began to dry up. A number of trees died for want of moisture and were sold as firewood which also contributed in a small way to the income of the garden.

Experimental Farm.

134. The farm covers an area of 8 acres and is attached to the Kylàs Bág.

135. In the early part of the year the cultivation of sugar–cane, tobacco, fodders, – sarghum and Guinea grass, – Egyptian cotton, and Tapioca were tried as experiments, but they could not be carried through as the supply of water in the wells failed.

136. The expenditure of the farm for the year under report was Rs. 747 against Rs. 845 last year, while the income was Rs. 395 against Rs. 16 in the year previous.

Public Works.

137. The total expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 4,08,052 against Rs. 3,88,906 in the preceding one. It may be divided into the following four main heads:—

1.	Roads, bridges and culverts.	Rs.	1,08,542
2.	Construction of new buildings and repairs to old ones.	„	1,02,990
3.	Water supply and irrigation tank.	„	1,60,820
4.	Miscellaneous works.	„	35,700
		Total Rs.	4,08,052

138. The principal works completed or nearly completed during the year are the High School, Girls' School and additions and alterations to the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum and Orphanage at Gondal.

139. The large irrigation and water supply tank, begun as famine relief-work and afterwards carried out as an ordinary work, was completed with an irrigation canal about 8 miles in length. But owing to the very scanty rainfall last monsoon, the storage of water in the tank was not sufficient to admit of irrigation being undertaken.

140. The following statement shows the progress of works and the expenditure incurred thereon during the year under review:—

Names of works.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
ROADS, BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.				
Enlarging the weir-bridge over the river Gondli at Gondal, by adding 12 arches of 10 feet span...	17,495	16,511	16,511	Under progress.
Enlarging the bridge over the Rupavati river at Bhayawadar by adding 4 arches of 12 feet span....	19,799	4,251	16,158	Completed.
Constructing a culvert over the Nullah near Sureshwar on the road to the Water-works and Irrigation Tank near Gondal....	3,744	3,734	3,734	Completed.

Names of works.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Making a new road from Bhayawadar to Vadali via Arni.	15,300	1,036	4,242	Under progress.
Diverting the course of certain Nullahs at Gondal.	22,244	1,148	22,061	Completed.
Diverting the course of certain Nullahs at Sarsai.	4,305	1,558	4,295	Completed.
Widening the culvert over the Gundala Nullah near the Guest-house on the Chordi road at Gondal.	1,962	1,847	1,847	Completed.
Widening the Skew-bridge over the Ganga Jalia Nullah at Gondal. ...	2,600	2,274	2,274	Nearly completed.
Widening certain roads at Gondal to 40 feet.	10,223	3,793	10,208	Completed.
Do. Do. Do.	33,327	18,226	29,183	Under progress.
Blocking up the opening in the retaining wall at Upleta.	7,945	7,627	7,627	Completed.
Repairing the damage done by heavy floods of last year to the roads in Gondal and Dhoraji divisions. ...	56,693	26,721	37,789	Under progress.
Repairing the roads in the Huzur Bungalow compound at Gondal. ...	1,275	1,244	1,244	Completed.
Annual ordinary repairs to roads. ...	13,979	12,292	12,292	Completed.
Works costing under Rs. 1,000. ...	...	6,280	...	
Total.....		1,08,542		
BUILDINGS.				
Reconstructing the High School at Gondal.	80,281	21,005	74,190	Under progress.
Reconstructing the Girls' School at Gondal.	46,368	20,090	44,972	Nearly completed.
Repairing the railing and reconstructing a portion of the retaining wall of the Girls' School at Gondal.	1,750	1,575	1,575	Under progress.

Names of works.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Two new wards at and additions and alterations to the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum and Orphanage at Gondal. ...	11,195	6,734	6,734	Under progress.
Constructing a Guard-room with stables for the Body Guard in the Huzur Bungalow compound at Gondal. ...	4,243	1,397	1,397	Under progress.
Repairing the Huzur Bungalow and out-houses at Gondal.	1,250	1,247	1,247	Completed.
Constructing a parapet wall on the east side of the public park at Gondal. ...	3,889	1,824	1,824	Under progress.
Reconstructing a portion of the town wall near the stables in the Darbargadh at Gondal...	1,500	1,450	1,450	Completed.
Black stone pavement, staircase and minor alterations in the Police Superintendent's quarters at Gondal... ...	2,026	2,025	2,025	Completed.
Repair ng the town wall of Upleta. ...	1,500	1,301	1,301	Under progress.
Constructing a retaining wall at Upleta near the Jalia gate on the east bank of the river Moj.	25,988	2,811	25,580	Completed.
Annual repairs to State buildings. ...	10,500	10,388	10,388	Completed.
Annual repairs to School buildings. ...	4,598	4,241	4,241	Completed.
Annual repairs to the Village Utaras of the State.	3,998	3,479	3,479	Completed.
Works costing under Rs. 1,000. ...	...	23,423	...	
Total.....		1,02,990		
WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION WORK.				
Constructing a tank about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Gondal.	2,34,656	98,081	2,16,811	Nearly completed.
Irrigation canal, 8 miles long, from the tank.	67,105	41,562	41,562	Under progress.
Constructing a masonry conduit for water supply for the town of Gondal...	89,082	21,177	21,177	Under progress.
Total.....		1,60,820		

Names of works.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.				
Laying telephone lines from the Huzur Bungalow to the Grasia College, the Rissala lines, Old Police lines, the Police Superintendent's house and the Fouzdar's office at Gondal.	1,519	1,206	1,206	Under progress.
Arches, decorations &c. on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Rajkot.		4,549	4,549	
Fitting up the Chemical Laboratory at the Grasia College with gas and water pipes including waste water pipes. ...	1,900	1,884	1,884	Completed.
Supplying and laying the gas pipes in the lanterns on the railing of the Grasia College compound.	3,025	2,986	2,986	Nearly completed.
Supplying and laying the gas pipes in the lanterns on the railing of the Huzur Bungalow and the Paddock's compound.	9,970	9,916	9,916	Nearly completed.
Supplying and laying the gas pipes in the lanterns on the railing from the Guard-room to the Stallions' stables. ...	2,829	2,811	2,811	Completed.
Gas holder including masonry tank in the Huzur Bungalow compound. ...	5,862	5,850	5,850	Completed.
Petty works under Re. 1,000.	...	6,498	...	
Total.....		35,700		
Grand Total.....		4,08,052		

Railways.

141. This Railway is owned by Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junagadh and Porbandar States. The total capital outlay including "Suspense" of the whole line from the commencement of operations to the end of the the calendar year 1901 was Rs. 1,80,96,671. The mean mileage worked was 333·84; the gross earnings and working expenses of the year under report amounted respectively to Rs. 15,37,378 and Rs. 8,57,289 as compared with Rs. 19,53,865 and Rs. 9,43,092 in the

B. G. J. P. Railway.

preceding year. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was Rs. 55·76 against Rs. 48·27, while that of net earnings on capital outlay was Rs. 3·76 against Rs. 5·62 in the year previous. The decrease in earnings was due to less import of traffic in grain, pulse and fodder in the year of report than in the last year, when it was exceptionally heavy on account of severe famine which prevailed in the province.

142. Gondal's share of the capital outlay in this Railway amounted to Rs. 46,89,217 and the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay during the year under review was Rs. 3·55 against Rs. 4·37 last year.

J. R. Railway.

143. Gondal is one of the proprietors of this Railway and owns $\frac{6}{16}$-th share in it. It is worked, as a branch line, by the B. G. J. P. Railway. The capital outlay of the line was Rs. 15,74,033 at the end of 1901. The mean mileage worked was 46·23. The gross earnings and expenses amounted respectively to Rs. 1,76,388 and Rs. 1,09,137 against Rs. 2,02,719 and Rs. 1,16,505 last year, while the percentage of working expenses to gross earnings and that of net earnings to capital outlay was respectively Rs. 61·87 and Rs. 4·27 as contrasted with Rs. 57·47 and Rs. 5·48 in the year previous.

Gondal's share of investment and return.

144. The following table shows at a glance the financial result of Gondal's share of investment in the B. G. J. P. and J. R. Railways:—

	Capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
B. G. J. P. Railway.			
1st half 1901	46,67,629	1,13,760	2·43
2nd do.	46,89,217	52,797	1·12
			3·55
J. R. Railway.			
1st half 1901	5,90,289	14,415	2·44
2nd do.	5,90,262	10,804	1·83
			4·27
Total.....	52,79,479	1,91,776	3·91 (mean)

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

145. There is a hospital at Gondal and one at Dhoraji, and there are 4 dispensaries, one each at Upleta, Bhayavadar and Sarsai and a travelling dispensary.

146. The table given below shows the number of in-door and out-door patients treated and the cost of establishment, medicines &c. on account of the institutions during the year under report:—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	No. of patients treated.				Expenditure.				Income.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Daily average.	Cost of establishment.	Cost of medicines.	Miscellaneous charges.	Total cost of maintenance.	Hospital stoppages.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gondal Hospital....	1,094	14,025	15,119	223·1	6,718	2,470	3,870	13,058	1,465
Fergusson Hospital at Dhoraji.....	442	20,143	20,585	203·2	2,554	1,164	1,372	5,090	250
Upleta Dispensary.	55	9,968	10,023	91·6	1,380	549	144	2,073	44
Bhayawadar „ ...	6	5,615	5,621	58·89	949	346	168	1,463	19
Sarsai „ ...	3	3,908	3,911	29·68	876	223	101	1,200	19
Travelling „ ...	...	304	304	23·2	624	74	35	733	...
Total.....	1,600	53,963	55,563	629·67	13,101	4,826	5,690	23,617	1,797

147. The total number of patients treated was 55,563 against 72,020 or 16,457 less than in the previous year, during which all the diseases following upon drought and due to impure water-supply prevailed, and this swelled the number of patients in that year. Of the total treated, 1,600 were in-door and 53,963 out-door patients compared with 3,714 and 68,306 respectively in 1900-01. Of the in-door patients, 1,283 were cured, 139 relieved, 61 discharged and 55 died. The ratio of deaths to number treated was 3·4 against 26·3 last year which was abnormally unhealthy owing to the prevalence of cholera

and malarial fevers of a fatal type. The daily average number of the in-door patients was 85·68 (65·15 men, 14·32 women and 6·20 children) against 216·29 (117·48 men, 58·81 women and 40 children). The average daily attendance of out-door patients was 543·99 (268·97 men, 133·62 women and 141·39 children) as compared with 777·14 (343·31 men, 174·06 women and 249·77 children) in the preceding year. The total number of beds available was the same as last year, viz. 101.

148. The following table compares the sex and castes of the patients treated during the year under review and the previous year:—

	1900-01.		1901-02.	
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.
SEX.				
Men.	32,404	45·0	26,297	47·4
Women.	17,377	24·1	13,746	24·7
Children.	22,239	30·9	15,520	27·9
CASTE.				
Hindus.	51,008	70·9	37,844	68·1
Mahomedans.	19,755	27·4	16,807	30·2
Native Christians.	99	0·1	103	0·2
Parsis.	118	0·2	110	0·2
Other castes.	1,040	1·4	699	1·3

149. The subjoined table shows the principal diseases treated during the year as contrasted with the preceding one:—

Diseases treated.	1900-01.	1901-02.	Increase.	Decrease.
Small-pox.	2	...	....	2
Cholera.	2,229	...	...	2,229
Malarial fevers.	14,648	14,751	103	...

Diseases treated.	1900-01.	1901-02.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dysentery.	2,551	682	...	1,869
Venerial affections.	1,318	1,160	...	158
Intestinal worms.	6,549	4,515	...	2,034
Leprosy.	20	12	...	8
Rheumatic affections.	1,949	1,540	...	409
Diseases of the eye.	7,516	5,849	...	1,667
Ditto ear.	2,110	2,103	...	7
Diarrhœa.	4,179	989	...	3,190
Skin diseases.	11,877	11,145	...	732
Diseases of the connective tissue.	1,417	1,273	...	144
Respiratory affections.	2,596	1,799	...	797
Diseases of the liver and spleen.	365	691	326	...
Local injuries.	1,449	1,209	...	240

150. The following table shows the major and minor operations performed during the year as contrasted with the year previous:—

Major and minor operations.

	1900-01.			1901-02.		
	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.
Gondal Hospital.....	82	468	550	88	446	534
Fergusson Hospital at Dhoraji.	188	1,021	1,209	195	1,071	1,266
Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai Dispensaries and the Travelling Dispensary.....	12	337	349	10	406	416
Total.....	282	1,826	2,108	293	1,923	2,216

151. At the close of the last year there remained 17 cases of major operations, and these with 293 operations performed during the year made a total of 310. Of these 255 were cured, 30 relieved, 10 discharged, 5 died and 10 remained under treatment at the end of the year of report.

Medico-legal cases.

152. In the hospitals at Gondal and Dhoraji the number of post mortem examinations performed was 22, while opinions given in Medico-legal cases by the medical Officers numbered 471.

Temperature.

153. The temperature registered in the Gondal hospital varied between 50° and 102°, at the Dhoraji hospital between 52° and 106° and at the dispensaries at Upleta, Bhayavadar and Sarsai between 51°, and 111°, 64° and 96°, 50° and 109° respectively.

The Travelling Doctor.

154. This Officer travelled 256 miles and visited 20 villages. The number of patients treated by him was 304. Of the total number treated 175 were males, 47 females and 82 children.

Plague measures

155. Medical inspection at the principal Railway Stations continues and arrivals from infected places are kept under surveillance for four days. Fortunately there was no case of plague, either imported or indigenous, during the year under review.

Vaccination.

156. The Chief Medical Officer is the supervising authority in this Department which consists of 1 Superintendent of Vaccination, 3 Vaccinators, 1 Apprentice Vaccinator and 4 peons. Vaccination in the villages is performed by the Vaccinators while in the Municipal towns it is carried out by the respective Medical Officers of those towns.

157. The following table shows the total number of vaccinations performed by the Vaccinators and Medical Officers during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.							Primary vaccination.				Revaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
	Primary.			Revaccination.			Grand Total.	Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	In primary.	In revaccination.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 6 years.	Total of all ages.				
1900-01.	1,973	1,976	3,949	168	94	262	4,211	3,971	3,036	643	3,687	262	205	93·3	78·2
1901-02.	1,155	1,125	2,280	198	179	377	2,657	2,302	1,633	508	2,146	377	289	94·1	76·1
Increase...	...	...	...	30	85	115	...	...	...	...	...	115	84	0·8	...
Decrease...	818	851	1,669	...	...	...	1,554	1,669	1,403	135	1,541	...	...	...	2·1

158. The decrease of 1,669 in primary vaccination, as compared with that of the last year, is attributed to low birth rate and consequent want of subjects for operation during the year of report.

159. Among those primarily vaccinated 1459 were Hindus, 754 Mussalmans and 67 of other castes.

160. The Chief Medical Officer visited 5 towns and 53 villages and inspected 1,972 newly vaccinated children. The following is the result of his inspection:—

Number of children inspected.	Result.		
	New work.		
	Good.	Middling.	Bad.
1,972	708	654	610

161. The Superintendent of Vaccination travelled 588 miles and visited 3 towns and 54 villages. He tested 1,042 newly vaccinated children. The table below shows the result of his inspection as compared with the year previous:—

1900-01.				1901-02.			
Good.	Middling.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Middling.	Bad.	Total.
820	288	170	1,278	449	295	298	1,042

162. All the villages of the State were visited by the Vaccinators during the year.

163. The lymph employed was from arm to arm except in 554 cases in which lanoline paste brought from Bangalore was used. The result was nearly cent per cent successful.

Small-pox.

164. There were 4 indigenous cases of small-pox with 1 death during the year. 3 of the cases took place in Gondal and 1 in Dhoraji.

Births and Deaths.

165. The number of births registered was 4,073 against 4,649 and the birth rate was 25·1 per *mille* of population against 28·8 in the previous year. The number of still-born was 20 as compared with 16 in the preceding year.

166. Of the total births 2,912 were Hindus, 998 Mussalmans and 163 other castes.

167. The total number of deaths registered was 7,429 against 27,541, and the death rate per 1,000 of population was 45·6 against 168·56 last year, which was abnormally unhealthy owing to the prevalence of cholera and malarial fever of a fatal type.

168. In the total number of deaths recorded during the year there were 5,664 Hindus, 1,259 Mussalmans and 506 other castes.

169. The following table gives certain details of vital statistics for the year under report as contrasted with the previous year:—

	Population.	Causes of death.										Births.		
1900-01.		Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Cholera.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diseases of the Digestive system.	Accidents or violence.	Others.	Total deaths.	Still-born.	Natural Births.	Total Births.
Hindus.....	1,25,217	7	39	12,773	4,285	372	1,150	2,523	95	971	22,215	11	3,095	3,106
Mussalmans.....	29,215	3	39	2,107	622	80	240	413	12	289	3,805	4	1,348	1,352
Other Castes.....	6,604	0	2	900	315	19	73	160	6	46	1,521	1	190	191
Total*.....	1,61,036	10	80	15,780	5,222	471	1,463	3,096	113	1,306	27,541	16	4,633	4,649
1901-02.														
Hindus.....	1,24,704	...	...	4,416	...	121	341	307	59	420	5,664	16	2,912	2,928
Mussalmans.....	30,305	...	...	1,004	...	16	57	36	7	139	1,259	4	998	1,002
Other Castes.....	6,873	1	...	408	...	5	12	54	3	23	506	...	163	163
Total†.....	1,61,882	1	...	5,828	...	142	410	397	69	582	7,429	20	4,073	4,093

*According to Census of 1891.
† Do. Do. 1901,

The Bai Saheb Ba Asylum and Orphanage.

170. This charitable institution which provides a home to those who are incapable of maintaining themselves, has been enlarged and improved in various ways during the year under report. When the distress was at its height, a number of orphans had to be provided for in the Famine Poor-house, but when it was closed, the poor children were transferred to this Asylum. This new accession necessitated increased accommodation and other conveniences which were supplied by adding two new wards, a small hospital, a school and a work-shed at a total cost of Rs. 35,942. The institution is thus made self-contained. It is also fitted up with gas light at a cost of Rs. 3,854.

171. A trained matron is employed who lives in the premises, looks after the orphans and gives them elementary education. 17 boys and 11 girls attend the school. The average daily attendance is 25·8 and the progress is reported good.

172. Such of the orphans and other inmates of the Asylum as are able to work are given technical education in the work-shed under the supervision of a native weaver. This sort of training must prove useful to the orphans when they leave the Asylum for good.

173. The general health of the inmates was satisfactory. There were only 3 deaths against 29 last year in which malarial fever had claimed a large number of victims.

174. The subjoined statement gives particulars regarding number, sex, physical disability &c. of the inmates:—

Months.	Males.						Females.						Total number of males and females.	Average daily attendance.		
	Blind.	Lame.	Infirm.	Orphans.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Blind.	Lame.	Infirm.	Orphans.	Total.	Average daily attendance.		Adults.	Orphans.	Total.
1901.																
April.....	13	2	3	17	35	33·73	16	5	...	15	36	35·73	71	37·53	31·93	69·46
May.....	18	2	3	17	40	36·74	16	6	...	17	39	38·17	79	39·95	34·96	74·91
June.....	18	2	3	17	40	38·60	18	6	...	17	41	40·23	81	44·83	34·00	78·83
July.....	17	2	3	19	41	39·75	18	6	...	17	41	41·00	82	45·35	35·40	80·75
August.....	17	2	3	19	41	40·19	18	6	...	17	41	40·41	82	44·62	35·98	80·60
September.....	17	2	3	21	43	40·51	18	6	...	18	42	40·55	85	44·55	36·51	81·06
October.....	17	2	3	24	46	42·91	20	6	...	20	46	42·40	92	45·53	39·78	85·31
November.....	17	2	3	24	46	43·90	20	6	...	23	49	47·70	95	46·07	45·53	91·60
December.....	15	4	2	24	45	41·71	21	6	...	22	49	46·42	94	43·92	44·21	88·13
1902.																
January.....	15	3	2	24	44	44·00	20	5	...	21	46	46·00	90	44·00	46·00	90·00
February.....	15	3	2	24	44	43·89	20	5	...	21	46	44·25	90	44·53	43·61	88·14
March.....	12	3	3	27	45	44·61	16	5	1	20	42	41·84	87	39·64	46·81	86·45

175. The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the institution during the year was Rs. 4,665 against Rs. 4,081 and the average expense per head per mensem was Rs. 4-11-0 against Rs. 5-12-2 in the preceding year.

Education.

176. The general progress of this Department throughout the past year continued to be satisfactory.

177. In spite of a most unfavourable year and much continual ill-health not only has the number of schools been maintained at 53, but there was an increase of 799 scholars and of Rs. 4,947 as fees. Two schools,- Dhoraji Grant-in-aid and Bhayawadar Pathshala,- were serving no useful purpose and were closed. The Urdu school disappears from the list, because it was incorporated with the Dhoraji Taluka-school. Three new schools were opened, viz. the Asylum-school for orphans at Gondal, a Branch school at Upleta and the Sagramji High-school Hostel at Gondal. The latter requires special notice.

The Sagramji High-school Hostel.

178. As has been stated in the opening chapter of this Report, the Hostel recently attached to the Sagramji High-school promises to be a success. The experiment, it is hoped, will prove to be of considerable importance for the general health and social life of the students, who will not only grow and progress favourably but will learn the lessons of self-discipline, self-reliance and self-restraint, which living together under the direct supervision of their masters alone can teach.

179. The Educational Inspector Mr. M. A. Turkhad deserves to be congratulated upon his zeal and incessant labour in organizing the Hostel as well as upon his successful efforts in bringing it up to a high level of excellence within so short a time.

180. The numerical strength of schools and pupils with other interesting details is given in the following table together with the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

Class of schools.	1900-01. No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March 1901.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average cost to the State per pupil.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection.						
Secondary schools.						
Grasia College at Gondal and High School class attached to it..	1	58 23	51 29	12,220 1,128	25,639	288-3-1
Sagramji High School at Gondal...	1	222	193	1,819	4,849	21-2-6
Ditto Hostel.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle school.....	1	82	69	246	1,793	20-8-3
Total.....	3	385	342	15,413	32,281	79-9-5
Primary schools.						
Gujarati schools.....	38	3,671	3,052	2,291	23,624	5-11-1
Urdu „ (closed and incorporated with the Dhoraji Taluka school in January 1902).....	1	217	170	5	915	4 -4-1
Aided schools.....	1	69	66	152	237	3 -3-5
Pathshalas.....	4	107	74	...	1,452	13 -6-4
Police school.....	1	121	17	...	...	...
Girls' schools.....	5	493	401	...	5,247	8-13-7
Night schools. (closed in January 1901).....	...	...	...	...	735	...
Total.....	50	4,678	3,780	2,448	32,210	6-6-6
Scholarships.....	...	...	...	...	1,458	...
School buildings.....	...	...	...	...	67,048	...
Private Institutions. *Advanced Teaching.*						
Arabic or Persian for boys.....	2	111	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit Ditto.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto for girls.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary Teaching.						
Vernacular for boys.....	6	558	...	...	...	...
The Koran for boys.....	10	382	...	...	...	...
Ditto for girls.....	10	826	...	...	...	...
Total.....	28	1,877	...	...	...	...
Grand total.....	81	6,940	4,122	17,861	1,32,997	11-13-11

1901-02.						
No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March 1902.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average cost to the State per pupil.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
				7,824	1- 5- 4	
1	74	66	13,420	29,731	326-11- 5	
1	37	19	813			
1	288	192·9	2,246	11,372	49- 8- 6	
1	(72)	(59·6)	3,800	8,228	113-12-10	
1	74	53·6	206	1,700	23- 6- 8	
4	473 (72)	331·5 (59·6)	20,485	51,031	129-12- 6	
40	4,534	3245·7	2,323	21,647	5- 1- 2	
...	...	...	...	581	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	96	67	...	974	10- 1-10	
1	111	16·7	...	...	...	
5	648	364	...	6,244	11- 7- 7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
49	5,389	3693·4	2,323	29,446	5-13- 9	
...	...	...	...	1,625	...	
...	...	...	...	23,770	...	
2	125	...	...	...	...	
2	107	...	...	...	...	
1	88	...	...	...	...	
7	535	...	...	...	...	
7	230	...	...	...	...	
12	1,043	...	...	...	...	
31	2,128	...	...	...	...	
84	7,990 (72)	4,024·9 (59·6)	22,808	1,13,696	16- 4- 9	

181. The following statement shows the sources from which expenditure is met as contrasted with the last year:—

Year.	From fees.	From State revenue.	From other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900-01.	17,861	1,14,822	314	1,32,997
1901-02.	22,808	90,478	410	1,13,696

182. The percentage of expenditure from fees has risen from 13·43 to 20·06, that from State revenue has fallen from 86·33 to 79·58 and that from other sources has risen from ·024 to ·036. The percentage of the expenditure on each class of Institution to the total expenditure compares as follows:—

	1900-01.	1901-02.
Direction and inspection	...	6·9
Secondary schools	24·3	44·9
Primary schools	24·2	25·9
Scholarships	1·1	1·4
Buildings and apparatus	50·4	20·9
	100·0	100·0

183. The distribution of the schools throughout the year and other interesting statistics are given below:—

Area of the State in square miles	1,024
Number of towns and inhabited villages...	174
Estimated population.	1,61,882
Number of schools...	53
Number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1902. ...	5,862
Number of private schools under licence.	7
Number of pupils in such schools.	535

Number of schools not yet recognized by the State. ...	24
Number of pupils in such schools...	1,593
Percentage of total pupils in recognized as well as in non-recognized schools to population	4·91
Number of villages with schools....	36
Average number of square miles to each village with a school	28·4
Estimated male population of school-going age.... ...	27,423
Do. female Do. Do.	25,373
Total...	52,796
The percentage of children under instruction to the estimated number of children of school-going age. ...	15·13

184. The distribution of pupils according to race is given below:—

Hindus.....	4,260
Mahomedans.....	1,588
Parsis.....	7
Portuguese and native christians.....	3
Aboriginal and hill tribes.....	4
Total.....	5,862

185. The following statement shows the number of Mahomedan children on rolls on 31st March 1902 as contrasted with those on the same date in 1901:—

	1900-01.			1901-02.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Public schools.												
High school.....	11	...	11	9	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	2
Middle school....	10	...	10	4	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	6
Primary schools.	1,344	30	1,374	1,513	62	1,575	169	32	201	...	...	...
Total.....	1,365	30	1,395	1,526	62	1,588	169	32	201	8	...	8

	1900-01.			1901-02.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Private schools.												
Advanced.....	111	...	111	114	11	125	3	11	14	...	...	...
Elementary.....	1,004	680	1,684	963	772	1,735	...	92	92	41	...	41
Total.....	1,115	680	1,795	1,077	783	1,860	3	103	106	41	...	41
Grand total.....	2,480	710	3,190	2,603	845	3,448	172	135	307	49	...	49

Examination result.

186. The percentages of passed to presented vary in secondary schools from 100 in standard 6 to 37 in standards 5 and 1. Those in primary schools vary from 87 in standard 1 to 43·9 in infant schools.

187. Though the result of no standard in any class of schools–secondary or primary–has come to below 33·3, which means failure, the Educational Inspector hopes for much better percentages in future.

Physical Education.

188. This branch of education is not neglected. In boys schools native games and drill have been made compulsory. Greater attention is being paid to cricket in the High School at Gondal, and the game is also played in the Middle School at Dhoraji. Calisthemics and drill are attended to in Girls' School.

Grasia College, Gondal.

189. The College continues to make a steady and satisfactory progress under the direction of Principal John F. Hartin.

Prize-giving.

190. The most important event of the year was distribution of prizes by His Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, who, in his speech (copy appended), gave valuable advice to the Kumars. The prizes were awarded on the results of the annual examination for the year 1900. The Northbrook gold medal was won by Chandrasinhji Banesinhji of Bandhia.

Alterations in the scheme.

191. The caution money, deposited by each boy on entering the College, being found insufficient, is increased from Rs. 10 to 15, and an uniform rate of Rs. 15 per mensem is fixed as College fee for the natives of this State. Certain changes, as appeared necessary by the past experience, were made in the curriculum during the year.

Laboratory.

192. The Chemical Laboratory was completed early in the year, and regular course of instructions in practical Chemistry was begun with two upper forms. "The course", says the Principal, " is exceedingly popular with the Kumars and that the boys under instruction evince great keenness and interest in the work".

Numbers and attendance.

193. During the year the progress in the matter of numbers has been very statisfactory. The total number of Kumars on the register, at the close of the year under report, was 75, as compared with 63 in the previous year. This number more than fills up the accommodation provided in the College, and it becomes necessary to consider the question of extension in the near future.

194. The prevalence of fever during the year has had a bad effect on the attendance. The average absence per boy per term is $4\frac{1}{4}$ days as compared with 4 days in 1900 and 1 day in 1899.

195. The following table shows the number, residence and race of the Kumars on the register at the end of the year 1901:—

Residence.	Rajputs.														Káthis.					Chárun.	Mahomedan.	Grand total.
	Jádejá.	Jhálá.	Gohel.	Wághelá.	Chudásamá.	Wálá.	Solanki.	Ráná.	Sisodiá.	Makwáná.	Rathod.	Sarvaiyá.	Láthiá.	Total.	Basiá.	Wálá.	Kháchar.	Dhádhal.	Total.			
Gondal State	15	2	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	3	6	...	1	10	2	...	38
Hálár (exclusive of Gondal)	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	13	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	17
Gohelwád	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sorath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	3
Jhálawád	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gáekwár's territory in Kathiáwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Outside Káthiáwár	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Total	26	5	8	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	54	3	10	1	1	15	2	4	75

196. The total income from the Grasias, during the year, amounted to Rs. 12,005 and expenditure Rs. 26,200 as compared with Rs. 11,095 and Rs. 24,269 respectively in the previous year.

Income and Expenditure.

197. In the High-School class specially attached to the Grasia College, there were, at the end of the year under review, 18 students on the register against 40 at the end of the preceding year. The fall in the numbers is due to the transference of the 6th standard to the High School.

Special Class.

198. Ten boys were presented for Bombay Matriculation, of whom five passed. Two or three of the most promising candidates, the Principal reports, had to withdraw through illness at the time of the examination.

199. The fee receipts from the High-School class amounted to Rs. 693 during the year.

Horse Breeding.

200. The paddock including the carriage establishment is under the supervision of the Khangi Department.

201. The number of stallions, at the end of the year under review, remained the same as in the last year viz. 5 (2 arab, 1 country-bred, 1 shetland pony and 1 donkey).

202. The total number of mares served by stallions was 16 against 21 during the preceding year. Of the former, 14 belonged to the Darbar and 2 to others. Out of the 16 mares covered during the year, 7 foaled, 7 did not hold and the result of two coverings was not known.

203. There were on the register in the paddock, at the commencement of the year of report, 36 horses, 49 mares and 5 mules. During the year, an addition of 3 horses, 6 mares and 2 mules was made, making a total of 39 horses, 55 mares and 7 mules; of these, 8 horses and 12 mares having died or disposed of otherwise were removed from the register, leaving a balance of 31 horses, 43 mares and 7 mules, at the close of the year under report.

204. There were 18 colts and 16 fillies at the close of the last year and 3 colts and 6 fillies were born during the year. Out of these 10 colts and 10 fillies died or otherwise removed from the register. Thus there remained 11 colts and 12 fillies at the end of the year under review.

Bullock Breeding.

205. Two bull stallions of the renowned tribe of "Vinukantha" are maintained by the State for the improvement of the breed of bullocks. During the year the total number of cows served by them was 150 which all foaled. Their progeny is healthy and promises to be very serviceable.

Census.

206. The preliminary work of enumeration noticed in the last year's report took up about six months, but the more important portion of the work, viz. the abstraction, tabulation and compilation of the necessary statistics was performed during this year. This work was done at Rajkot under the supervision of the Assistant Census Superintendent, Mr. Mulchand Tribhovan Gandhi, who had been deputed to Bombay to receive a special training for the work.

207. The total cost for census operations amounted to Rs. 3,943 giving a cost per head of population of about 4½ pies, whilst the cost for the preceding census of 1891 was Rs. 4,427 with an average of 6 pies per head of population.

208. A comparative table showing the male and female populations of each town or village in this State for the past four censuses is given at the end of this report as appendix C.

209. It would be interesting to note some of the important statistical information derived from the abstraction and tabulation of the figures given in the census of 1901.

210. The total of population, exclusive of the portion of the B. G. J. P. Railway lying within the limits of this State, is 1,61,882 of which 80,889 are males and 80,993 females against a total of 1,61,036 with 81,497 males and 79,539 females for the preceding census of 1891, showing an increase of ·52, which comes to be 1·11 per cent, if the railway population of 977 is taken into account. The result as compared with that of the previous decade is not favourable and is due to famine, cholera and malarial fever of a fatal type prevailing in the latter part of the period covered by the last census. It is however some

satisfaction to note that the figures do not show a large falling off from those of the census of 1891, as is the case in some other parts of the country. The aggregate number of inhabited houses is 36,650 and the number of towns and villages is 174 comprising an area of 1,024 square miles.

211. The following results may be obtained from the figures given above:—

The average number of villages per square mile is 169, the average of persons inhabiting per square mile is 158·08 and that per village is 930·35. whilst the average number of occupied houses per square mile is 35·78, giving an average of 4·41 persons per each occupied house. The total number of rural population is 1,00,275, whilst that of urban is 61,607. The total number of towns with a population of 5,000 and above is 4.

212. A classification of males and females into those under 15 years of age, and into those of 15 and above, gives the following result:—

Boys under 15,	Girls under 15,	Total.
31,763	30,256	62,019
Males of 15 and above,	Females of 15 and above,	
49,126	50,737	99,863
		Total...1,61,882

213. The following percentages are worked out from the above:—

1.	No. of females of 15 years of age and upwards to 100 males of the same age....	103·27
2.	No. of males of 15 years of age and upwards to 100 females of the same age.	96·8
3.	No. of children under 15 years of age to 100 adults of both sexes of 15 and above....	62·104
4.	No. of girls under 15 years of age to 100 boys under 15.	95·25
5.	No. of boys under 15 to 100 of male population. ...	39·26
6.	No. of girls under 15 to 100 of female population...	37·35
7.	No. of adult males to 100 of male population... ...	60·73
8.	No. of adult women to 100 of female population. ...	62·64
9.	No. of children under 15 years of age to 100 of the whole population.	38·37
10.	No. of adults of both sexes to 100 of the whole population.	61·68

214. The population distributed according to religion is given below:—

Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Jains.	Parsis.
1,24,704	30,305	6,782	32
Christians.	Sikhs.	Jew.	
54	4	1	

Total...1,61,882

215. The percentages of each religion to population is as under:—

Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Jains.	Parsis.
77·03	18·72	4·35	·019
Christians.	Sikhs.	Jews.	
·033	·002	·0006	

216. The following statement divides the population into literate and illiterate with their percentages:—

Literate.

Males.	Females.
14,884	718
18·33	·88

Illiterate.

Males.	Females.
66,055	80,275
81·67	99·12

217. The illiteracy of the population, especially that of females, is quite apparent from the above figures. The number of boys and girls under instruction are 5,214 and 648 respectively, and the total number of boys and girls of a school-going age between 5 and 15 years are 29,206 and 27,166 respectively, giving a percentage of 17·5 for boys and 2·3 for girls under instruction.

218. There are altogether 616 adult-males and 12 adult-females knowing English, amongst the latter of whom there are 4 Hindus, 4 Parsis and 4 Christians.

219. The appended statement gives the infirmities amongst the population of this State:—

Insane.		Deaf and mute.		Blind.		Leper.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
9	3	28	14	65	66	2	...	104	83

220. The ratio per cent of infirmities to population is ·11.

221. The subjoined table gives the chief occupations amongst the population of this State:—

No.	Occupations.	Actual workers.		Dependents of both sexes.	Total.
		Males.	Females.		
1	Cultivators	17,922	3,984	17,440	39,346
2	Artisans	7,751	1,602	12,279	21,632
3	Unskilled labourers	6,453	8,543	3,213	18,209
4	Merchants and petty traders	4,513	340	13,322	18,175
5	Field labourers	4,281	13,714	1,461	19,456
6	Profession including religious mendicants	3,881	2,305	5,320	11,506
7	Means of subsistence independent of occupation	3,589	1,674	1,689	6,952
8	State servants	2,901	37	5,027	7,965
9	Private servants	1,846	178	4,445	6,469
10	Pastoral castes	1,808	685	1,894	4,387
11	Land-holders and tenants	1,233	160	4,827	6,220
12	Farm servants	667	...	135	802
13	Miscellaneous	209	8	546	763
	Total	57,054	33,230	71,598	1,61,882

222. The above table shows that the cultivators stand first on the list, the artisans taking the second rank, whilst the unskilled labourers and traders occupy respectively the third and fourth places. The rest follow in the order of their numbers.

223 Of the total number of cultivators, both males and females, 16,274 are Kunbis forming nearly 75 per cent of the cultivating class. The Kunbis are a patient, hard-working people, and bred up from their infancy to field labour and the art of agriculture.

224. The subjoined statement classifies the male and female populations into (1) married, (2) unmarried, (3) widowers and widows:—

	Males.			Females.		
	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowers.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.
Hindus.....	30,554	27,469	5,501	30,958	19,623	10,599
Jains.....	4,997	7,952	863	7,709	6,607	477
Mussalmans.....	1,309	1,961	223	1,356	1,297	636
Parsis.....	8	8	3	6	7	...
Christians.....	21	15	1	9	7	1
Jews.....	1	2	...	1	...	...
Total.....	36,891	37,407	6,591	40,039	27,541	13,413

225. The disparity in the number of married males and married females might be attributed partly to the fact of the husbands of some of the married females living outside the limits of the State for earning their livelihood at the time the census was taken and partly to poligamy.

226. The table given below shows the number of widows amongst those classes, whose caste-customs prohibit the remarriage of widows:—

No.	Caste.	Age.					Total.
		Years 5 to 10.	Years 10 to 15.	Years 15 to 20.	Years 20 to 40.	years 40 and over.	
1	Brahmins.....	...	1	9	232	456	698
2	Banias.....	...	3	11	267	611	892
3	Rajputs.....	1	1	13	208	361	584
4	Bhatias.....	...	...	...	...	19	19
	Total.....	1	5	33	707	1,447	2,193

227. The total number of widows amongst the above castes is 2,193 whilst the total number of widows of all castes amongst the Hindus and the Jains is 11,235, showing that the number of widows amongst those castes, which prohibit remarrige, forms nearly a fifth part of the whole Hindu and Jain population of this State. Nearly a third part of the widows amongst the prohibited caste are of 40 years of age and under.

228. It is due to Mr. Mulchand to say that he gave great satisfaction in the careful performance of the work entrusted to him.

Conclusion.

229. Lastly my personal thanks are due to the Huzur Judicial Assistant Mr. Manilal Govindram Desai and the Heads of Departments and offices for their hearty co-operation and uniform exertions, as well as for the zeal and energy with which they discharged the duties devolved on them, and I hope they will continue to work with unabated interest in the years to come.

Gondal, 1st August 1902.

BEZANJI MERWANJI,
Dewàn, Gondal State.

APPENDIX A.

HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB'S SPEECH.

Your Excellency:—Let me tender my warmest thanks to Your Excellency for yor kindness in honouring us with your presence and presiding at our annual prize distribution. As this is the first occasion on which you, Sir, have honoured us by taking the chair, I hope it will not be considered out of place if, before requesting Your Excellency to give away the prizes, I lay before you a short account of the circumstances under which this institution came into existence. A few years ago when I happened to enquire to what proportionate extent the different classes of population of this State were represented in the numbers under instruction, I was painfully surprised to learn that while there had been a considerable increase in the number of some of the backward classes the proportionate representation of the Grasias or land-owners was inappreciably small. The Grasias are the cadets of old nobility and descendants of ruling families formerly renowned both for their mental and physical excellence.

ONLY FAMILY PRIDE LEFT.

With the change of time their circumstances have been going steadily from better to worse until their descendants of the present day have become utterly impecunious and have lost everything, except their family pride. This deplorable plight they owe to many causes which need not be enumerated here. But the chief cause is their blind neglect of opportunities and an unfortunate tendency to lag behind in the race for progress. The only means of rescuing them from this condition was, I thought, to secure to them ample facilities for education. I consider it one of the sacred duties of the State to give all classes of people under its sway a fair chance of acquiring knowledge. An illiterate community is a drag on the general progress of the country. It is as much a burden to the body politic as a diseased limb is to the body physical. According to Bacon learning makes the minds of men gentle, generous, and pliant to Government; whereas ignorance makes them churlish, thwartive and mutinous. Guided by such considerations I thought it desirable to establish a special institution for the benefit of the Grasias who, though embarrassed in circumstances,

are always proud of their high extraction and consider it *infra dignitatum* to send their sons to schools attended by commonalty.

THE METHOD OF EDUCATION.

At this stage I was confronted with the question, what would be the best method of educating this class? The question, I confess, is not easy of solution when one remembers that even experienced and practical educationists hold divergent views on the subject. It is a problem of problems, and has now become the greatest and most important difficulty of human science. Any system of imparting education to be successful in this country must have for its basis the assimilation of the indigenous mode with the one adopted by some of the best schools in England. It is not true, as some are led to believe, that we have no system of our own for the instruction of youths. The Hindoos have from time immemorial recognised student-life for a certain number of years as one of the four stages of human existence. After considering the question from all points of view I came to the conclusion that an institution founded and conducted on the plan of some of the famous schools in England, with modifications where necessary, would satisfactorily answer the educational requirements of our young Grasias. I am convinced that Englishmen are able to rule over a large portion of the globe not only by their physical superiority, but chiefly by their strength of character and unflinching determination, which bear down all difficulties that come in their way. The possession of these qualities acquired in their schools, is the secret of their success in all departments of life. Their residence in the school or college under the eye of their teachers contributes greatly to the achievement of so desirable a result.

THE BOARDING SYSTEM.

The boarding system is not altogether new to us. Formerly our students used to undergo a training for a number of years residing with their *gurus* or preceptors. The advantages of such a training are too obvious to need demonstration.

"Life's chief happiness and woe,
From good or evil education flow;
The yielding mind with virtue should be graced,
For, first impressions seldom are effaced."

Our schools were the founderies for moulding the minds and character of our students and in this respect they closely resembled the public schools of England, where the moral, physical and social attainments of the scholars are considered as important as book learning, where pupils and teachers mix together in out-door games and other amusements, and where schools have traditions of their own which the boys delight to cherish, and which stimulate them in emulating the manliness and courtesy of the "old boys" who have preceded them. As far as practicable we have adopted such a public school as a model for this institution. The foundation-stone of the College was laid in 1895; and the opening ceremony was performed by Your Excellency's predecessor Lord Sandhurst, who evinced great interest in the progress of our efforts. The infant institution has reason to congratulate itself on the fact that the Grasias who, a short time ago, were looking askance at it are now ready to take full advantage of it. This promises well for the fruition of our most cherished hopes to raise their general level from the low pitch at which it now stands.

PUPILS FROM OUTSIDE KATHIAWAR.

It is equally satisfactory to note that the College is being recruited by pupils from outside Kathiawar, which shows that the confidence it commands is not confined to this province only. This is a welcome sign inasmuch as it indicates that there has been a timely awakening among our people to a sense of their real interests and duties. The College is also fortunate in enlisting the sympathy of men of distinction such as Lord Northbrook, who is good enough to award annually a gold medal to the boy who stands first in science, and H. H. the Gaekwar, who was good enough to distribute our last year's prizes and to encourage us, not only by a thoughtful speech, but by founding a scholarship in connection with the institution. We are grateful to them all for their kindly interest in our uphill work. I must not omit to give full credit to Principal Hartin for the unremitting care and thought he is bestowing on all that is calculated to ensure the success of the College. I must once more express my deep sense of obligation to Your Lordship for kindly consenting to preside at this ceremony. It will be a proud day for the prize winners, who will value their prizes all the more as coming from the hands of Your Excellency. I will not interpose between them and their anticipated joy any longer. I thank you all, Ladies and Gentlemen, for gracing this occasion with your presence. (Applause.)

PRINCIPAL HARTIN'S SPEECH.

It is customary on such occasions as this, for the Principal of a school to place before his audience a sketch of the progress made since the last prize-giving. I have not held my office for the whole of that time, as it is twenty one months since H. H. the Gaekwar distributed our prizes, and I can only speak of the College as it has been since July, 1900. And before I begin I should like to point out to you that the College, almost from its very foundation, has had to work under exceptionally adverse circumstances, circumstances that improved only to a very slight extent last year, and which seem about to become exceedingly unfavourable again. The condition of famine, to which I refer, affects the Grasias, from whom our pupils are drawn, with peculiar severity, and it is therefore a matter on which H. H. the Thakore Saheb is to be heartily congratulated, that the College has steadily progressed during the whole period. Nothing could show more plainly that His Highness has met a real want by the foundation of this College.

AN INCREASE IN NUMBERS.

What favourable conditions would do for the College is well shown by the progress in the matter of numbers since July, 1900. At that time the number of Kumars actually in the College was 48, although more were on the roll. The rains of that year, though copious, were not properly distributed with respect to time, so that during the ensuing year conditions were not much better. Yet at present we have 72 Kumars on the roll of the College, everyone of whom is present. (Applause.) When I tell you that the College was built for seventy-two originally, I think you will agree with me that we have no reason to be despondent about the future of the College even though we are just entering on another year of famine. (Applause.) Apart from the influence of the conditions which have prevailed lately in Kathiawar and their inability to seriously check our progress, there are other encouraging features about the increase of our numbers. One is the large number of young Kumars who are sent to us. Thus during the year which is just ending the preparatory division of the College has contained about one-third of the whole number of Kumars in the College. Grasia parents, in a word are getting more disposed to entrust young boys to our care. Another encouraging feature is the way our connection outside

Kathiawar is extending. In July, 1900 we had only one boy from outside the Province, now we have five, a small increase it is true, but I think a significant one. I should, however, be glad to see an increase in one section of the College, the Mahomedan Grasias are very badly represented, nor do they seem disposed to take advantage of the education offered to them here, in numbers proportionate to their importance as a section of the population.

THE TEACHING GIVEN.

The College is intended to provide an education in which science plays a prominent part, and considerable progress has been made during the past year in realising this intention. We have opened a chemical laboratory which is fitted with all that is necessary to give a practical training in the methods of chemistry, and we have extended the equipment of the physical laboratory, so that we are now in a position to give a course of instruction in science in the way in which it is generally admitted such instruction is educationally most valuable. The Kumars are first of all instructed in the use of simple measuring instruments and, equipped with this knowledge, they are afterwards set to investigate quantatively the simpler chemical and physical problems arising from the observation of familiar phenomena. The aim of such a course of instruction is not to give them a large stock of facts connected with physics and chemistry, but to give them the power of accurate observation and the faculty of drawing just conclusions from what they observe; in other words, it is an educational and not a technical course. And here I should like to say a word or two about the suitability of such instruction for Grasias, partly because I have heard it asserted that education by means of science was not suitable for any natives of India, partly because I have heard it said that it was peculiarly unsuitable for Grasias. Now as regards natives of India other than Grasias I am not in a position to speak because, although we have the 7th Standard of a high school here, their scientific horizon is bounded by the requirements of the matriculation examination of the Bombay University; but as regards Grasias I can unhesitatingly assert that such a course of education is peculiarly suited to them. The two highest forms of the College come under my instruction in chemistry, and I have found in them a keenness to arrive at the real truth about any phenomenon which they are asked to turn their attention to, and minute and patient attention to detail in the experiments they carry out which would be extremely creditable

to elementary students of Science in any part of the world, and I am sure that a course of training which rouses their interest in the way that this undoubtedly does cannot fail to be of the greatest value to them.

AN ALTERNATIVE COURSE.

I said that our instruction in science was intended to be educational rather than technical, but that applies chiefly to the forms already in existence. In 1903 we hope to present a small class drawn from the Kumars for the matriculation examination, but there will certainly be a large section of the College to whom the matriculation examination and a subsequent University course is not attractive, and who would like their course of education to lead to some result of more immediate practical value. His Highness the Thakore Saheb, with that care for the welfare of his subjects which is so marked a feature in his character, has suggested an alternative course for that section, and I am in a position to state that in the course of a year this alternative course will be open to Kumars who pass the annual examination qualifying them to pass from the 4th form into the 5th. They may, subject to the advice and consent of the principal and his staff, elect either to go into the 5th form and thereafter into the matriculation 6th (I should mention that our matriculation class will be the 6th form), or they may go into the Science 5th, where about half their times will be devoted to science subjects in preparation for an Agricultural 6th, where their whole time will be devoted to intruction in the principles of agriculture and book-keeping, and we hope to give them such a course of intruction as will qualify them to make the best use of their *giras*. That such a course of instruction will be popular I have no doubt; that it will also be useful is even less open to doubt; and already as the result of a mere rumour of His Highness' intention, I have heard numerous expressions of gratification from the parents and friends of our Kumars. It is at present intended that the course of instruction should extend over a school year in both the Science 5th and the Agricultural 6th, and I think the Kumars should be able in that time to aquire a stock of knowledge of the highest service to them and which may be expected to do much to improve their condition, both material and moral, by supplying them with an object in life, and the means of attaining that object. I am not able to read a list of honours and distinctions gained during the last twelve months by our pupils; the College has not been in existence long

enough for that, but I think I can safely say that the time is drawing sensibly nearer when such a list will form a feature of the Principal's annual speech, the general progress of the College in the matter of intellectual attainments has been steady and everything that could be expected. My only regret is that I feel that many Kumars who have worked hard and conscientiously will have to-day, to go without separate recognition of the good work they have done.

THE THAKORE SAHEB'S WORK.

There is one point on which I must trespass further on Your Excellency's time. If to-day the College is in an assured position with a promising future before it, it is due, firstly, to the unflagging interest that His Highness takes in its welfare. I often feel that I am giving him much more trouble in connection with the College than should justly fall to his share, but I must say that nothing in His Highness' manner during our frequent and sometimes prolonged interviews on the subject, gives the least ground to the idea that he considers it a trouble at all, in fact, as a rule, when I have brought up all the points that I wished to discuss, he has generally a number of College topics to bring forward for discussion over and above my contribution, and I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to His Highness for the sympathetic support he has always given me during the last seventeen months. Next I must say how profoundly I appreciate the labours of my predecessor. My work here has been so far to develop what Mr. Moor had begun and had carried out in so remarkably thorough a manner. The more I become acquainted with the difficulties which beset the first year or two of the existence of the College the more admiration I feel for the way in which he met and overcame them, and the more glad I am that I had not to meet them. Nor can I omit to mention my debt to my staff of assistants, particularly my two chief assistants, Mr. Sutariya and Mr. Joshi. No headmaster could desire a staff more fully actuated by a desire to further the best interests of the College. Whatever demands I have made upon them have been cheerfully and loyally fulfilled, while their experience and knowledge of the special requirements of Indian education have always been placed freely at my disposal and have been most valuable to me. We have also introduced a system of prefects here, and I must thank the prefects also for their loyal devotion to the College and for the manner in which, without any tradition to guide them, they have risen to the responsibilities of their

position. I will not take up more of Your Excellency's time but will ask you to be so kind as to distribute the prizes.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency distributed the prizes and then made a few remarks. He said:—

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen:—The interesting speeches we have heard from Your Highness and from Mr. Hartin increase the pleasure which it gives me to find myself in my present position, namely, that of having the satisfaction of distributing to so many of the rising generation tangible proofs of the success their work and abilities have obtained for them, and of expressing to all the boys in the school our hearty good wishes for their success in after life. You have the great advantage of being inhabitants of a state whose ruler is well known as one of the most enlightened chiefs to be found throughout India. (Applause.) Thanks to his prudent administration the State of Gondal, sore though its trials have been, has maintained its solvent position unaided by Government, and can fairly pride itself on the fact that whereas the recent census showed appalling decreases of population in most part of the Presidency the numbers in Gondal remain practically unchanged. In heartily congratulating the State and its Chief on these circumstances I can confidently express the opinion that one principal cause thereof is His Highness' well known zeal for the promotion of education in his dominions. And I may say that I regard the success of such a school as this with peculiar interests.

THE GRASIA CLASS.

The Thakore Saheb spoke the plain and unvarnished truth when he described the position of at least far too many of the Grasia class. Their condition is indeed a source of incessant anxiety to the Bombay Government. But His Highness used one expression which I will take now for my text. He said the Grasia had lost everything except their family pride. That is however, a notable exception and should be a valuable possession—for to what should family pride lead you. You are proud to belong to the family of one who formerly rendered such services to his country that his name and fame are cherished by them, but are you to sit down contentedly under the shadow of his laurels,

while the world says, "Look at the contrast between the founder and the descendant?" I do not say that it is possible for every, perhaps for any, descendant to equal or eclipse the fame of the founder of a family, but he can avoid tranishing that fame by living a life of slothful ease and self-indulgence on the proceeds of his ancestor's valour and industry. The time has happily passed when Grasia grants were mainly to be won by the sword. Whilst yielding to none in a feeling of sincere admiration for military valour let me remind you that Peace has her own noble triumphs, and the man who can make two blades of grass grow where one grew before deserves as much honour as the bravest soldier. There are victories to be achieved in the pursuits of agriculture, science, medicine, literature, and art, difficult enough to call forth the energies of the boldest, and honourable enough to satisfy the most ambitious. His Highness in this school places the weapons of combat in your hands, and Mr. Hartin and his colleagues will show you how to wield them. I trust you will profit by your chances.

THE PROGRESS OF THE COLLEGE.

Reverting now from the general question to details let me say with what pleasure I learnt of the full condition of your school, as also that a small but growing contingent come to you from outside Gondal. And I am glad to learn that you are able to carry out successfully much of the social school-life as practised by English boys. Generally speaking, I notice with pleasure that whilst every reasonable comfort appears to be supplied to the boys, uniformity of treatment is insured by the substitution of institution for private servants. For youths like yourselves who have to make your way by hard work it is of importance that whilst retaining the feelings of dignity and decorum, which are as much the birthright of the poorest as of the most highly placed gentleman, you should learn early in life to go without luxuries and even some pleasures that are not indispensable to your positions.

SCHEMES OF EDUCATION.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I shall look with special interest for the alternative scheme of education which Mr. Hartin reports that His Highness intends to propose in substitution for the matriculation examination. I have again and again said how much Government desires to hear less of a University

degree and a post under Government as the be-all and end-all of a young man's career. It is rather gratifying to find that, in spite of the hard things which are daily said of Government, there is so much anxiety to embark upon the public service; nor do I deny that an official is an honourable and useful career. But it is not through its permanent Civil Service that a country becomes rich and great and I may say the same of every individual officer. If, therefore, the well-known sagacity of the Thakore Saheb has devised other means for opening up to you an alternative career I hope many of you will profit by the opportunity. It only remains for me to thank you most sincerely for your kind welcome and to wish every prosperity to the school. (Applause.)

APPENDIX B.

TOASTS AT THE BANQUET.

His Highness proposing the first toast said:—

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:—My first duty is to ask you to drink to the health of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor—long may he live. It gives me great pleasure to propose this toast as it is my most cherished and honoured privilege to know His August Majesty personally. His Majesty has a special claim on the loyalty and devotion of the Indian people. For since the time Queen Elizabeth granted the first Charter to the East India Company some three hundred years ago and laid the foundation of a union between India and England no English sovereign has ever thought of visiting our country. His Majesty was the first heir to the English throne to visit his Indian Dependency. By this condescension he has not only shown a tender solicitude for his distant dominion but has established a firm rule over the hearts of his numerous Indian subjects. His Majesty is well known for the interest he takes in every direction of social reform in which he is heartily assisted by his popular and noble consort. May his rule be as beneficent and glorious as that of his illustrious mother whose death we are still mourning.

His Highness then gave the health of Their Excellencies in the following words:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have now the pleasure to propose the health of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote. We were looking forward with pleasant anticipation to their visit to Kathiawar and it was exceedingly gratifying to me to learn that in Their Excellencies' programme of tour a place was found for Gondal where I now have the honour to offer them my warmest and most hearty welcome. Such a visit bespeaks the friendliness of feelings the Governor entertains for the Indian Rulers whose real aims and aspirations can better be learnt by personal interviews than by reams of correspondence. It also tends to place on a sounder footing the relations of the native states with the British Government and promote the growth of mutual regard and respect. His Excellency Lord Northcote is entitled to our highest esteem for several

reasons. Within a very short time of his assuming the reins of his high office he has clearly shown what a deep and affectionate concern he has for the people of India. This sympathy is not new born in him. He has inherited it from his distinguished father who during his Indian Secretaryship did his best to raise the position of the people of India and fought hard for their admission to a fair share in the higher administration. That His Excellency has the same sympathetic feelings towards this country can best be judged by a happy sentence occuring in the speech he made at the Northbrook Society's dinner before his departure for India. His Lordship said "I am sure that there is no English official worthy to be an English official and to be a subject of our revered Queen-Empress who will not approach his task with the most earnest desire at all times to evince the utmost spirit of sympathy towards those among whom he is called upon to live and who will not remember that every English officer has a deep debt of duty to discharge to those natives for the direction of whose destinies he is so largely responsible." These are noble sentiments worthy of a true and staunch friend of India to whom Addision's words

"Statesman, yet friend to truth, of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear."

may well apply.

As for Lady Northcote, who has enhanced our pleasure by accompanying His Excellency, she has been pithily described by Mr. Saunders, the Grand Old Man of Exeter, as a "ministering Angel." Her heart is full of sympathy for suffering humanity. Another writer calls her "a born Governor's wife for she makes friends on every hand, and all delight to serve her." I am only echoing the feelings of you all, Ladies and Gentlemen, when I express a hope that Their Excellencies may long be spared with health and energy, that during the remaining period of His Excellency's rule the Presidency may be entirely free from the calamities of plague and famine and that his Governorship may have an unbroken record of prosperity to the people over whose destinies he is now presiding.

THE HEALTH OF HIS HIGHNESS.

The toast was heartily received, and His Excellency in briefly replying spoke of the hospitality of His Highness, and alluding to the remark quoted from a former speech said he continued to endeavour to act in that spirit. He

then gave the health of His Highness the Thakore Saheb, who briefly replied as under.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I thank Your Lordship for the kind manner in which you have proposed my health and you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the cordiality with which you have drunk it. In return I can only assure you that I am glad to have met you, shall be sorry to part, and will be happy to meet you again when I trust you will try and make it convenient to stay a little longer.

APPENDIX C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the population of all the towns and villages under the Gondal State according to the Census of 1872, 1881, 1891 and 1901.,

Number.	Names of towns and villages.	According to the Census of 1872.			According to the Census of 1881.			According to the Census of 1891.			According to the Census of 1901.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Gondal.....	7,148	6,032	13,180	6,978	6,546	13,524	7,827	7,516	15,343	9,974	9,545	19,519
2	Dhoráji.....	7,854	7,708	15,562	7,785	8,336	16,121	9,547	10,859	20,406	11,596	13,174	24,770
3	Upletá.....	3,344	3,156	6,500	3,139	3,103	6,242	3,657	4,078	7,735	4,376	4,990	9,366
4	Bháyáwadar.....	2,884	2,679	5,563	2,691	2,506	5,197	2,935	2,915	5,850	2,939	2,947	5,886
5	Sarsái.....	784	647	1,431	929	815	1,744	1,011	1,009	2,020	1,037	1,029	2,066
6	Jámwáli	50	40	90	54	51	105	100	91	191	155	126	281
7	Chordi	298	258	556	263	261	524	371	339	710	309	281	590
8	Gundálá	225	233	458	183	166	349	242	214	456	250	234	484
9	Vekri.....	231	214	445	222	199	421	265	237	502	278	276	554
10	Pátidad.....	300	245	545	278	210	488	327	286	613	317	285	602
11	Charakhadi.....	525	513	1,038	526	573	1,099	596	656	1,252	542	585	1,127
12	Padawalá.....	30	32	62	22	18	40	31	32	63	35	35	70
13	Trákudá.....	354	305	659	254	231	485	341	328	669	290	259	549
14	Daiyá.....	235	198	433	226	236	462	354	279	633	209	226	435
15	Gomtá.....	373	341	714	457	352	809	473	410	883	511	483	994
16	Nawágám	184	143	327	152	146	298	188	163	351	202	171	373
17	Nilákhá.....	173	153	326	206	150	356	190	169	359	197	192	389
18	Masitálá.....	154	129	283	134	127	261	154	123	277	174	139	313
19	Bhandáriá.....	95	71	166	64	43	107	95	63	158	105	81	186
20	Khambhálidá.....	78	70	148	81	68	149	115	93	208	73	72	145
21	Khokhari.....	1,344	1,321	2,665	1,169	1,220	2,389	1,288	1,202	2,490	1,341	1,287	2,628
22	Devachadi.....	271	255	526	279	255	534	282	263	545	296	265	561
23	Bándrá.....	228	214	442	202	178	380	215	195	410	250	239	489
24	Voráná-Kotdá.....	157	126	283	110	104	214	135	123	258	158	135	293
25	Sultánpur.....	1,295	1,299	2,594	1,315	1,219	2,534	1,392	1,329	2,721	1,345	1,263	2,608

26	Devalá.....	274	264	538	246	265	511	369	372	741	259	254	513
27	Moviá.....	1,450	1,116	2,566	1,598	1,390	2,988	1,590	1,523	3,113	1,549	1,608	3,157
28	Kantoliá.....	144	113	257	137	128	265	183	164	347	162	148	310
29	Ghogháwadar.....	311	295	606	319	286	605	371	350	721	309	315	624
30	Khándádhár.....	234	256	490	273	257	530	338	342	680	313	283	596
31	Rupáwati.....	208	188	396	347	283	630	224	228	452	179	163	342
32	Bandhiá.....	305	328	633	435	373	808	378	389	767	300	287	587
33	Mándan-Kundalá.	336	295	631	267	256	523	341	321	662	348	349	697
34	Rozadi.....	278	261	539	322	304	626	340	367	707	345	383	728
35	Kamar-Kotdá.....	115	103	218	114	104	218	136	118	254	138	119	257
36	Dhudasiá.....	200	209	409	195	220	415	225	237	462	219	248	467
37	Deradi.....	857	814	1,671	700	634	1,334	780	770	1,550	950	932	1,882
38	Wávdi.....	165	160	325	130	132	262	179	173	352	184	178	362
39	Ránasiki.....	218	200	418	179	165	344	199	162	361	194	169	363
40	Moti-Khilori.....	559	601	1,160	687	572	1,259	616	577	1,193	651	678	1,329
41	Rávaná.....	260	210	470	278	225	503	214	209	423	278	290	568
42	Khambháliá.....	232	208	440	236	194	430	180	171	351	146	134	280
43	Pát-Khilori.....	172	160	332	185	132	317	104	98	202	85	82	167
44	Dadwá.....	1,198	905	2,103	1,237	1,176	2,413	1,557	1,332	2,889	1,292	1,273	2,565
45	Karmál-Kotdá.....	148	108	256	174	138	312	187	166	353	164	158	322
46	Hadamtálá.....	339	316	655	324	301	625	322	321	643	263	269	532
47	Nándhu-Pipaliá...	81	66	147	80	73	153	84	70	154	37	46	83
48	Pátiáli.....	96	96	192	106	111	217	150	133	283	79	99	178
49	Lunivyàr.....	182	153	335	201	167	368	237	202	439	166	137	303
50	Kolithad.....	406	387	793	395	352	747	423	359	782	298	286	584
51	Betáwad.....	53	50	103	59	59	118	101	103	204	56	33	89
52	Napániá-Khijadiá	262	240	502	261	279	540	260	298	558	253	232	485
53	Bhàvàbhi-Khijadià...	210	196	406	228	182	410	321	261	582	271	252	523
54	Nagar-Pipaliá.....	389	353	742	342	302	644	398	405	803	307	341	648
55	Pipardi.....	100	88	188	177	190	367	188	196	384	141	144	285
56	Ambardi.....	192	184	376	200	182	382	274	257	531	257	215	472
57	Mespar.....	146	132	278	139	119	258	189	183	372	154	143	297
58	Bediá.....	88	60	148	120	116	236	223	196	419	138	130	268
59	Bhádukiá.....	143	129	272	145	141	286	190	200	390	117	118	235
60	Wáládhari.....	109	96	205	106	96	202	103	98	201	94	88	182
61	Dáliyá..,.....	180	149	329	167	186	353	251	209	460	197	188	385
62	Motá-Mahiká.....	143	124	267	166	147	313	177	158	335	143	136	279

Number.	Names of towns and villages.	According to the Census of 1872.			According to the Census of 1881.			According to the Census of 1891.			According to the Census of 1901.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
63	Analgadh.....	39	41	80	66	57	123	50	61	111	18	24	42
64	Sindhâwadar.....	73	59	152	68	52	120	82	60	142	61	37	98
65	Náná-Mahiká.....	49	37	86	39	37	76	82	71	153	63	66	129
66	Vejágám.....	248	218	466	203	204	407	314	297	611	214	208	422
67	Náná-Umwádá....	109	102	211	102	114	216	126	119	245	88	95	183
68	Motá-Umwálá....	133	116	249	87	89	176	120	127	247	80	79	159
69	Anidá.....	260	233	493	239	217	456	326	319	645	215	228	443
70	Bhojpurá,.....	119	115	234	99	70	169	125	92	217	142	138	280
71	Nágarká.....	90	69	159	121	105	226	106	96	202	64	39	103
72	Biliálá.....	134	109	243	110	106	216	173	172	345	234	211	445
73	Bhunâwá.....	117	109	226	157	152	309	153	167	320	168	166	334
74	Bharudi.....	101	99	200	146	114	260	131	124	255	85	87	172
75	Wâchharâ.....	175	173	348	243	209	452	329	319	648	201	194	395
76	Pánchiáwadar.....	106	81	187	102	75	177	161	132	293	140	123	263
77	Semalá.....	138	156	294	163	141	304	209	219	428	172	208	380
78	Mungá-Wávdi.....	123	107	230	122	101	223	190	180	370	97	127	224
79	Pipaliá	134	122	256	254	235	489	315	309	624	132	144	276
80	Rib.....	242	205	447	167	149	316	266	249	515	224	231	455
81	Ribdá.....	349	275	624	393	324	717	404	389	793	439	409	848
82	Gundásará	279	253	532	242	233	475	278	296	574	317	309	626
83	Lámpásari.....	102	94	196	100	77	177	97	117	214	98	106	204
84	Bhukhi.....	238	204	442	188	182	370	267	240	507	264	280	544
85	Dudhivadar.....	247	229	476	208	190	398	296	246	542	293	266	559
86	Umarkot.....	107	99	206	114	104	218	130	126	256	137	132	269
87	Wegadi.....	189	106	295	115	117	232	136	134	270	113	126	239
88	Bhutwad.....	63	69	132	72	68	140	82	85	167	79	79	158
89	Fareni.....	254	240	494	270	235	505	308	268	576	286	298	584
90	Jetalsar.....	458	387	845	473	397	870	962	793	1,755	618	579	1,197
91	Toraniá.....	311	306	617	301	315	616	377	401	778	353	334	687
92	Náni-Parabadi.....	271	286	557	285	283	568	295	306	601	341	322	663

93	Moti-Márad.....	1,297	1,213	2,510	1,388	1,210	2,598	1,363	1,263	2,626	1,243	1,253	2,496
94	Pipaliá.....	234	201	435	254	235	489	315	309	624	336	337	673
95	Udakiá.....	78	72	150	133	106	239	115	105	220	94	106	200
96	Wádodar.....	488	432	920	475	404	879	588	559	1,147	532	491	1,023
97	Bháder.....	504	440	944	467	398	865	578	554	1,132	531	475	1,006
98	Pátanváv.....	672	589	1,261	625	584	1,209	808	743	1,551	823	733	1,556
99	Náni-Márad.....	113	99	212	101	81	182	103	98	201	121	95	216
100	Chichod.....	156	117	273	115	97	212	153	146	299	170	165	335
101	Kátharotá.....	161	135	296	140	142	282	200	177	377	179	156	335
102	Samdhiálá.....	237	241	478	304	281	585	313	302	615	326	355	681
103	Talaganá.....	245	215	460	264	248	512	299	279	578	338	343	681
104	Kundhech.....	196	163	359	154	143	297	237	198	435	235	181	416
105	Meli.....	314	261	575	296	263	559	292	282	574	288	278	566
106	Bholgámadá.....	292	245	537	251	216	467	283	258	541	260	233	493
107	Chikhaliá.....	216	190	406	206	188	394	255	229	484	211	223	434
108	Nágalkhadá.....	29	18	47	99	81	180	179	152	331	159	146	305
109	Hádfodi.....	33	35	68	74	76	150	76	62	138	75	80	155
110	Bhádá-Jáliá.....	195	165	360	204	190	394	243	245	488	243	253	496
111	Hadmatiá.....	123	106	229	107	99	206	108	95	203	105	109	214
112	Jamanáwad.....	230	215	445	342	272	614	304	295	599	311	296	607
113	Moti-Parabadi.....	355	305	660	291	278	569	323	340	663	284	267	551
114	Chhádawáwadar...	289	305	594	285	282	567	388	403	791	331	329	660
115	Bholá.....	227	221	448	250	216	466	319	286	605	304	259	563
116	Chhatrásá.....	660	582	1,242	609	568	1,177	760	715	1,475	590	543	1,133
117	Kaláná.....	473	420	893	417	358	775	489	440	929	462	414	876
117	Gádhá.....	86	81	167	107	94	201	89	92	181	85	89	174
119	Murakhadá.....	48	52	100	56	43	99	70	63	133	81	79	160
120	Mekhátimbi.....	339	299	638	298	323	621	320	348	668	249	249	498
121	Isará.....	232	207	439	247	202	449	283	259	542	303	299	602
122	Kolki.....	914	804	1,718	851	783	1,634	964	987	1,951	933	922	1,855
123	Gadhálá.....	117	97	214	107	106	213	121	117	238	108	96	204
124	Mojirá.....	202	198	400	170	184	354	194	213	407	117	122	239
125	Khákhi-Jáliá.....	868	814	1,682	894	815	1,709	1,142	1,047	2,189	841	876	1,717
129	Navápará.....	50	52	102	50	39	89	50	41	91	48	51	99
127	Kerálá.....	12	18	30	13	13	26	19	28	47	21	18	39
128	Sevantrá.....	73	68	141	77	61	138	83	95	178	89	92	181
129	Wádalá.....	104	90	194	91	83	174	96	113	209	101	103	204

Number.	Names of towns and villages.	According to the Census of 1872.			According to the Census of 1881.			According to the Census of 1891.			According to the Census of 1901.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
130	Charel.....	462	408	870	383	350	733	475	435	910	464	404	868
131	Wadàli.....	299	288	587	254	230	484	343	312	655	280	253	533
132	Khirasará.....	441	366	807	366	339	705	369	384	753	308	285	593
133	Padawalá.....	167	135	302	139	150	289	185	195	380	141	126	267
134	Mánkhiálá.....	46	50	96	43	37	80	31	32	63	21	15	36
135	Bhánkh.....	236	220	456	184	180	364	261	271	532	169	167	336
136	Arni.....	256	222	478	178	175	353	252	235	487	167	182	349
137	Sájadiáli.....	178	163	341	182	173	355	194	180	374	160	172	332
138	Kaláriá	201	186	387	196	186	382	214	237	451	177	178	355
139	Supedi	1,309	1,181	2,490	1,437	1,335	2,772	1,430	1,323	2,753	1,156	1,115	2,271
140	Jhánjhmer.....	489	439	928	351	312	663	448	389	837	411	394	805
141	Náni-Wávdi.....	249	234	483	211	230	441	253	238	491	173	165	338
142	Dumiáni.....	367	317	684	320	283	603	359	335	694	408	396	804
143	Moti-Wávdi.....	507	441	948	378	309	687	377	366	743	419	411	830
144	Láth.....	511	482	993	441	402	843	489	446	935	418	404	822
145	Bhimorá.....	438	382	820	405	379	784	380	390	770	406	385	791
146	Ganod.....	1,175	1,035	2,210	1,040	899	1,939	1,312	1,213	2,525	1,210	1,163	2,373
147	Varjáng-Jáliá.....	536	459	995	534	435	969	609	542	1,151	587	579	1,166
148	Nágwadar.....	434	423	857	415	398	813	470	475	945	501	529	1,030
149	Kharachiá.....	163	176	339	174	171	345	161	151	312	180	151	331
150	Chareliá.....	223	204	427	195	211	406	216	235	451	170	147	317
151	Rájpurá.....	99	71	170	133	108	241	184	165	349	161	153	314
152	Rabáriká.....	67	43	110	86	59	145	77	61	138	95	83	178
153	Gadhethal.....	161	152	313	157	144	301	152	142	294	94	111	205
154	Dhánk.....	1,547	1,347	2,894	1,378	1,242	2,620	1,429	1,370	2,799	1,397	1,338	2,735
155	Tanaswá.....	362	346	708	371	352	723	409	400	809	401	377	778
156	Merwadar.....	525	498	1,023	518	471	989	607	575	1,182	491	480	971
157	Prántsalá.....	315	267	582	325	291	616	243	209	452	144	130	274
158	Vadekhand.....	117	99	216	55	44	99	66	58	124	75	89	164

159	Pátan.....	244	217	461	235	224	459	300	260	560	275	244	519
162	Páneli.....	1,126	953	2,079	1,041	945	1,986	1,294	1,190	2,484	1,237	1,168	2,405
160	Wálásan.....	364	297	661	348	279	627	499	396	895	360	304	664
161	Sàtawadi.....	145	125	270	138	123	261	169	177	346	131	158	289
163	Hariásan.....	186	209	395	191	189	380	289	249	538	241	241	482
164	Jál.....	162	123	285	116	90	206	142	121	263	163	146	309
165	Màlavdá.....	53	53	106	131	128	259	106	93	199	90	80	170
166	Sidhsar.....	436	368	804	431	412	843	426	439	865	474	434	908
167	Gingani.....	455	353	808	482	416	898	550	545	1,095	549	522	1,071
168	Chámpardá.....	225	179	404	286	254	540	605	476	1,081	297	275	572
169	Monpari.....	308	240	548	380	312	692	494	447	941	437	452	889
170	Ghantián.....	53	38	91	74	52	126	102	89	191	64	55	119
171	Dádar.....	90	78	168	160	156	316	265	264	529	202	229	431
172	Ratáng.....	45	40	85	76	68	144	144	136	280	92	94	186
173	Khijadiá.....	96	84	180	103	104	207	163	142	305	110	103	213
174	Vàjadi.....	133	122	255	119	102	221	145	147	292	125	118	243
	Total.....	72,062	65,155	1,37,217	70,105	65,499	1,35,604	81,497	79,539	1,61,036	80,889	80,993	1,61,882

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OE THE

GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1902-03

PRINTED AT THE GONDAL TOWN PRESS, GONDAL.

1903.

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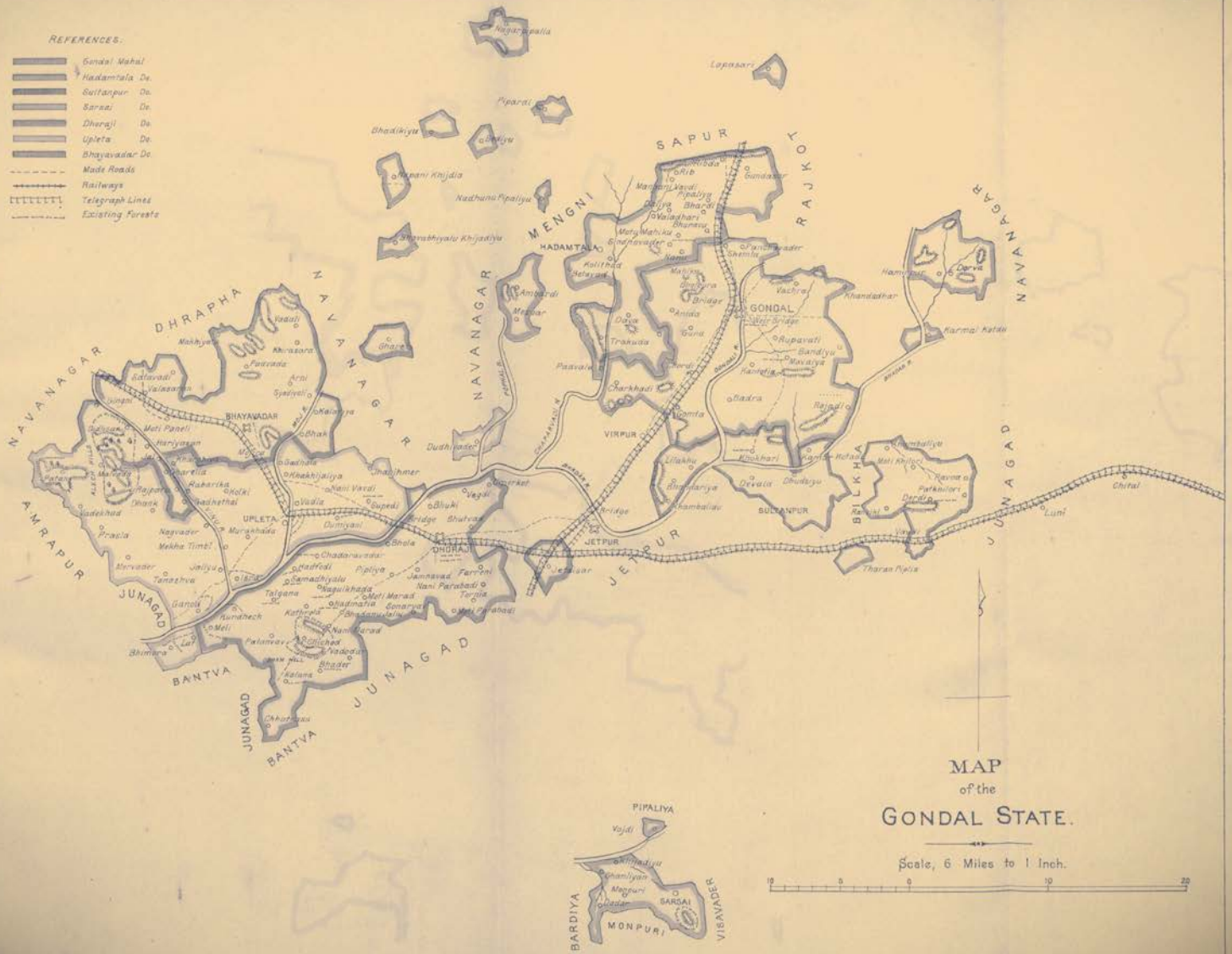

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SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1902-03.

INTRODUCTION.

(Area of the State–1,024 square miles; Population (Census of 1901)–1,61,882; Average Revenue–about Rs. 15,00,000; Tribute–Rs. 1,10,721).

Coronation of His Majesty Edward VII.

In summarising the events of the official year just closed, the one deserving of the most prominent mention is the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII in Westminster Abbey on the 9th of August 1902. The event is of the highest importance and of the greatest historical interest to all those who right loyally wish for the permanence and stability of the vast British Empire. The day was observed as a public holiday throughout the State and the Ruler and the ruled commemorated it by planting trees in honour of the occasion. On the day (New Year's Day) set apart in India for the celebration of the Coronation, there were universal and whole-hearted rejoicings in every part of the State. Royal salutes, public prayers, sweetmeat distribution to the children and the poor, release of prisoners, illumination and fire-works were some of the important features which marked the jubilation. His Highness the Thakor Saheb, accompanied by Her Highness the Rani Saheb and his daughter, and attended by the Dewan and the principal State Officials, had the pleasure to take part in the Delhi Darbar at the invitation of the Government. It is needless to add that His Highness retains the most lively memories of his visit to the Imperial Darbar.

Education of His Highness' children.

2. The Heir-apparent and his younger brother have continued their studies at Balliol College and the Harrow School respectively. The former having passed the preliminary examination is now reading for his degrees; the latter has been reported to be getting on quite satisfactorily and making good progress in all his subjects. His Highness' younger children, who are capable of learning, are prosecuting their studies in Gondal, and their work is pronounced to be satisfactory on the whole.

His Highness' tour in Northern India.

3. After the completion of the Coronation Ceremonies His Highness, accompanied by Her Highness the Rani Saheb and his daughter Bakuverba, left Delhi and proceeded on a short tour in Northern India. His Highness, in the course of his travels, was able to visit many interesting towns both in Native States and British territories. His programme included several places of historical and religious interest, and His Highness could not fail to feel an intelligent admiration for all the beauties of nature and art he found during his itinerary. After an absence of two months and twelve days His Highness returned to Gondal on the 24 March 1903.

A new Orphanage.

4. On the 24th of October last His Highness the Thakor Saheb laid the foundation-stone of a new Orphanage, to be established by his kind-hearted consort Her Highness Nandkuverba C. I. The building with the up-keep will cost about a Lac of Rupees, and the institution will owe its life to the funds generously supplied by Her Highness out of her private purse. The object of the institution is to provide maintenance to poor orphans and to such other children who may be considered to have sufficient claims to its benefits. Its scope must command the approval of all thoughtful men. For of late the number of orphans in the country has grown larger through such superhuman agencies as famine and pestilence; and Her Highness is trying, though in a limited way, to solve the pressing problem of the day, namely what to do with the increasing number of poor orphans. Her Highness is known for her private charities. She is always ready to help the poor and has established a claim on their gratitude by founding this orphanage from which the best possible results may be anticipated.

General Condition and Resources.

5. After a succession of calamitous seasons which will long be remembered for their sore trial, the prospects of the year under report gave indications of gradual improvement. The harvest gave a fair out-turn, fodder and water were sufficient for all practical purposes, and the prices of food-grains declined.

6. The table in the margin shows the rainfall for the past five years. The quantity measured during the year of report was just about the normal, but was not equally distributed and opportune, and therefore in some part of the territory the want of rain was felt. The total out-turn of crops was about 12 Annas in the Rupee.

Year	Rain fall Inches.
1898	18·60
1899	5·79
1900	46·81
1901	9·29
1902	24·80

7. The following table shows the prices of food-grains for the past five years:—

Prices of cereals.

Year.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Juwar.	Rice.	Gram.	Mag.	Udad.
	Pounds per Rupee.						
1898-99.	27	27¾	35½	17¾	26½	25½	24¾
1899-00.	20¾	20	24	15¼	10¼	18	20
1900-01.	16¼	18½	21	15½	16¼	16¾	16
1901-02.	24	24	27	16¾	20	18	18
1902-03.	24	27	32	18	23	18	20

8. The prices, since the close of the year under report, have fallen below the normal. The wheat, bajri and juwar at present are selling at 35, 39, and 48 pounds per Rupee respectively. This may be attributed to less demand for export of grain.

9. The principal articles of manufacture are cotton and woollen fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper utensils, wooden toys and wood work turned on lathes, and ivory and wooden bangles.

Manufacture.

Hand-looms.

10. There were 1,134 cotton, 74 woollen and 4 silk-weaving hand-looms during the year against 1,160, 53 and 5 respectively in the previous year, showing a decrease of 26 in cotton and 1 in silk-weaving looms and an increase of 21 in wool-weaving looms.

Ginning factories and Cotton-press.

11. There were 6 ginning factories and 1 cotton-press. All of them remained almost closed for the last three years owing to the failure of cotton crop, but this year four of them are at work and are expected to do good business.

Exports and Imports.

12. The total value of exports was Rs. 4,17,121 and of imports Rs. 24,86,756 against Rs. 6,26,584 and Rs. 28,45,762 respectively in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,09,463 in exports and Rs. 3,59,006 in imports. The large decrease under both the heads is attributable to a general depression in trade caused by the past three bad years and partly also to the prevalence of plague.

Agriculture and Land Revenue.

13. The following statement shows the total area of the State and alienated villages, including those of Mulgrasias, with details of cultivated and uncultivated State lands:—

Total area.	Deduct area of alienated and Mulgrasia villages.	Net area dealt with in this chapter.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.		
			Jirâet or dry crop.	Bâgâet or irrigated crop.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Waste or not available for cultivation.	Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
6,46,791	1,88,979	4,57,812	2,91,774	33,364	3,25,138	8,735	1,23,939	1,32,674

14. That 8,735 acres available for cultivation are given under the head of 'uncultivated' land is due to the fact that as many as 6,709 acres go to comprise grass area, some are reserved for cattle-grazing, a few acres are taken up for gardens and the like, while 925 acres in all of crop area remain uncultivated owing to the dislocation of agricultural enterprise during the depression of previous years and the consequent want of natural facilities for cultivation.

15. The following table shows the number of plough cattle and other domestic animals existing before and after the famine:—

Agricultural Stock.

Year.	Plough bullocks.	Draft bullocks.	Milch cattle.	Other cattle (including young stock).	Horses and ponies.	Camels.	Donkeys and other animals not included in column 5.	Total animals.	Carts for agricultural purposes.	Carts for hire.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Normal number in existence before the commencement of famine *i. e.* in August 1899...	31,362	1,736	30,477	34,530	2,120	266	93,022	1,93,513	5,738	791
Number remaining at the end of the year of this report (31st March 1903).....	20,911	777	13,004	8,311	889	199	43,611	87,702	5,511	383
Deficit...	10,451	959	17,473	26,219	1,231	67	49,411	1,05,811	227	408

16. It will take some years yet before the normal number of domestic animals is reached.

17. The following table shows the transfer of occupancy rights by way of sale and mortgage during the year as contrasted with the preceding one:—

Transfer of occupancy rights.

Year.	Transferred by sale.		Transferred by mortgage.		Total.		
	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1901-02.....	602	368	85	26	687	394	1,081
1902-03.....	771	328	...	33	771	361	1,132
Increase.....	169	...	...	7	84	...	51
Decrease.....	...	40	85	...	...	33	...

18. The transfer by sale to non-khedus shows a decrease of 40 acres, while that by mortgage to the same class shows an increase of 7 acres.

19. The following is the comparative statement showing the land revenue due for collection, its realization and outstandings for the revenue years 1900-01 and 1901-02, as well as an estimate for the current year 1902-03:—

Particulars.	(*Partial Famine.*) Revenue year (1st November 1900 to 31st October 1901).				(*Famine.*) Revenue year (1st November 1901 to 31st October 1902).				Estimate for the revenue year (1st November 1902 to 31st October 1903).			
	Amount for collection.	Amount of remission.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount remitted ($\frac{1}{2}$ of total assessment).	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount of remission.	Amount expected to be realized.	Amount expected to remain outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vighoti Villages.												
Vighoti or land assessment in cash.....	8,57,773	...	6,38,590	2,19,183	8,69,985	4,31,839	1,17,312	3,20,834	8,84,067	...	7,25,022	1,59,045
Bhagvatai Villages.												
Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind.....	39,452	...	35,743	3,709	13,253	...	11,096	2,157	89,193	...	89,193	...
Vero or cash payment.....	50,248	...	47,962	2,286	50,744	...	12,455	38,289	50,981	...	47,632	3,349
Miscellaneous.												
Sundry rates and taxes and other receipts.....	98,725	...	77,209	21,516	1,31,139	...	78,223	52,916	1,63,709	...	1,36,000	27,709
Total.....	10,46,198	...	7,99,504	2,46,694	10,65,121	4,31,839	2,19,086	4,14,196	11,87,950	...	9,97,847	1,90,103

Note:—The figures for 1900-01 given in the last report were approximate and those entered here for the same year are actuals, and hence the difference between the two.

20. The following table shows the comparative gross revenue for the past two years and estimated revenue of the current year:—

Particulars.	(*Partial Famine.*) Revenue year (1st November 1900 to 31st October 1901).				(*Famine.*) Revenue year (1st November 1901 to 31st October 1902).				Estimate of revenue year (1st November 1902 to 31 October 1903).			
	Amount for collection.	Amount of remission.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount of remission ($\frac{1}{2}$ of total land assessment).	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount of remission.	Amount expected to be realized.	Amount expected to remain outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From all sources excluding Railways	15,51,977	...	11,90,739	3,61,238	14,58,368	4,31,839	5,44,133	4,82,396	15,51,064	...	13,36,064	2,15,000
Railway earnings (Gondal's share of the B. G. J. P. Railway)	1,49,095	...	1,49,095	...	1,44,071	...	1,44,071	...	1,50,000	...	1,50,000	...
Do. (J. R. Railway)	28,989	...	28,989	...	23,514	...	23,514	...	21,000	...	21,000	...
Refund of capital outlay &c. (B. G. J. P. Railway) ordinary	21,848	...	21,848	...	37,812	...	37,812	...	29,000	...	29,000	...
Do. Extraordinary	35,688	...	35,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17,87,597	...	14,26,359	3,61,238	16,63,765	4,31,839	7,49,530	4,82,396	17,51,064	...	15,36,064	2,15,000

Note:— The figures for 1900-01 given in the last report were approximate and those entered here for the same year are actuals, and hence the difference between the two.

21. The outstanding of the revenue at the close of the year under report is Rs. 5,34,146 against Rs. 3,32,823 of the year previous. The total outstandings, including those of the previous years, amount at the close of the year under review to Rs.22,72,902 against Rs. 18,27,409 last year. The large increase in the outstandings is due to the failure of crops during the revenue year ending 31st October 1902.

Outstanding Revenue.

22. The realization of stamp revenue during the year was Rs. 7,528 against Rs. 8,903 in the preceding year.

Stamp revenue

23. The following table shows the gross expenditure of the State for the past two years and estimate of the current year:—

Particulars.	Revenue year (1st November 1900 to 31st October 1901).	Revenue year (1st November 1901 to 31st October 1902).	Estimate of the Revenue year (1st November 1902 to 31st October 1903.)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary expenditure under all heads.....	12,95,322	12,56,735	13,75,699
Famine Relief-works.....	50,181	53,356	...
Remission of land revenue.....	...	4,31,839	...
Tagavi advances to cultivators....	20,310	57,608	17,000
Advances to Bhayats, Grasias &c.	1,653	13,607	...
Railways-capital outlay &c.....	46,504	19,656	30,500
Total.....	14,13,970	18,32,801	14,23,199

Note:— The figures for 1900-01 given in the last report were approximate and those entered here for the same year are actuals, and hence the difference between the two.

24. The increase of expenditure in the year 1901-02 as compared with the year previous is due to the famine conditions in the former year.

25. There were 4,820 wells for irrigation at the close of the last year and 13 new wells were sunk during the year, making a total of 4,833 wells at the end of the year. But 2 of the new wells sunk have totally failed, and therefore the number of serviceable wells stands at 4,831. The area of land irrigated from these wells was 12,908 acres.

Irrigation wells.

Irrigation and Water-works Tank near Gondal.

26. This tank, which was constructed as a famine-work, at the total cost of Rs. 5,07,950, was made available for general use from 10th March 1902. The rains being unsatisfactory during the year 1901, the tank was filled only to a level of 26 feet and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches upto the end of September 1901, the full supply level being 30 feet. Between September 1901 and March 1902, 4 feet and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches of water were lost in evaporation, absorption and percolation. The monsoon for 1902 did not set in properly till August 20th when the water level in the tank was 18 feet 6 inches; on the 22nd it rose to 26 feet 6 inches, and on the 28th came to the full supply level of 30 feet. On September 3rd there was a heavy flood, and nearly 6 feet 9 inches of water flowed over the crest of the waste-weir. It is satisfactory to note that the works could safely stand the stress of the weather.

27. Besides supplying water to the Huzur Bungalow garden and the Kylás Bág the tank was used in irrigating an area of $20\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land. This is a small beginning, and it is hoped, a sufficiently large area will be brought under irrigation when the cultivators will see the evident advantages of the use of the tank water.

28. The total net revenue realized during the year was Rs. 2,096.

Protection.

29. The most noteworthy event of the year under report is the capture of the notorious outlaw known as Bawa Devgar Bhavgar of Ishwaria-a village under the State of Junagadh-his correct name being Devgar Ramgar. He had been a fugitive from justice for the last 10 years, and a proclaimed offender of the Agency under its Notification dated the 6th August 1898 published in the Agency Gazette of the year. He had eluded the efforts of the Police of the Agency and several States of the Province for a long time to capture him and committed a number of barbarous and dastardly outrages under organized armed bands, the principal of which were the dacoities committed in the States and Talukas of Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Bilkhá and Sardargarh, as well as within the limits of some of the Thánás under the Agency.

30. The incident that led to his capture happened within the limits of this State.

On the night of the 22nd December 1901, a Kunbi, Ladha Khima, of Dhoraji was carried away by the gang for the purpose of extorting money from him and confined in the outskirts of Akala–a village under Bilkha. The Bilkha Police got scent of the matter, and in their endeavours to capture them, they shot one of them dead, and the rest escaped with their leader Devgar, leaving the Kunbi behind them on the spot. The Police Superintendent of this State getting information of this occurrence proceeded to the scene of action, and sent his men in search of the fugitives. He succeeded within the course of a fortnight in securing nearly the whole of the lot except the ring-leader Devgar, partly from this State and partly from the territories of Junagadh and Bhavnagar, and finally his efforts culminated in the capture of the outlaw Devgar himself at Rozdi–a village under this State. Thus they were all brought to book and committed to the Court of Sessions for trial for the offence committed within the limits of this State with the result that they were all convicted and awarded condign punishment for their crime.

31. Another foe the Police had to contend with in the discharge of their duties was the plague which raged with great virulence in Gondal and in a milder form in Dhoraji and the surrounding villages in the latter half of the last year. About 20 men were attacked by it during the period in the active discharge of their duties, of which 14 fell a prey to the destructive agency of this dire epidemic.

32. The total strength of the Regular Police Force was, at the close of the year, as under:—

Regular Police Force.

Superintendent.	1
Inspectors.	4
Chief Constables.	8
Mounted Police.	38
Foot Police (consisting of 59 Head Constables and 475 Constables of all ranks).	534
Total...	585

Regular and Irregular Force.

33. The following table gives the aggregate strength of the Police, both Regular and Irregular, the latter including land-holding and stipendiary Pasaitas or Village Police together with men furnished by Bhayats, Mulgrasias and Jivaidars:—

Class.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.
Regular or stipendiary.....	38	534	572
Bhayati, Mulgrasia and Jivaidari.....	27	173	200
Pasaitas or Village Police.....	1	547	548
Total.....	66	1,254	1,320

The above statement is exclusive of 13 officers of the Regular Police noted above.

Temporary Police.

34. The 100 extra men referred to in last year's report were reduced, during the year, to 86, and the saving thus effected was utilized in the employment of a Special Police Inspector. The necessity of the retention of this Force, the Police Superintendent reports, has arisen from a number of Miana prisoners, who have escaped from the Petlad Jail, being still at large in the country. The State, therefore, requires to be protected from their depredation, should they ever cause disturbance by banding together.

Police Patels.

35. The total number of Police Patels was the same as last year, viz. 167, of whom 69 were engaged solely on Police duties and 98 performed the combined duties of Revenue and Police Patels.

Caste or race.

36. The caste or race of the officers and men employed in the Regular Police Force is given below:—

1 Parsi.

54 Deshi Arabs and Makaranis

63	Rajputs.
16	Rabaris.
39	Sindhis.
75	Sipahis.
294	Deshi people of Kathiawar.
43	Pardeshis of Hindustan.
585	

Pension and gratuity.

37. Altogether 11 men retired from service on account of superannuation, 3 of whom received life pensions and 8 gratuities.

Police School, Workshop and Gymnasium.

38. These institutions are very serviceable to the better performance of Police functions, and the Police derive much benefit from elementary instruction in reading and writing as well as from physical exercise.

Fairs and Festivals.

39. Owing to the prevalence of plague in this State and other parts of India, people were not allowed to gather at Ganod for the fair annually held there in honour of Hasan Pir-a Mahomedan Saint-and at Osam Hill in honour of the Hindu goddess who has a temple there. The Holi and the Taboot festivals passed off quietly without the occurrence of any thing worth noticing.

Cost of Police.

40. The aggregate cost of the Regular Police for the Samvat year 1958 (1901-02) was Rs. 1,37,059 against Rs. 1,15,800 the preceding year, giving an increase of Rs. 21,259. Besides the above amount a sum of Rs. 3,641 was contributed towards the Clothing Fund, Rs. 5,394 were expended on pension and gratuity and Rs. 115 were spent for the food expenses of prisoners in Police custody, making a total of Rs. 9,190 against Rs. 9,676 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 486. The above figures do not include Rs. 6,633 the cost of extra men temporarily employed.

41. A comparative statement of the working of the Police for the last two years is given below:—

Offences reported.		Accused arrested.		Accused sent for trial.		Accused convicted.		Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.	
1901–02	1902–03	1901–02	1902–03	1901–02	1902–03	1901–02	1902–03	1901–02	1902–03	1901–02	1902–03	1901–02	1902–03
539	590	873	*813	852	805	559	567	268	237	64	69·7	65·6	70·4

42. Of the total number of 790 cognizable offences reported, 200 were struck off as false, leaving 590 the number of true offences committed during the year, showing an excess of 51 over that of the last year. If the number of offences committed is greater this year, the number of convictions obtained is also greater–the percentages of accused convicted to accused arrested, as well as of accused convicted to those sent for trial, being respectively 69·7 and 70·4 against 64 and 65·6, the corresponding figures for the last year.

43. Of 590 true offences, 443 were detected, leaving 147 undetected against 396 detected and 143 undetected the preceding year. The ratio per cent of offences detected to offences committed is 75·08 against 73·4 the previous year, showing some improvement upon the result of the last year.

* Including 15 pending Police investigations at the close of last year.

44. The following statement classifies the cognizable offences reported to the Police for the last two years:—

No.	Name of Offence.	Years.	
		1901–02.	1902–03.
1	Murder.	...	2
2	Culpable homicide.	5	3
3	Attempt to murder.	0	0
4	Grievous hurt.	15	11
5	Hurt.	9	9
6	Dacoity.	1	0
7	Robbery.	8	6
8	Theft by house-breaking....	120	147
9	Theft.	305	305
10	Petty offences.	76	107
	Total.....	539	590

45. The number of offences this year exceeds that of the last by 51, the increase being under the heads of thefts by house-breaking and petty offences. There were two murders during the year against none last year, whilst the offences under the other heads are either equal to or less than those of the last year.

46. The following is a comparative table of the amount of property stolen and recovered for the last two years:—

Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage.	
1901–02.	1902–03.	1901–02.	1902–03.	1901–02.	1902–03.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
26,439 7 0	9,770 3 8	16,289 14 11	7,317 0 11	61·6	74·8

47. The amount of property stolen shows a large decrease as compared with that for the previous year. The ratio of the amount recovered to that of the amount stolen exhibits a very commendable improvement, it being 74·8 this year against 61·6 the year before. This is the highest result that had ever been attained for the last 20 years except 1898–99, when the ratio was 81·6, and it reflects great credit on the Police.

48. Of the two murder cases that occurred during the year, one was the result of jealousy and the other of dishonest gain.

49. The first was a case in which at the village of Bhankh under Bhayawadar, a Khawas woman Monghi was killed in the month of June last by one Kala Umar – a Mahomedan sepoy in whose keeping she was for some time. She had deserted him, and was suspected of having criminal intimacy with a Grasia of the village. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment by the Sessions Judge.

50. The other case occurred in the month of July last at Sultanpur, where a boy of the tender years of 13, who was tending his goats in the village Sim, was killed by a Sindhi Keshar Ali and a Rabari Megha Kala for the purpose of robbing him of his goats. Their case was inquired into by the First Class Magistrate of Gondal, who finding the evidence not reasonably sufficient for their conviction discharged them.

51. Of the 3 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one was the result of a land dispute, and the other two of offering resistance to thieves, who had come to steal crops at night.

52. The first was a case in which two brothers, Paba and Gova, quarrelled in the month of June last with regard to a share in a field at Nagar Pipalia. From words they came to blows in which the former was killed by the latter.

53. In the second case that took place in the month of July last at Bhandaria, a Kunbi Nanji was sleeping at night with his two brothers in his field of maize, whither two Kolis Parma and Govind had gone for committing theft. On meeting resistance from Nanji. one of them gave him a blow with a hatchet which caused his death.

54. The third was a case that occurred in the month of September last at Khokhari where a Koli Mawa Kadva with two others had gone to steal crops

at night in the field of a Kunbi in which three men, Anand, Gopal and Ram were keeping a watch. A scuffle took place between them in which the thieves were attacked with sticks by the men on the watch, with the result that the thief Mawa Kadva was killed. The accused in this case were acquitted for the exercise of the right of private defence of property, whilst in the other two cases they were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

55. The several grades of courts established for the administration of justice are given below with the functions and powers exercised by each:—

1. Huzur Court.
2. Sar Nyayadhish Court.
3. Munsiffs' Courts.
2. Thanadars' Courts.
4. Third Class Magistrates' Courts.

56. The Huzur Court is the highest court of civil and criminal jurisdiction and exercises powers of superintendence and revision over the courts subordinate to it. It hears appeals from decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish in criminal, as well as in civil cases, both original and appellate.

57. The Sar Nyayadhish exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction and tries civil suits to any extent above Rs. 3,000. His court is, therefore, the highest original Civil Court of the State. He hears appeals from the original decisions of the Munsiffs, the Thanadars and the Third Class Magistrates in civil and criminal cases. He also tries criminal cases committed to his court by the First Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoraji with the aid of assessors, and passes sentences upto 7 years' imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 3,000, and a higher sentence passed by him is subject to the confirmation of the Huzur Court. The system of trial by jury does not obtain in this State.

58. There are two appeals in civil cases, one regular and the other special, from the decrees of the original courts, but in purely pecuniary suits upto the value of Rs. 100, if the two lower courts are unanimous in their finding, no second appeal is allowed. There is only one appeal allowed in criminal cases, and none at all where the sentence passed by a First Class Magistrate or the Sar Nyayadhish does not exceed one month's imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 50.

59. The Munsiffs, as well as the Thanadars possess original civil and criminal powers. The Gondal, Dhoraji and Sarsai Munsiffs, and the two Thanadars possess, in civil cases, pecuniary jurisdiction to the extent, respectively, of Rs. 3,000, 200 and 25, whilst, in criminal cases, the Gondal and the Dhoraji Munsiffs are invested with First Class Magisterial powers, that is to say, powers of passing sentences of imprisonment not exceeding two years and fine to the extent of Rs. 1,000. The Thanadars, on the other hand, are clothed with Second Class Magisterial powers, viz. the powers of inflicting imprisonment upto six months and fine not exceeding Rs. 200.

60. The Mahalkaris of Gondal, Sarsai and Upleta, as well as the Talati of Bhayawadar are Third Class Magistrates possessing the power of inflicting one month's imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 50. Except the Sarsai Mahalkari, they have no civil powers and are invested with very limited criminal powers for the convenience of people inhabiting villages. With this exception only, there is a complete separation between the executive and judicial departments of the State.

Criminal Justice.

Remarks on the Statistical Returns.

61. The subjoined table compares the original criminal works of all the courts during the year of report with that of the preceding year:—

Offences reported.		Persons dealt with.							Persons tried.						
			Brought to trial in 1902–03.				Total.								
1901–02.	1902–03.	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Arrested by Police.	On warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily surrendered.	Received by transfer.	1901–02.	1902–03.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining untried at the end of the year.	Number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
1,188	1,290	35	805	41	552	52	3	1,564	1,488	256	568	659	3	0	2	2

62. The number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported this year is 1,290 against 1,188 the year before, giving an increase of 102, the increase is due to a greater number of offences committed this year under both the heads of cognizable and non-cognizable offences. The number of persons dealt with during the year is less, being 1,488 against 1,564 last year, showing a decrease of 76 under both the classes of offences. The number of cases remaining untried at the end of the year is 2 with 2 persons against 14 cases with 35 persons the previous year, showing a decrease of 12 cases and 33 persons. Though the courts had to try a larger number of cases this year than the last, it is satisfactory to note that the arrears have been almost insignificant. Special care is, as a rule, taken by the criminal courts in the disposal of criminal cases so as to leave as few cases as possible untried at the end of the year. The ratio of persons acquitted and discharged is 55·5 and of persons convicted to those tried is 44·4 against 56·4 and 41·1 the corresponding figures for the year before. The convictions obtained show a better result this year than the last.

63. The number of sessions cases remaining untried at the close of the last year was 4 with 14 persons involved in them. This together with 10 cases affecting 14 persons committed during the year brings the total for trial to 14 cases and 28 persons, out of which 13 cases affecting 27 persons were tried, leaving a balance of 1 case and 1 person. Last year the total number for disposal was 13 cases with 29 persons involved in them. Of these, 9 cases with 15 persons were tried, leaving a balance of 4 cases and 14 persons. The result as regards arrears this year is decidedly better. Of the 27 persons tried, 18 were convicted and 9 acquitted against 11 convicted and 4 acquitted last year. The percentages of convictions and acquittals are respectively 66·7 and 33·3 against 77·3 and 26·7 the corresponding figures for the previous year. There is a considerable deterioration in the result of convictions obtained this year than the year before. The assessors, with whom the Sessions Judge tried 13 cases, agreed with him in 4 cases and disagreed with him in 9. They disagreed with the Judge in the only one murder case tried this year, the conviction of the Judge being upheld by the Huzur Court.

64. The subjoined table gives a classified list of offences tried by the Sessions Court this year as compared with those for the previous year:—

Offences.	Number for 1901–02.	Number for 1902–03.
Murder.	0	1
Attempt at murder...	1	0
Culpable homicide....	4	0
Dacoity.	0	3
Grievous hurt.	1	5
Hurt...	1	0
Offences against property....	0	5
Forgery of a valuable security.	0	1
Rape.	1	0
Kidnapping.	1	2
Criminal trespass.	1	1
Offences relating to marriage.	2	0
Wrongful confinement.	1	2
Rioting armed with deadly weapons.	0	2
Giving false information with intent to cause injury.	0	1
Total.....	13	23

65. The offences tried this year are nearly 1¾ times the number tried the year before. With the exception of one case of murder, 3 of dacoity and 5 of grievous hurt, the rest are of a less serious nature.

66. Including the balance, for the last year, of 10 cases and 21 persons, there were altogether 885 cases affecting 1,460 persons in the courts of the Magistrates of all classes for trial against 800 cases and 1,535 persons the previous year. Of these, 884 cases affecting 1,459 persons were disposed of during the year against 790 cases and 1,514 persons the year before. The number of

cases remaining undecided at the close of the year is 1 with 1 person involved in it against 10 cases and 21 persons last year. Though the number of cases the courts had to dispose of was larger this year, the balance remaining undecided is almost nil. The result, therefore, redounds highly to the credit of the courts concerned. The only case that has remained untried is in the court of the Dhoraji Second Class Magistrate, the other Magisterial Courts showing a clear sheet. It must, however, be said to the credit of the former that he had the largest number of cases to be tried on his file. The number of cases disposed of by the First Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoraji are respectively 43 cases with 78 persons and 58 cases with 83 persons against 31 cases with 46 persons and 38 cases with 69 persons, the corresponding figures for the preceding year. The number of cases committed by the First Class Magistrates are 2 cases and 3 persons for Gondal and 8 cases and 11 persons for Dhoraji. The result shows that the Dhoraji First Class Magistrate has, as usual, heavier work to go through than his brother Magistrate of Gondal. The same is the case with the Dhoraji Second Class Magistrate, who has disposed of 348 cases against 270 cases decided by the Gondal Second Class Magistrate. Last year the former disposed of 340 cases with 748 persons against 278 cases with 452 persons for the latter. Of the Third Class Magistrates, Bhayawadar and Gondal are very nearly equal having respectively disposed of 54 and 53 cases, whilst Upleta and Sarsai occupy the 3rd and 4th rank in the list, the former having tried 33 cases against 25 of the latter.

67. Of the total number of 1,456 persons tried by all classes of Magistrates 641 were convicted and 815 were either acquitted or discharged against 632 convicted and 879 acquitted or discharged the previous year. 1 accused died before trial.

68. The above figures are inclusive of those persons in whose case the offences were compounded or withdrawn. The ratios per cent of persons convicted and persons acquitted and discharged to persons tried are respectively 44 and 55·8 against 41·4 and 58·6, the corresponding figures for the preceding year. The convictions obtained show better result this year than the last.

69. The aggregate number of persons sentenced to more than 6 months' imprisonment was 20, whilst those sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and under were 452, the number fined was 121 and those on whom the punishment of whipping was inflicted were 65, the corresponding figures for the last year being 18, 450, 134 and 40.

Sentence.

70. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year of report was Rs. 2,117-6-0 against Rs. 2,757-11-1 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 40-5-1. Including the arrears for the last year, the amount of fines realized this year was Rs. 1,322 against Rs. 2,110 realized the year before. The amount of fines remitted was Rs. 719 against Rs. 611 the preceding year.

Fines.

71. Of the total number of persons tried by all criminal courts, 1,272 were males and 214 females against 1,367 males and 159 females last year. Of these, 936 males and 155 females were Hindus and 336 males and 59 females were Mahomedans against 864 males and 111 females Hindus and 503 males and 48 females Mahomedans the previous year.

Sex and Religion.

72. The ratio per cent of cognizable and non-cognizable offences to the population is 0·79 against 0·73 last year, whilst the average of crime per square mile is 1·25 against 1·16 the year before.

73. The total number of persons extradited to other States this year was 53 against 52 last year, whilst those surrendered to this State were 36 against 58 the year before.

Extradition.

74. The number of inquests held during the year was 83 against 79 the preceding year. These may be classified as under:—

Inquests.

37 deaths occurred from drowning, 4 from hanging, 1 from poisoning, 15 from snake-bites and 27 from other causes. Last year they were respectively 39, 5, 2, 18 and 15.

75. There were altogether 11 cases tried summarily by the First Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoraji under the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Of these, 3 cases with 3 persons were tried by the former and 8 with 8 persons by the latter. They were all

Cruelty to animals.

convicted except one who was acquitted by the Gondal First Class Magistrate.

76. The tabular statement given below compares the criminal appellate work of the year under report with that of the preceding year:—

Tribunals.	Number of appellants.		Appeals rejected.		Numer of persons.													
					Sentence.						Proceedings quashed.		Further inquiry ordered.		Referred.		Pending.	
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.									
	1901–02.	1902–03.	1901–02.	1902–03.	1901–02.	1902–03.	1901–02.	1902–03.	1901–02.	1902–03.	1901–02.	1902–03.	1901–02.	1902–03.	1901–02.	1902–03.	1901–02.	1902–03.
Huzur Court.....	3	7	...	...	3	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sar Nyayadhish Court...	31	64	...	2	10	41	...	6	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Total.....	34	71	...	2	13	46	...	7	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0

77. Including 7 appeals remaining undisposed of on the file of the Sar Nyayadhish, there were altogether 36 appeals affecting 71 persons to be decided this year against 25 appeals with 34 persons last year. Of these, 31 appeals affecting 64 persons were preferred to the court of the Sar Nyayadhish, and 5 involving 7 persons were made to the Huzur Court; this number is inclusive of 1 case in which the appeal was transferred to the Huzur Court owing to the absence of the Sar Nyayadhish on casual leave. Though the number of appeals was greater this year than the last in both the courts, there was not a single case remaining undecided at the close of the year. Of the total number of 641 persons convicted by all classes of Magistrates, 64 have appealed to the court of the Sar Nyayadhish, giving a ratio of 9·9 per cent against 4·8 last year. The result shows that those who have appealed this year against the decisions of the Magistrates are nearly double of those of the last year. Of the 18 persons convicted by the Sar Nyayadhish, 6 have appealed to the Huzur Court, giving a

percentage of 33·3 against 27·2, indicating a rise from nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ this year. The number in whose case the convictions were either confirmed or modified was 6 for the Huzur Court, and 46 for the Sar Nyayadhish Court. The result in the former case is the same as the last year, viz. cent per cent, and is highly creditable to the Sar Nyayadhish Court. The percentage for the Sar Nyayadhish Court is 73·4 this year against 62·5 last year, showing a considerable improvement in the Magisterial work performed.

78. There was 1 acquittal appeal made to the Huzur Court under Section 417 of the Criminal Procedure Code against the original decision of the Gondal Second Class Magistrate, which was struck off the file in consequence of the accused having left the limits of this State.

79. One case was sent for confirmation to the Huzur Court in which no appeal was preferred by the accused, the conviction and sentence of the Sar Nyayadhish being upheld.

80. There were, besides the above appeals, 15 revision applications made to the Huzur Court this year, of which 5 were against the appellate decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish, and the rest against the original decisions of the Magistrates, viz. 2 against the decisions of the Gondal First Class Magistrate, 1 against a decision of the Gondal Second Class Magistrate, 4 against the decisions of the Dhoraji Second Class Magistrate, 1 against a decision of the Upleta Third Class Magistrate, and 2 cases were revised on a reference made by the Sar Nyayadhish. One application was made for a transfer of a case from the Court of the Gondal First Class Magistrate. Of the revision applications, 9 were made by the complainants and 4 by the accused, and 2 were brought to the notice of the Huzur Court by the Sar Nyayadhish. Of these 15 applications, the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 12 cases and 3 cases were sent back for further inquiry. The application for transfer was rejected as being prematurely made.

81. The statistics supplied by the Sar Nyayadhish show that no appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Third Class Magistrates except 1 from the finding of the Sarsai Third Class Magistrate whose decision was reversed. Of the 36 and 46 persons, respectively, convicted by the Third Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoraji, 9 in each case have appealed, whilst out of 182 and 234, respectively, convicted by the Second Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoraji, 11 and 34 have respectively appealed.

Civil.

82. The annexed table gives a comparative view of the original civil work of the courts for the last two years:—

No.	Tribunals.	Balance of 1901-02.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Balance.	
				1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	6	6	13	12	7	6	6	6
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	6	304	366	310	360	293	6	17
3	„ Thanadar....	...	130	240	130	240	130	...	...
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	56	622	564	678	508	587	56	91
5	„ Thanadar....	1	117	234	118	233	118	1	...
6	Civil Court of Sarsai.	...	45	55	45	55	44	...	1
	Total.....	69	1,224	1,472	1,293	1,403	1,178	69	115

83. The number of suits including the balance in the beginning of the year was 1,293 against 1,472 last year, showing a decrease of 179. The number filed this year is also less, being 1,224 against 1,399 the preceding year, indicating a decline of 175 cases, which is due to the outbreak of plague in Gondal, Dhoraji and the surrounding villages in the latter half of the year of report. Of the aggregate number of 1,293 suits the courts had to decide this year, 1,178 were disposed of against 1,403 last year, leaving 115 cases in arrears against 69 the year before. The larger arrear this year may also be attributed to people asking for adjournment on account of plague. Though the Dhoraji Munsiff has a larger arrear than that of Gondal, his work also is, as usual, heavier, having more than twice as many cases to decide, including a larger number of contested cases in addition to heavier criminal work to go through. As to the Thanadars and the Sarsai Civil Court, the figures speak for themselves, the former showing a clear file, whilst the latter leaves only 1 case undecided. The Sar Nyayadhish Court shows an arrear of 6 original suits, all of which are adjourned on account of parties being unable to go through their evidence.

84. The following statement gives the causes to which the suits remaining undisposed of at the close of the year may be attributed:—

No.	Tribunals.	Cases adjourned by Judges.	Cases referred to arbitration.	Cases adjourned for want of service.	Cases adjourned for evidence.	Total.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	...	...	...	6	6
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	4	...	3	10	17
3	„ Thanadar.....	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	7	...	5	79	91
5	„ Thanadar.....	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sarsai Nyayadhish.....	...	...	1	...	1
	Total.....	11	...	9	95	115

85. The above statement shows that the number of suits remaining undisposed of after they were closed for judgment forms nearly $\frac{1}{10}$ of the number of suits decided this year against $\frac{1}{4}$ the previous year. The result so far is satisfactory. The rest, however, remained undecided for causes beyond the control of the courts. The cases remaining adjourned after they were closed for judgment are on the files of the Dhoraji and Gondal Munsiffs, the former having nearly twice as many cases as the latter.

86. The way in which the suits were disposed of is given in the subjoined table:—

No.	Tribunals.	Karárdád.	Rájinámá.	Struck off.	Admitted.	Exparte.	Arbitration or Panch.	Contested.	Total.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	6
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	107	27	15	46	37	7	54	293
3	„ Thanadar.....	67	13	14	18	13	...	5	130
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	155	65	19	81	120	1	146	587
5	„ Thanadar.....	44	18	16	2	33	...	5	118
6	Sarsai Nyayadhish.....	23	6	...	5	6	...	4	44
	Total.....	396	129	64	154	211	8	216	1,178

87. The total number of contested suits decided this year is 216. The Dhoraji Munsiff, as usual, taking the first rank amongst the courts trying them, having decided more than half of the whole number of the contested suits disposed of. The number of contested suits disposed of by him is more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the number of those decided by his compeer the Gondal Munsiff. The contested suits form nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total number of suits decided by the courts.

88. The proportion worked out last year was also the same.

89. The Karárdáds or the consent decrees form the largest portion of the total number of suits decided, the Dhoraji Munsiff this time, instead of Gondal, taking the lead in this matter.

90. The ratio per cent of suits decided exparte to the total number decided is 18·7 against 16·3 the year before, showing a slight deterioration in this matter this year. It is always to be desired that the exparte suits should be as few as possible.

91. The following table gives a graded list of suits according to their pecuniary value, together with those relating to immoveable property:—

No.	Tribunals.	Not above Rs. 10.	Not above Rs. 50.	Not above Rs. 100.	Not above Rs. 300.	Not above Rs. 500.	Not above Rs. 1,000.	Not above Rs. 2,500.	Not above Rs. 3,000.	Not above Rs. 5,000.	Not above Rs. 10,000.	Above Rs. 10,000.	Number of cases involving immoveable property.	Total.
1	SarNyayadhish....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	6
2	Gondal Munsiff...	15	121	68	55	14	12	3	1	...	...	...	4	293
3	„ Thanadar.	50	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
4	Dhoraji Munsiff...	45	182	125	143	41	30	12	2	...	...	...	7	587
5	„ Thanadar.	47	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
6	Sarsai Civil Nyayadhish.....	3	25	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
	Total.....	160	479	205	202	55	42	15	3	3	1	1	12	1,178

92. The number of suits of the value of Rs. 300 and under takes, as usual, the highest place amongst the suits decided, being 97 per cent of the total number of suits disposed of against 89·5 per cent the year before. The number of suits relating to immoveable property is 12, being half of that of the last year.

93. The aggregate value of suits filed during the year of review is Rs. 2,03,638 against Rs. 3,70,321 the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,66,683, which is due to a less number of suits filed this year on account of the breaking out of the plague epidemic. The Dhoraji Civil Courts are, as usual, in a far better position in this matter than the Gondal Civil Courts.

94. The total number of suits filed against cultivators is 239 this year, against 163 the year before. Money lenders seem to have been encouraged to file suits against cultivators this year on account of better agricultural prospects.

95. The table given below compares the civil appellate work of this year with that of the last:—

Tribunals.	Balance.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Balance.	
			1901–02.	1902–03.	1901–02.	1902–03.	1901–02.	1902–03.
Huzur Court.....	3	33	22	36	19	33	3	3
Sar Nyayadhish Court.....	5	56	49	61	44	61	5	...
Total.....	8	89	71	97	63	94	8	3

96. Including the balance of 5 regular appeals in the beginning of the year, the Sar Nyayadhish had 61 appeals on his file, which, it is satisfactory to note, were all disposed of during the year. Of these, 54 were regular and 7 miscellaneous appeals. There were, on the other hand, 3 appeals remaining undisposed of in the beginning of the year in the Huzur Court, these with 33 filed during the year make the total of appeals on the file 36, of which 7 were regular, 15 special and 2 miscellaneous appeals and 12 revision applications. They were all disposed of except 3 regular appeals, one of which latter was a part heard case, and the other two were cross appeals in one and the same suit.

97. The first or the regular appeals in the Sar Nyayadhish Court form 4·5 per cent of the total number of suits decided by the subordinate courts and 22·6 per cent of the contested suits decided by them, against 3·3 and 16·8, the corresponding ratios for the preceding year, showing a small rise in the number of appeals filed this year.

98. The number of first or regular appeals preferred to the Huzur Court from 6 original decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish was 4 against the same number last year from 7 original decisions by him. The number of second or special appeals, on the other hand, made to the Huzur Court was 15 from 54 regular appeals decided by the Sar Nyayadhish against 7 special appeals out of 42 regular appeals disposed of by him last year. The ratio of the regular appeals to the total of the original decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish is 66·6 against 57·1 last year, whilst the ratio of the special appeals to the total number of regular

appeals is 27·7 against 16·1 the year before, showing a considerable increase both in the number of regular and special appeals.

99. The following table shows the manner in which the civil appeals were disposed of:—

Tribunals.	Regular appeals.							
	Dismissed for default.	Decree confirmed.	Decree modified.	Decree reversed.	Withdrawn.	Remanded.	Compromised.	Total.
Huzur Court.....	1	12	3	1	...	2	...	19
Sar Nyayadhish Court.....	4	16	13	10	1	10	...	54
Total.....	5	28	16	11	1	12	...	73

100. The percentages of appeals confirmed and modified to the total number decided for the Huzur and the Sar Nyayadhish Courts are respectively 78·9 and 53·7 against 68·4 and 78·5, the corresponding figures for the preceding year. The result this year is by far the better for the Huzur Court than the last, and so reflects credit on the Sar Nyayadhish Court. There is, however, a large decline in the number of decisions confirmed and modified in the Sar Nyayadhish Court as compared with that of the last year. The result, so far, is not to the credit of the courts below, from whose decisions the appeals were heard. There are, besides these, 7 miscellaneous appeals decided by the Sar Nyayadhish, in 3 of which the decrees of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 1 it was reversed and 3 were remanded. The Huzur Court decided 2 miscellaneous appeals in which the decisions of the Lower Court were reversed.

101. In addition to these, there were 12 revision applications decided by the Huzur Court, in which the decisions of the lower courts in 8 cases were upheld, and in 3 they were set aside and 1 was remanded.

Execution of Decrees.

102. Including the arrears for the last year, the aggregate number of applications for execution this year was 3,576 against 3,056 the year before, showing an increase of 520. The number of applications executed was 1,975 against 2,248 the preceding year, showing a decrease of 273. The number of applications remaining undisposed of is 1,601 against 808 last year, showing an increase of 793. If the arrears are larger this year than the last, the number of applications for execution is also larger.

103. The ratio per cent of applications disposed of to the total number for disposal for the courts of Dhoraji and Gondal are respectively 49·9 and 62·2 against 62·5 and 73·3 the year before. Both the courts show a considerable decline in the number of applications executed. The result might, to some extent, be attributed to the appearance of plague in the latter half of the past official year.

104. The number of applications in which the decrees were fully satisfied this year was 188 against 162 last year, giving an increase of 26. The result so far is satisfactory. The number of applications in which the decrees were partially satisfied was 1,787 against 2,086 the preceding year, showing a decrease of 299. The aggregate amount received in the execution of 1,975 applications was Rs. 42,400 against Rs. 40,642 in the execution of 2,248 applications last year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,758 this year.

Registration of Documents.

105. The offices for registration of documents are amalgamated with the courts of the Munsiffs of Gondal, Dhoraji and Sarsai, who are ex-officio Sub-Registrars within the respective jurisdictions of these courts, whilst the Sar Nyayadhish is the Registrar for the whole State, who hears appeals from the decisions of the Sub-Registrars. The Huzur Court, on the other hand, hears appeals from the decisions of the Registrar.

106. There was only 1 appeal against a decision of the Gondal Sub-Registrar to the Registrar, in which the decision of the former was reversed.

107. The total number of documents, valued at Rs. 2,35,221 registered this year, was 448 against 642 of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,38,570 the previous year, showing a decrease of 194 documents of the value of Rs. 1,03,349.

Jails and Lock-ups.

108. There are two Jails in the State—a central Jail at Gondal and a smaller one at Dhoraji. In the latter short-term prisoners of Dhoraji Division are confined. Besides there are two Lock-ups—one at Upleta and one at Sarsai.

Prison population.

109. The following table shows the number of admissions and daily average number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups:—

No. of Jails.	No. of Lock-ups.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Remaining at the end of 1902-03.	Total cost of maintaining the prisoners.
		Remaining at the end of 1901-02.	Admitted during the year 1902-03.	Total.					
				1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.		
2	2	148	784	884	932	114·99	137·20	101	R. a. p. 9,057 3 6

110. The above table shows an increase both in the number of admissions and daily average, which is mainly due to petty thefts of field produce committed by a certain class of the labouring people who, in preference to famine labour, betook themselves to such unlawful ways of sustaining themselves.

111. The total cost per head of maintaining prisoners, exclusive of the charge for establishment and Police guard, was Rs. 53-6-0 against Rs. 49-8-0 last year.

General health of the prisoners.

112. The prisoners enjoyed good health throughout the year. There were 4 deaths during the year against 11 in the year previous. Of the 4 deaths, 2 died of ague, 1 of remittent fever and 1 of plague. The latter was removed to the Plague-hospital and he died there. The local Medical Officers in charge of Jails and Lock-ups look after the sanitary conditions of the inmates.

General conduct of the prisoners and their employment.

113. The conduct of the prisoners was good on the whole. One of the prisoners was granted remission of his sentence for good conduct. The convicts are employed on in-door and out-door labour. There is a small work-shop attached to the central Jail at Gondal, where coarse cloth, carpets and tapes for cots are manufactured.

114. On the celebration of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, 10 short-termed prisoners from the Gondal Jail and 2 from the Dhoraji Jail were released on the 1st January 1903.

Municipalities.

115. There are Municipalities in the principal towns, viz. Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai.

Constitution.

116. Each Municipal Committee consists of a President and certain number of official and non-official members. The former, including the President, are nominated by the Darbar, while the latter are selected by common consent to represent the various classes of population.

117. The number of General Meetings held during the year for disposal of matters concerning public interest and utility was 6 at Gondal and 3 at Dhoraji. Besides Managing Committees held their meetings, as occasions required, for disposal of ordinary work. The other Municipalities held meetings according to their requirements.

Sanitation.

118. The surface cleaning of the towns receive careful attention. The main roads are watered and kept in thorough repairs.

Fires.

119. The number of fires this year was 2 at Gondal with a trifling loss of Rs. 3, and 1 at Dhoraji with a loss of Rs. 100, as contrasted with 9 and 4 fires respectively with a total loss of Rs. 4,577 and Rs. 129 last year. A few fires broke out at other Municipal towns causing damage to the extent of Rs. 180.

Public Parks.

120. The Municipal gardens at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta are maintained as public gardens and their expenses are defrayed by the Darbar. The State Band plays twice a week in the Municipal park at Gondal.

Water-supply.

121. There is an abundant supply of pure drinking-water in the tank recently constructed near Gondal and which is now completed with filter-beds and pipes. House connections are not made yet, and in the meantime people continue to use the river and wells for the supply of drinking-water.

122. The following table shows the expenditure of each Municipality during the year under review as compared with the preceding one:—

Municipal towns.	1901-02.	1902-03.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gondal	15,849	15,156
Dhoraji	12,902	10,069
Upleta	5,833	3,799
Bhoyawadar	2,838	2,326
Sarsai	320	368
Total	37,742	31,718

123. The decrease in expenditure is due to certain items of Dharmádá heretofore charged to the head of Municipalities have been debited to their proper heads.

Plague.

124. The State enjoyed immunity from this dreadful epidemic until it broke out, for the first time, in September 1902. It continued with great virulence for three months in the town of Gondal and lingered in a mild form in the town of Dhoraji for about eight months. A large number of people, struck with panic, left the towns for the neighbouring villages, which were, in consequence, infected to some extent. The Darbar lost no time in taking all possible measures to check the spread of the disease. A Plague Committee, headed by the President of the Gondal Municipality, was appointed, which helped the Darbar with useful suggestions. Segregation huts, a Plague Hospital, Fever Hospital, quarters for Medical Officers and Police guards and a Poor-house for destitute people were erected upon an elevated place at a little distance from the town of Gondal, at a cost of Rs. 17,535. But it is to be regretted that the majority of the people did not take kindly to the Segregation camp and hospitals. The Poor-house, however, was fully availed of, and has been the means of saving many lives. One of the State Medical Officers, Dr. Mulshanker Damodar Trivedi, was specially appointed as Plague Duty Officer, who, under the direction of the Chief Medical Officer of the State, and assisted by volunteers, mostly from the

Educational Department, did excellent service by looking after the patients at their homes and providing them with medicines and administering to their wants. A temporary Plague Hospital and Segregation huts were erected at Dhoraji also. When the plague began to abate, the work of disinfection, under the direct supervision of the Chief Medical Officer, and white-washing of houses was taken in hand, and in the beginning of December 1902 the town of Gondal, and in the month of May following the town of Dhoraji, were declared free from plague.

125. Altogether there were in Gondal 1,202 plague cases and 524 deaths with a total mortality of 1,651 people in 3 months, and at Dhoraji 433 cases and 267 deaths with a total mortality of 1,005 people in 8 months.

126. The total cost of the plague operations amounted to Rs. 41,616.

127. The Darbar record with satisfaction the services rendered on this occasion by the Medical, Municipal, Engineering and Police Departments, and give credit to the heads of those Departments for their efficient supervision. Special praise is due to the Volunteers among whom the undermentioned gentlemen were conspicuous for their zeal and co-operation:—

Mr. Gulabbhai Kunverji Desai.
Mr. Mohanlal Kameshwar Pandya.
Parekh Kapurchand Motichand.
Mistri Jadav Dama.
Seth Jusab Abhram.

128. The Darbar have been pleased to appreciate, by means of pecuniary rewards, the services of all those who rendered zealous assistance in the work of carrying out the plague operations. Departmently the rewards were distributed as follows:—

Medical Officers and staff	Rs.	1,354
Minicipality...	,,	182
Police, Mounted and Foot...	,,	1,775
Huzur Body Guard....	,,	210
Volunteers from the Educational Department and Agri-Horticulture Superintendent. ...	,,	446
	Total.....	3967

Health Department.

129. This department is maintained in the town of Gondal under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

130. The general health was unsatisfactory. The town was, in September 1902, afflicted for the first time by plague which broke out in an epidemic form, and inspite of every possible measures taken to check its progress, it lasted with great virulence for three months. There were 1202 cases with 524 deaths from this disease.

131. There were 546 births against 493 last year. Distributed by sexes, there were 282 males and 263 females against 267 and 226 respectively in the previous year. The birth rate was 27·9 per mille as contrasted with 25·1 in the preceding year.

132. The number of deaths registered was 2,144 being 1,131 more than in 1901–02. Of the total deaths, 1680 were Hindus, 457 Mussalmans, and 7 other castes. The death rate was 109·4 against 51·7 per mille in the preceding year. The increase in mortality was due to the out-break of plague. The largest ratio of deaths was among persons of above 20 and between 30 years of age, viz. 16·2 per mille of population or 14·8 per cent of total deaths, and the lowest was among children above 1 and under 5 years of age, viz. 4·9 per mille of population or 4·4 per cent of total deaths. The largest number of deaths (649) was registered in the month of October and the smallest (27) in March.

Forest.

133. The total area of the forest, inclusive of grass Vidis, was about 42,042 acres at the end of the year under report. The greater part of it is covered with babul plantations. The babul seeds, during the year, were sown in an area of 452 acres scatterd over 112 villages against 438 acres in the year previous. The number of babul trees grown during the year was 6,010 while that of trees cut was 2,178. The total number of trees of all sorts existing at the end of the year was 1,69,259.

134. Babul prunings, 129 cart-loads, were given free of charge to the cultivators, while free grant of 370 maunds of timber was made for village grain-yard, gates &c.

135. The following statement shows the total receipts and expenditure under the head of forest for the past two years:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Samvat year ending 31st October 1901.....	30,836	21,714	9,122	...
Ditto. 31st October 1902.....	12,080	14,392	...	2,312
Increase.....	...	...	...	2,312
Decrease.....	18,756	7,322	9,122	...

136. The large falling off in the income is attributed to the smaller yield of grass, owing to scanty rainfall, and smaller sale of fire-wood than in the previous year. The income chiefly consists of the proceeds of grass and babul wood; the former realized Rs. 3,458 and the latter Rs. 4,835 against Rs. 17,507 and Rs. 9,105 respectively last year.

Horticulture-Public Gardens.

137. The State maintains four public gardens, two at Gondal–the Kylás Bág and the Municipal Park,-and one each at Dhoraji and Upleta.

138. The Kylás Bág, which suffered heavily owing to the three successive bad years, has undergone some improvement during the year. A good number of annual flowering plants and some cocoanut and fruit trees have been planted during the year. But it will take a long time before the once famous Kylás Bág is restored to its original condition.

139. The total expenditure on account of the Kylás Bág was Rs. 3,274 and receipts Rs. 579 against Rs. 3,246 and Rs. 1,058 respectively in the year previous. The sale-proceeds of flowers, vegetables and fruits were the principal items of income, including the price of 10 garden bullocks sold away, they being no longer required to draw water from the wells, as the garden is now watered from the Irrigation Tank.

Experimental Farm.

140. This farm is attached to the Kylás Bág and covers an area of 8 acres.

141. The results of the experiments made during the year are given in the sub-joined table:—

No.	Name of the crop.	Whence seeds were obtained.	Results.
1	Egyptian cotton.	Nagpore Experimental Farm. (Acclimatized seeds).	The experiment is a failure. The seeds grew well, but the plants were not vigorous and the yield was very poor. This variety of cotton does not flourish as the rain-fall here is not enough for its growth.
2	Broach cotton.	Broach.	In almost all points this cotton is better in quality than the Deshi or Kanmee cotton, but it takes 2 to 3 months more to ripen, as the soil being shallow, it does not retain enough moisture when the late rains fail, and therefore the crop suffers in growth and gives a poor yield.
3	Oats.	Sibpur Farm, Calcutta.	The crop grows well, gives a good green fodder, and the grain is also good; but the fodder lasts only for a period of two months during winter and not all the year round.
4	Tobacco.	Nadiad, Gujarat.	The crop grows well, commands a good price in the local market (4 to 5 rupees per maund) and is in great demand. Cultivators purchase seedlings from the Farm.
5	Papsasum Dililation.	Melbourne, Australia.	This variety of grass grows well, but it does not flourish without irrigation as it does in Australia, and therefore not suitable to this country.
6	Tapioca.	Sibpur Farm, Calcutta.	The soil, being black and sticky, does not suit the crop. As there was not enough rain-fall in 1901, the crop wholly died. This is not a famine food crop as it was believed to be.
7	Potato.	From the local market. (Produce of Deesa).	The soil was prepared and made soft by ash and organic manure, but the tubers did not assume large size as they do in sandy soil; they were of middle size but of good quality.
8	American sweet potatoes, 3 varieties.	Surat Farm, (originally from America two years ago).	The crop is not ripe yet. It shows promising results.

142. The farm was worked at the total cost of Rs. 489, against which a sum of Rs. 104 was realized by the sale of the farm produce.

Public Works.

143. During the year under review the total expenditure on all sorts of public works was Rs. 4,13,269 against Rs. 4,08,052 in the previous year, and it is dividable as follows:—

1.	Roads, bridges and culverts.	Rs.	32,735
2.	Construction of new buildings and repairs to old ones.	,,	88,364
3.	Water-supply and irrigation works.....	,,	2,28,470
4.	Miscellaneous works.....	,,	9,889
5.	Relief and famine works.....	,,	47,300
		Total Rs.	4,06,758

144. The principal works completed during the year are the additional wards in the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum at Gondal, a story over the hall of the Sagramji High School and one over the State Engineer's office.

145. The cast iron water mains for the water supply of the town of Gondal were laid at a cost of Rs. 1,17,000, thus completing the Irrigation and Water-supply Scheme in all its major details. The construction of the Paneli Irrigation Tank mentioned in the last report is under progress. A sum of Rs. 53,049 was spent upon this work during the year under review.

146. The Poor-house, started by Her Highness the Rani Saheb in connection with the famine, was under the management of the State Engineer, and its expenses came to Rs. 2,186.

147. The following statement shows the progress of works and the expenditure incurred thereon during the year under report.

Names of works.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
ROADS, BRIDGES AND Culverts.				
Additional 12 arches to the Weir-bridge at Gondal.	19,676	2,561	19,072	Completed.
New road from the back gate of the Darbargadh to the Weir-bridge at Gondal.	4,290	3,353	4,054	Nearing completion.

Names of works.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Widening two culverts on the road from the Gondal Hospital to the Asylum and one near the old Police Lines.	4,981	4,593	4,593	Nearing completion.
Repairing the damage done by floods to the Fareni Nallah embankment near Dhoraji....	8,142	4,606	8,018	Completed.
Repairing the damage done by floods to the Dhoraji-Upleta Road near Supedi...	14,586	4,347	10,230	Nearing completion.
Annual road repairs.	12,500	9,431	9,431	
Miscellaneous repairs...	...	3,844	...	
Total.....	.....	32,735		
CONSTRUCTING NEW BUILDINGS AND REPAIRING THE OLD ONES.				
The Sagramji High School at Gondal...	80,281	6,235	80,272	Completed.
Kitchen, bath, dining-room &c. for the Hostel attached to the Sagramji High School at Gondal	1,889	1,855	1,855	Do.
Alterations in the High School at Gondal to provide dormitories for the Hostel boarders.	1,334	1,321	1,321	Do.
A story over the Hall of the Sagramji High School at Gondal.	6,936	4,779	4,779	Under progress.
The Monghi Ba Girls' School at Gondal	46,755	1,819	46,708	Completed.
Additions to the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum at Gondal.	35,942	29,177	35,911	Do.
A guard-room and stables for the Body Guard in the Huzur Bungalow compound at Gondal.	4,243	2,849	4,243	Do.
A story over the State Engineer's Office at Gondal....	6,460	6,340	6,340	Nearing completion.
Alterations to the Dharamshala at Dhoraji for the temporary location of the Branch School.	2,122	1,428	1,428	Under progress.

Names of works.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Raising the parapet wall on the east side of the Public-Park for the protection of Devpurá at Gondal.	3,889	1,958	3,782	Completed.
Erection of huts for the Observation and Plague Camps in the Dhoraji Division.	1,922	1,502	1,502	
Annual repairs to the State buildings....	14,826	11,536	11,536	
Special repairs to the Guest-house at Gondal....	1,106	1,105	1,105	
Annual repairs to the Schools.	4,917	3,629	3,629	
Petty works and repairs...	...	15,501	...	
Total.....	.....	91,034		
WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION WORKS.				
Constructing a tank near Gondal.	2,34,656	13,579	2,30,390	Nearing completion.
Irrigation canal, 8 miles long, from the tank	67,105	19,113	60,175	Do.
Constructing a masonry conduit for water-supply for the town of Gondal....	1,19,514	89,585	1,10,762	Do.
Cast iron mains for ditto	1,17,138	1,04,567	1,04,567	Do.
Iron tank and water pipes in the Grasia College at Gondal...	2,018	1,556	1,556	Do.
Petty works.	...	70	...	
Total.....	.....	2,28,470		
FAMINE AND RELIEF WORKS.				
Constructing a road from Bhayawadar to Vadali via Arni.	15,300	5,043	9,286	Under progress.
Constructing an Irrigation Tank near Paneli.	2,38,321	40,673	40,673	Do.

Names of works.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Repairing the washed away portion of the fair weather road from Khokhari to Sultanpur via Devla.	938	822	929	Completed.
Constructing a well and cattle-trough at Nani Parbadi.	545	511	511	Do.
Petty works and repairs...	...	251	...	
Total.....	.....	47,300		
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.				
Decorations on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Gondal.	...	5,929	5,929	
Replacing telephone wires.	1,627	1,290	1,290	
Total.....	.....	7,219		
Grand Total Rs.....	.....	4,06,758		

148. A Poor-house for those unable to work and a kitchen for non-working children were attached to the Paneli Tank for some months, during the year under review, when food grains were selling at famine prices. These institutions were maintained under the supervision of the State Engineer at a total cost of Rs. 6,403.

149. The energies of the State Engineer, Mr. Balabhai Gulabchand, L. C. E., were put to the severest strain during the trying periods of famine, scarcity and plague. He had a variety of duties to look after, but like an indefatigable worker he earnestly and devotedly performed them with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Darbar.

Railways.

B. G. J. P. Railway.

150.. This Railway, owned by Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junagadh and Porbandar States, is worked on a combined system under an agreement. The total capital outlay of the whole line including "suspense" from the commencement of operations to the end of the calendar year 1902 amounted to Rs. 1,80,87,538. The gross earnings, working expenses and the net earnings were respectively Rs. 13,71,837,

Rs. 8,05,494 and Rs. 5,66,343 against Rs. 15,37,378, Rs. 8,57,289 and Rs. 6,80,089 in 1901. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings and that of net earnings to capital outlay respectively was Rs. 58·72 and Rs. 3·13 against Rs. 55·76 and Rs. 3·76 in the year 1901. The decrease in earnings was chiefly noticeable in coaching traffic and general merchandise consequent on continued trade depression and uncertain prospects of early improvement.

151. Gondal's share of the capital outlay in this Railway amounted to Rs. 48,86,567 and the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay during the year 1902 was Rs. 2·85 against Rs. 3·55 in the previous year.

J. R. Railway.

152. This is a branch line worked by the B. G. J. P. Railway. Gondal owns a $\frac{6}{16}$ share in it. The capital outlay of the line was Rs. 15,78,583 at the end of 1902. The gross earnings and working expenses amounted respectively to Rs. 1,44,317 and Rs. 89,832, showing the net earnings of Rs. 54,485. The corresponding figures for the last year were respectively Rs. 1,76,388, Rs. 1,09,137 and Rs. 67,251. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was Rs. 62·25 against Rs. 61·87 in 1901, while that of net earnings to capital outlay was Rs. 3·45 against Rs. 4·27 in the year previous.

Gondal's share of investment and return.

153. The following table shows the financial result of Gondal's share of investment in the B. G. J. P. and J. R. Railways:—

	Capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
B. G. J. P. Railway.			
1st half 1902.....	46,84,490	86,322	1·84
2nd do.	46,86,567	47,251	1·01
			2·85
J. R. Railway.			
1st half 1902.....	5,90,512	12,710	2·15
2nd do.	5,91,969	7,722	1·30
			3·45
Total.....	52,78,536	1,54,005	3·15 (mean).

Medical Relief.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number of Institutions.

154. There are 2 Hospitals, 3 Dispensaries and 1 Travelling Dispensary in the State.

Number of patients treated and cost of establishment.

155. The subjoined table shows the number of in-door and out-door patients and the cost of establishment, medicines &c. during the year of report:—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	No. of patients treated.				Expenditure.				Income.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Daily average.	Cost of establishment.	Cost of medicines.	Miscellaneous charges.	Total cost of maintenance.	Hospital stoppages.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gondal Hospital...	1,146	10,862	12,008	190·7	7,434	2,211	2,616	12,261	1,337
Dhoraji Hospital...	275	13,225	13,500	140·4	2,621	1,112	1,319	5,052	148
Upleta Dispensary.	34	8,143	8,177	81·4	1,380	502	137	2,019	35
Bhayawadar Do....	447	5,797	6,244	132·4	993	303	91	1,387	18
Sarsai Do....	6	3,699	3,705	26·06	876	238	76	1,190	16
Travelling Do....	...	...	...	...	624	154	36	814	...
Total.....	1,908	41,726	43,634	570·96	13,928	4,520	4,275	22,723	1,554

156. The total number of persons treated was 43,634 against 55,563 last year, showing a decrease of 11,929 which is attributed to the partial evacuation of the towns of Gondal and Dhoraji for more than four months on account of the prevalence of plague. The daily average attendance was 570·96 against 629·67 in the year previous. Of these 1,908 were in-door and 41,726 out-door patients as contrasted with 1,600 and 53,963 respectively last year. Of the 1,908 in-door patients 1,489 were cured, 103 relieved, 63 discharged otherwise and 128 died, giving a ratio of 6·6 deaths to the total treated or 3·2 per cent more-

than in the preceding year. This increase is due to plague patients treated as in-door in the plague hospitals. The daily average attendance of in-patients was 121·57 (71·73 men, 39·14 women and 10·7 children) against 85·68 (65·15 men, 14·32 women and 6·20 children) in the preceding year. The daily average of out-patients was 449·39 (222·59 men, 104·9 women and 121·9 children) against 543·99 (268·97 men, 133·63 women and 141·39 children) last year. The total number of beds available was 101 (77 for males and 24 for females).

157. The following table compares the sex and caste of the patients treated during the year under report and the preceding one:—

	1901–02.		1902–03.	
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.
SEX.				
Men.	26,297	47·4	21,586	49·5
Women.	13,746	24·7	10,522	24·1
Children.	15,520	27·9	11,526	26·4
CASTE.				
Hindus.	37,844	68·1	30,497	69·9
Mahomedans....	16,807	30·2	12,830	29·4
Native Christians.	103	0·2	48	0·1
Parsis.	110	0·2	66	0·2
Other castes.	699	1·3	193	0·4

158. The table given below shows the principal diseases treated during the year as compared with the year previous:—

Diseases treated.	1901–02.	1902–03.	Increase.	Decrease.
Plague.	...	763	763	...
Malarial fevers.	14,751	6,343	...	8,408
Dysentery.	682	482	...	200
Venerial affections.	1,160	1,190	30	...
Intestinal worms.	4,515	2,293	...	2,222
Leprosy.	12	2	...	10
Rheumatic affections.	1,540	1,363	...	177
Diseases of the eye...	5,849	6,173	324	...
Ditto ear...	2,103	1,672	...	431
Diarrhœa	989	817	...	172
Skin diseases.	11,145	10,929	...	216
Diseases of the connective tissue.	1,273	1,177	...	96
Respiratory affections.	1,799	1,752	...	47
Diseases of the liver and spleen.	691	401	...	290
Local injuries.	1,209	1,204	...	5

159. The following table shows the major and minor operations performed during the year, as contrasted with the previous one:—

Major and minor operations.

	1901-02.			1902-03.		
	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.
Gondal Hospital.....	88	446	534	70	548	618
Fergusson Hospital at Dhoraji.	195	1,071	1,266	93	715	808
Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai Dispensaries and the Travelling Dispensary.....	10	406	416	2	379	381
Total.....	293	1,923	2,216	165	1,642	1,807

160. At the end of the year 1901-02 there remained under treatment 10 cases of major operations, and 165 operations were performed during the year, making a total of 175. Of these 160 were cured, 6 relieved, 1 discharged otherwise, 4 died and 4 remained under treatment at the close of the year under review.

161. Post mortem examinations performed in the Hospitals at Gondal and Dhoraji numbered 20, while opinions given in Medico-legal cases by the Medical Officers amounted to 445.

Medico-legal cases.

162. The temperature registered in the Gondal Hospital varied between 51° and 102°, at the Dhoraji Hospital between 52° and 105° and at the Dispensaries at Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai between 51° and 106°, 65° and 100°, 50° and 109° respectively.

Temperature.

Victoria Scholarships attached to the Gondal Hospital.

163. The Gondal Hospital is allotted a sum of Rs. 175 per annum from the "Victoria Scholarship Fund" to which Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Gondal has given a donation of Rs. 5,000. The sum is utilized in providing two scholarships of seven rupees each, and two native women, who are subjects of this State, are trained in the Gondal Hospital where they qualify themselves as midwives. " It is gratifying to note" says the Chief Medical Officer, "that both the female scholars are taking very keen interest in their work. Their conduct has been good and their progress satisfactory. They treated 20 labour cases under my supervision and thus had the opportunity of making a practical use of the knowledge they are receiving in class-room".

Vaccination.

164. This Department is under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State. It consists of a Superintendent of Vaccination, three Vaccinators and one Apprentice Vaccinator.

165. The following table gives the usual statistics:—

Year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.						Grand total.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
	Primary.			Re-vaccination.				Successful.			Total.	Total.	Successful.	In primary.	In re-vaccination.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 6 years.	Total of all ages.					
1901–02.	1,155	1,125	2,280	198	179	377	2,657	1,633	508	2,146	2,302	377	289	94·1	76·6
1902–03.	1,587	1,525	3,112	24	7	31	3,143	2,399	559	2,961	3,153	31	23	93·9	74·2
Increase...	432	400	832	...	...	...	486	766	51	815	851	...	...	...	...
Decrease...	...	...	...	174	172	346	...	...	...	...	...	346	266	0·2	2·4

166. Of the above primary vaccinations 1,587 or 50·9 per cent were males and 1,525 or 49·1 per cent females; 2,475 or 79·5 per cent were Hindus, 501 or 16·1 per cent Mussalmans, 2 or 0·07 per cent Christians, 2 or 0·07 per cent Parsis and 132 or 4·2 per cent belonged to other castes.

167. The number of children under one year of age available for vaccination was 4,875. The number vaccinated under that age was 3,112. The number thus left unvaccinated was 1,763 which is attributable to some of the people having left the places of their residence and gone out owing to the out-break of plague in the towns of Gondal and Dhoraji and a few adjoining villages.

168. The Chief Medical Officer travelled 471 miles and tested the work of Vaccinators in 3 towns and 36 villages.

169. The following is the result of his inspection:—

Nnmber of children inspected.	Result.		
	New work.		
	Good.	Middling.	Bad.
936	472	239	225

170. The Superintendent of Vaccination travelled 724 miles and visited 4 towns and 118 villages. The following is the result of his inspection as contrasted with the year previous:—

1901-02.				1902-03.			
Good.	Middling.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Middling.	Bad.	Total.
449	295	298	1,042	693	404	199	1,296

171. All the villages, except 6 which were plague-infected, were visited by the Vaccinators.

172. The lymph employed was from arm to arm except in 552 cases in which lanoline paste obtained from Bangalore and Rajkot was used. The result was 88·7 per cent successful.

Small-pox.

173. There were 36 indigenous cases of small-pox with 4 deaths during the year. 4 cases occurred in Gondal, 26 in Dhoraji and 6 in Patanvav. Out of 4 deaths, 3 took place in Dhoraji and 1 in Patanvav.

Births and Deaths.

174. There were recorded this year 5,938 births against 4,073 last year, giving a ratio per mille of 36·4 against 25·1. The number of still-born was 10 against 20 in the previous year.

175. Of the total births 4,528 were Hindus, 1,395 Mahomedans and 15 other castes.

176. The percentage of male and female children born was 51·4 and 48·6 respectively against 52·1 and 47·9 last year. The greatest number of births (697) was registered in April and the least (198) in March.

177. The number of registered deaths among males and females this year was 4,252 and 4,660 respectively or a total of 8,912. The previous year's total was 7,429 The rate per mille was 52·2 in the case of males and 57·2 in the case of females, as compared with 46·8 and 44·4 respectively last year. The greatest number of deaths (1,435) took place in October and the least (368) in June.

178. The ratio of deaths per mille by age and sex is shown below:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	11·6	11·7
Above 1 and under 5 years	3·9	3·5
Do. 5 Do. 10 Do.	3·1	4·1
Do. 10 Do. 20 Do.	6·1	7·8
Do. 20 Do. 30 Do.	6·2	7·6
Do. 30 Do. 40 Do.	6·1	7·0
Do. 40 Do. 50 Do.	6·2	5·6
Do. 50 Do. 60 Do.	4·8	4·5
Do. 60 and upwards	3·6	5·0

179. The subjoined table gives certain details of vital statistics for the year under review as compared with the preceding one:—

	Population.	Causes of deaths.										Births.		
1901–02.		Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Cholera.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diseases of the Digestive system.	Accidents or violence.	Others.	Total deaths.	Still-born.	Natural births.	Total Births.
Hindus	1,24,704	...	...	4,416	...	121	341	307	59	420	5,664	16	2,912	2,928
Mussalmans	30,305	...	...	1,004	...	16	57	36	7	139	1,259	4	998	1,002
Other castes	6,873	1	...	408	...	5	12	54	3	23	506	...	163	163
Total	1,61,882	1	...	5,828	...	142	410	397	69	582	7,429	20	4,073	4,093
1902–03.														
Hindus	1,24,704	3	1,071	4,220	...	173	661	437	64	520	7,149	2	4,116	4,118
Mnssalmans	30,305	1	227	1,004	...	57	172	38	8	134	1,641	8	1,395	1,403
Other castes	6,873	...	2	105	...	...	9	1	2	3	122	...	427	427
Total	1,61,882	4	1,300	5,329	...	230	842	476	74	657	8,912	10	5,938	5,948

The Bai Saheb Ba Asylum.

180. This charitable institution is a home for the poor and infirm. The general health of the inmates was good. There were in all 43 patients treated in the hospital attached to the institution, of whom 3 died. The deceased were 60, 50 and 6 years of age respectively.

181. The total number of inmates was 118 against 114 last year. The majority of them was, as usual, formed by the Hindus, who gave a percentage of 97·45.

182. Distributing according to sexes, the males, females and children gave a percentage of 20·34, 23·73 and 55·93 respectively as compared with 29·83, 23·68 and 46·49 last year.

183. The percentages of the blind, lame, infirm and orphans to the total number were 33·05, 8·48, 2·54 and 55·93 respectively against 42·11, 8·77, 2·63 and 46·49 last year.

184. The average daily attendance during the year was 86·63 against 80·92 in the year 1901–02 and 59·37 in the year 1900–01. The increase in attendance is attributable to the increased accommodation afforded by the additional wards built last year.

185. 20 boys and 11 girls attended the school opened last year in the premises of the Asylum. The average daily attendance was 24·34.

186. In the work-shed, newly opened at the end of the last year, 15 boys and 3 girls were taught weaving and spinning.

187. Two boys of 16 years of age and able to work for their maintenance were discharged from the Asylum and employed on works in the State Public Works Department. One girl was married to a young man of her caste, with the pecuniary aid supplied by a gentleman, and two others, coming of age, left the institution in charge of their brother.

188. The following table gives particulars regarding number, sex, physical disability etc. of the inmates:—

Months.	Males.						Females.						Total number of males and females.	Average daily attendance.		
	Blind.	Lame.	Infirm.	Orphans.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Blind.	Lame.	Infirm.	Orphans.	Total.	Average daily attendance.		Adults.	Orphans.	Total.
1902.																
April.....	14	3	3	24	24	43·80	19	5	1	18	43	42·51	87	43·65	42·66	86·31
May.....	14	3	3	24	44	43·51	18	5	1	18	42	41·22	86	43·05	41·68	84·73
June.....	15	3	3	24	45	41·88	18	5	1	18	42	41·56	87	43·50	39·94	83·44
July.....	14	3	3	23	43	42·34	18	5	1	20	44	42·40	87	43·14	41·60	84·74
August.....	14	3	3	23	43	40·24	18	5	1	20	44	40·69	87	39·30	41·63	80·93
September.....	16	4	3	28	51	39·88	20	5	1	31	57	43·55	108	39·59	43.84	83·43
October.....	10	4	3	28	45	44·32	20	5	1	28	54	51·35	99	42·32	53·35	95·67
November.....	10	5	3	28	46	41·03	20	5	1	27	53	48·58	99	39·70	49.91	89·61
December.....	8	5	2	26	41	40·95	19	4	1	27	51	48·53	92	39·63	49·85	89·48
1903.																
January.....	9	4	2	26	41	39·82	19	4	1	26	50	49·95	91	38·24	51·53	89·77
February.....	8	4	1	27	40	39·35	19	4	1	23	47	46·32	87	35·50	50·17	85·67
March.....	8	4	1	26	39	39·00	19	4	1	23	47	46·77	86	36·77	49·00	85.77

189. The charges for maintaining the institution amounted to Rs. 4,859 against Rs. 4,665 and the average cost per head per month came to Rs. 4-10-9 as compared with Rs. 4-11-6 in the preceding year.

Education.

190. This Department of education, like other departments of the State, had its share of the wide-spread effects of the Plague, which appeared, for the first time, in Gondal, during the year under review. The panic it caused all round operated seriously in affecting the strength of the scholars and their general attendance. There is however some reason for satisfaction that if the schools have suffered quantitatively they have gained qualitatively, as a steady improvement in the quality and method of teaching is reported by the Educational Inspector.

191. A new set of standards has been introduced in the High School, and the Educational Inspector hopes that the course of study upto Matriculation will be reduced by two years. This result will be awaited with interest.

Hostel attached to the High School at Gondal.

192. Owing to the reason set forth in para 190, the Hostel passed through a serious crisis and at one time it appeared to be doubtful whether it would open again. The numbers this year are not so great as during the previous year, but it is reported to be of a better class of boys.

193. The numerical strength of schools and pupils, with other interesting details, is given in the following table together with the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

Class of schools.	1901–02.					
	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March 1902.	Average number on the rolls monthly throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.
					Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection.						7,824
Secondary schools.						
Grasia College at Gondal and High School class attached to it and closed on the 1st November 1902	1	74 37	69 22	66 19	13,420 813	29,731
Sagramji High School at Gondal	1	288	229·6	192·9	2,246	11,372
Ditto Hostel	1	(72)	(72·3)	(59·6)	3,800	8,228
Middle school at Dhoraji	1	74	72·6	53·6	206	1700
Total	4	473 (72)	393·2 (72·3)	331·5 (59·6)	20,485	51,031
Primary schools.						
Gujarati schools	40	4,534	4,268·9	3,245·7	2,323	21,647
Urdu „ (closed and incorporated with the Dhoraji Taluka school in January 1902)	...	...	...	...	...	581
Sanskrit Pathshshalas	3	96	96·3	67	...	974
Police school	1	111	116·6	16·7	...	...
Girls' schools	5	648	544·1	364	...	6,244
Total	49	5,389	5,025·9	3,693·4	2,323	29,446
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	1,625
School buildings	...	...	...	...	...	23,770
Private Institutions. *Advanced Teaching.*						
Arabic or Persian for boys	2	125	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for boys	2	107	...	...	...	...
Ditto for girls	1	88	...	...	...	...
Elementary Teaching.						
Vernacular for boys	7	535	...	...	...	...
The Koran for boys	7	230	...	...	...	...
Ditto for girls	12	1,043	...	...	...	...
Total	31	2,128	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	84	7,990 (72)	5,419·1 (72·3)	4,024·9 (59·6)	22,808	1,13,696

Average cost per pupil.	Average cost to the State per pupil.	1902–03. Number of schools.	Number of pupils on register on 31st March 1903.	Average number on the rolls monthly throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average cost per pupil.	Average cost to the State per pupil.
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 -5 -4	1- 5- 4						8,030	1- 8- 3	1- 8- 3
326-11- 5	170- 4-11	1	69	71	66·5	13,805	28,690	317-14- 4	157- 3- 6
			...	19·25		696			
49- 8- 6	39-11-11	1	273	256·4	163	2,543	9,809	38- 4- 1	28- 5- 5
113-12-10	61- 3-11	1	(42)	(52·8)	(42·8)	5,000	4,528	85-12- 1	...
23- 6- 8	20- 9- 3	1	25	61·1	47·9	172	1,742	28- 8- 2	25-11- 2
129-12- 6	77-11- 0	4	367	407·7	277·4	22,216	44,769	109-12-11	55- 5- 1
			(42)	(52·8)	(42·8)				
5- 1- 2	4- 8- 5	40	4,058	4,479·2	3,429·6	2,470	23,865	5- 5- 3	4-12- 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10- 1-10	10- 1-10	2	40	68·4	36·4	...	590	8-10- 0	8-10- 0
...	...	1	119	124·	22·1	...	...	...	...
11- 7- 7	11- 7- 7	5	518	624·2	383·3	...	5,003	8- 0- 3	8- 0- 3
5-13- 9	5- 6 -4	48	4,735	5,295·8	3871·4	2,470	29,458	5- 9- 0	5- 1- 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,314	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,643	...	...
...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	389	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	310	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	859	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	34	1,701	...	...	...	...	...	...
16- 4- 9	12- 1- 4	86	6,803	5,703·5	4,148·8	24,686	95,214	14- 6- 9	10- 1- 6
			(42)	(52·8)	(42·8)				

194. State schools show a decrease of 760 scholars, licensed schools of 146 and unrecognized schools of 281. The total is 1,187.

195. Expenditure compares favourably with the previous year. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 95,214 against Rs. 1,13,696. The difference is Rs. 18,482. The greater part of this, viz. Rs. 12,127 falls under the head of buildings.

196. Reduction of expenditure is shown under the following heads:—

Institution.	Amount of reduction of expenditure.
	Rs.
Grasia College.	1,041
Sagramji High School.	1,563
Hostel	3,700
Urdu (due to amalgamation with the Taluka School)	581
Pathshalas.	384
Girls' Schools	1,241
Scholarships.	311
Total	8,821

197. On the other hand increased expenditure is shown under the following:—

Direction and Inspection	Rs.	206
Dhoraji Middle School	„	42
Boys' Primary Schools.	„	2,218
	Total Rs.	2,466

198. The increased expenditure in Boys' Primary Schools is due to increased efficiency. It is satisfactory to note that teachers in Boys' Primary schools show a marked improvement in the art of teaching, also that the measures taken for improving the status of assistant teachers have already begun

to show their efficiency. New standards have been introduced in all Primary Schools. The practical demonstrations, given in the art of teaching by the Deputy Educational Inspector under the orders of the Educational Inspector at some of the principal centres, are reported to have added to the strict application of Code laws for budget purposes, and appear to have given a new lease of activity to the teachers in all Primary Schools.

199. The following statement shows the sources from which expenditure is met as contrasted with the last year:—

Year.	From fees.	From State revenue.	From other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901–02.	22,808	90,478	410	1,13,696
1902–03.	24,686	70,097	431	95,214

200. The percentage of expenditure from fee receipts has risen from 20·06 to 25·93, that from State revenue has fallen from 79·58 to 73·62 and that from other sources has risen from ·36 to ·45.

201. The percentage of the expenditure on each class of Institution to the total expenditure compares as follows:—

	1901–02.	1902–03.
Direction and Inspection.	6·9	8·4
Secondary schools.	44·9	47·
Primary schools....	25·9	30·9
Scholarships.	1·4	1·4
Buildings and apparatus	20·9	12·3
	100·0	100·0

202. The distribution of pupils according to race is given below as contrasted with the last year:—

	1901-02.	1902-03.
Hindus.	4,260	3,700
Mahomedans.	1,588	1,377
Parsis.	7	8
Portuguese and native christians....	3	3
Aboriginal and hill tribes....	4	14
Total.....	5,862	5,102

203. The following statement shows the number of Mahomedan children on rolls on the 31st March 1902 and 1903:—

	1901-02.			1902-03.			Increase.		Decrease.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Public schools.										
High school.....	9	...	9	15	...	15	6	...	...	...
Middle school.....	4	...	4	12	...	12	8	...	...	...
Boys' Primary schools.....	1,513	...	1,513	1,304	...	1,304	...	...	209	...
Girls' Do.	...	62	62	...	46	46	...	...	...	16
Total.....	1,526	62	1,588	1,331	46	1,377	14	...	209	16
Private schools.										
Advanced.....	114	11	125	11	...	11	...	...	103	11
Elementary.....	963	772	1,735	851	699	1,550	...	...	112	73
Total.....	1,077	783	1,860	862	699	1,561	...	...	215	84
Grand total.....	2,603	845	3,448	2,193	745	2,938	14	...	424	100

Physical Education.

204. Special attention is being paid, says the Educational Inspector, towards physical education in all schools – Primary as well as Secondary. In Primary Schools which are not supplied with gymnasia, exercises, which require no apparatus like native games, running, jumping and drill, are indulged in with pleasure by the children. Schools supplied with gymnasia have, in addition to the above, swinging, rope-climbing, slanting board and ladder exercises.

205. In Secondary Schools cricket, foot-ball, rounders &c., in addition to the preceding, are played with benefit by all.

206. As a result of more interest taken in physical education, the Educational Inspector remarks, the boys are brighter, healthier, and doing their class-work better.

Grasia College, Gondal.

207. The general health of the Kumars, says the Principal, was better during the year of report than in the year previous, though there was a considerable amount of fever during the rains. It is to be regretted, however, to record one case of fatal illness.

208. The number of Kumars on the register in December 1902 was 73 as compared with 75 in December 1901.

209. Owing to the out-break of plague in Gondal, the College had to be closed from 9th September to 15th December 1902, being thus closed, inclusive of vacation, for over 3 months, 2 months of which were actually lost out of school year.

210. The average absence per boy per half year was 5·8 days against 4·25 last year. This was mainly due to the fact that very many Kumars left the College in September before it was actually closed.

Events of interest.

211. On the 9th of August, the 'Coronation Day' of His Majesty the King-Emperor, a holiday was given. 100 trees were planted in the College compound and the Kumars subscribed and gave a meal to 5,000 poor people.

212. As a result of the yearly examinations four Kumars were promoted into the VIth Form or Matriculation Class, but having lost 2 months' work on account of plague in the Vth Form, the Principal considers it doubtful if they will all be fit for presentation at the Matriculation Examination next November.

Matriculation class.

213. The Northbrook medal for experimental Science was won this year by Banesinhji Rámábhái of Bhavnagar.

214. The following table shows the number, residence and race of the Kumars at the end of the year 1902:—

Residence.	Rajputs.														Káthis.				Chárun.	Mahomedan.	Grand total.
	Jádejá.	Jhálá.	*Gohel.*	Wághelá.	Chudásamá.	Wálá.	Solanki.	Ráná.	Sisodiá.	Makwáná.	Rathod.	Sarvaiyá.	Lathiá.	Total.	Basia.	Walá.	Kháchar.	Total.			
Gondal	17	2	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	28	3	4	...	7	2	...	37
Hálár (exclusive of Gondal)	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	13	...	1	2	3	...	...	16
Gohelwád	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	11
Sorath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3
Jhálawad	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gaekwar's territory in Kathiáwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Outside Kathiáwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Total	29	5	6	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	55	3	6	2	11	3	4	73

215. The total income on account of fees amounted to Rs. 13,575 and expenditure Rs. 27,470 against Rs. 12,005 and Rs. 26,200 respectively in the preceding year.

Special class.

216. At the time of the closing of the College on account of plague, there were 25 students in the VIIth standard; there had been 37 students, but many had left Gondal before the commencement of September. Of these, 17 were presented for Bombay Matriculation and 4 passed. This unusually poor result was due to the fact that the standard missed 2 months' instruction, and as preliminary examination could not be held, entrance forms were given more freely than would have been the case otherwise.

217. At the close of the year under review, the VIIth standard was transferred from the Grasia College to the Sagramji High School and all connection between the College and the High School standard has ceased.

Literature and Press.

218. There is one Printing Press at Gondal owned by a private individual and mainly supported by the Darbar. The only periodical paper printed in it is the Darbari Gazette issued by authority on the 1st of every month.

Horse Breeding.

219. The paddock and carriage establishments are maintained and supervised by the Khangi Department of His Highness the Thakor Saheb.

220. The number of stallions at the end of the year under report was 5, viz. 2 Arab, 1 country-bred, 1 Shetland pony and 1 donkey.

221. The number of mares covered during the year was 14 as compared with 16 last year. Of these, 2 foaled, 7 did not hold and the result in the case of 5 was not declared before the close of the year.

222. There were in the paddock at the commencement of the year 31 horses, 43 mares and 7 mules. During the year, 5 horses and 8 mares were added, making a total of 36 horses, 51 mares and 7 mules. Of these, 2 horses and 5 mares died or were removed otherwise from the register; thus, at the close of the year, there remained 34 horses, 46 mares and 7 mules.

223. There were, at the close of the last year, 11 colts and 12 fillies. During the year, 4 colts and 5 fillies were born. Out of the total number, 2 colts and 1 filly died or were otherwise disposed of, thus leaving a balance of 13 colts and 16 fillies at the end of the year under review.

Cattle Breeding.

224. Two stallion bulls of the renowned tribe of "Vinukanthá" are maintained for the improvement of the breed of agricultural bullocks. During the year, 299 cows were covered by them against 150 in the previous year. Their progeny is reported to be very attractive, healthy and stout.

Conclusion.

225. My age and failing health compel me to retire from service, and as this is the last report which will appear over my signature, I must express, in conclusion, my sincere thanks for the conscientious co-operation joined to the willing assistance I have always received from all heads of Departments and offices with whom I have been connected for the last 19 years by official ties. But above all, my most respectful thanks are due to His Highness the Thakor Saheb who has the generosity to overlook my shortcomings of which I am very conscious and without whose cordial sympathy and thoughtful guidance the smooth execution of my onerous duties would scarcely have been possible. It is with a feeling of regret that I have to sever my connection with the Gondal State to which I wish an unbroken record of prosperity and happiness.

Gondal, 28th May 1903.

BEZANJI MERWANJI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1903-04

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1904.

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SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1903-04.

INTRODUCTION.

Area of the State–1,024 square miles; Population (Census of 1901)–1,61,882; Average Revenue–about Rs. 15,00,000; Tribute Rs. 1,10,721).

Retirement of the Dewan and the Private Secretary.

The principal event of the year is the retirement of the Dewan Mr. Bezanji Merwanji after a faithful service of close upon 19 years with credit to himself and to the State with the administration of which he was associated. At the time of accepting his resignation His Highness the Thakor Saheb was graciously pleased, in recognition of his signal services, to confer upon him a special life pension of Rs. 500 per mensem, subject to the sanction of Government whose lent officer he was. But it is to be regretted that the necessary sanction was not accorded. The Board of Control of the B. G. J. P. Railway in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him permitted him to retain for his life the Gold Pass which he carried as the Member for Gondal together with all the privileges attached to it.

He was kind and courteous to all his subordinates, and the respect and esteem in which he was held, was testified by a large concourse of people consisting of representatives from various parts of the State, who had come to bid him farewell. It is to be wished that he may long be spared in health to enjoy the rest he has so deservedly earned after a long and meritorious service both in the Agency and in this State.

Mr. Harikrishna Lalshankar Dave was another officer of the State, who retired in the course of the last year. He joined the service of the State from the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he had risen to be the Head Assistant Teacher under its late lamented Principal Mr. Macnaughten, who entertained a very high opinion of his abilities. In his capacity of Private Secretary to His Highness as well as President to the Educational Committee for over 19 years he rendered very useful services. He was candid, courteous and affable in disposition, and was accessible alike to the rich and the poor. He was an able Sanskrit and English Scholar, and was a devoted student of the Vedánt philosophy. He proved himself useful in various ways to the State officials and his advice always carried weight with them. Such men are hard to find, and the State loses in his retirement a very able and useful servant.

Visit of distinguished personages.

2. In the month of September last His Highness Bhavsinhjee, Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, paid a visit to Gondal in order to see and to invite to his capital his cousin the Heir apparent Kumar Shri Bhojrajjee, who had returned from England after a long stay there. During his short sojourn here His Highness visited the several institutions of the State and was much pleased with all he saw. Having lost his mother in infancy and been brought up here under the care of his grand-mother, he has a great affection for Gondal and its people. His donation to the girls' school called after his grand-mother's name for the foundation of a prize in music shows the reverence and the filial affection with which he cherishes her memory.

His Highness the Aga Khan, the High Priest of the large and thriving community of the Khojas, was here in the month of November last when he was received by a very large number of his loyal and faithful devotees, who had flocked together from the surrounding country, with all the reverence due to his high rank and position. His Highness was shewn over all the important buildings of this town, and the intelligent interest he displayed in every thing he saw there shows the culture and polish His Highness' mind has received by education and travel. His Highness' polite and winning manners have created a very favourable impression on all he came in contact with.

The Chief of Limbdi Thakor Saheb Sir Jasvantsinhjee K. C. I. E., and the Chief of Lakhtar Thakor Saheb Karansinhjee also paid a visit to Gondal on the occasion of the closing ceremony of the Laksh Chandi which they observed with the devotion and reverence of orthodox Rajputs.

3. The Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Bhojrajjee returned to Gondal in the month of June last, having finished his education at Balliol College, Oxford, after a course of studies for about 8 years both at Eton and in the University of Oxford. In view to obtain an insight into their working, he visited various offices of the State, and it is hoped that in course of time the liberal education he has received will enable him to take a prominent part in the administration, thus relieving, to a degree, His Highness the Thakor Saheb of the administrative burdens of the State. His tall figure, manly bearing, courteous behaviour, and the gentility of his manners have made an impression upon His Highness' subjects too deep to be effaced, and have already begun to win for him their affection and respect.

The Heir-apparent's return from England.

4. Kumar Shri Bhupatsinhjee, His Highness' second son, has been pursuing his studies at Harrow, where he is making a good and satisfactory progress in the various subjects taught, whilst Kumars Shri Kiritsinhjee and Natwarsinhjee are receiving their elementary education in the Grasia College at Gondal. Kumari Shri Lilaba, His Highness' second daughter, is receiving instruction in Gujarati and English in the girls' school at Gondal under the superintendence of Miss Dey.

Education of His Highness' other children.

5. Being elected by his brother Chiefs of Kathiawar to represent them at the Chiefs' College Conference at Ajmere held under the presidency of the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, His Highness had to go to Ajmere in the month of March last, and had the honour to attend the meeting and to take part in its deliberations for about a week in association with other Chiefs and Political Officers who had assembled there. After the conference was over, His Highness accompained by Her Highness the Rani Saheb, the Heir-apparent and the eldest daughter Kumari Shri Bakunvarba paid a visit to the temple of Ambaji and the city of Benares, and in his journey which lasted for about a month he visited some of the interesting places in Northern India.

His Highness' tour.

6. This charitable institution referred to in the last year's report as the munificent gift of Her Highness Nandkunvèrba, C. I., Rani Saheb of Gondal, was opened on the 25th November last year. The building is situated just opposite the Baisaheb Ba Asylum, another similar institution for the poor and

The Bhagvatsinhjee Orphanage.

the infirm. It has cost Rs. 27,000 in construction, and is capable of accommodating 50 orphans. The object of the institution is to maintain in it orphans till they are eight years old, when they are to be transferred to the Baisaheb Ba Asylum. Her Highness the Rani Saheb, besides defraying the cost of the building, has deposited with the State Rs. 25,000, from the interest of which are to be met the current expenses of maintaining the institution.

Laksh Chandi.

7. This costly ceremony, which was inaugurated in the month of October last by Her Highness the Rani Saheb, who is noted for acts of charity, piety and devotion, was the first of its kind in Kathiawar and lasted for about three months and a half. The arrangements for the Mandap and the residential quarters of the Brahmins, who conducted the ceremony, were well conceived and carried out in a distant and open part of the town near the Ashapura Temple on the banks of the river Gondali. Every provision necessary to minister to the comforts of the Brahmins who took part in the ceremonial functions was made. Precautionary measures were also taken to prevent infection in consequence of the large crowds that were attracted there to make their devotions in the closing days of the ceremony. It is a matter of satisfaction to record that the whole ceremony was brought to conclusion without any hitch or hindrance. The memory of this remarkable event will long live in the minds of the religiously inclined subjects of His Highness.

Abolition of taxes.

8. It has been the constant aim of His Highness to do away with petty vaxatious taxes imposed upon his subjects, whenever a suitable opportunity presents itself, with a view to encourage trade, industry and cultivation. This year occasion is taken to remove the impost levied from gold-lace workers in Dhoraji with the object of giving an impetus to that useful industry.

General Condition and Resources.

9. The rain-fall during the year was about the average, as will be seen from the marginal table giving the rain-fall for the past five years. The crops at first gave promise of a fair out-turn, but the subsequent appearance of locusts in most of the villages of the State marred the prospects of the season, the damage done by them to the early crops and cotton amounting to about Rs. 4,37,266. This sad mishap was followed by frost causing damage to the late crops, such as wheat, gram,

Year.	Rain-fall. Inches.
1899	5·79
1900	46·81
1901	9·29
1902	24·80
1903	27· 4

sugar-cane and cotton to the extent of nearly Rs. 2,47,622, and as if this was not enough, an untimely fall of rain at the end of February and the beginning of March added to the troubles of the agriculturists and spoiled the once promising prospects of the season. The cotton, however, flourished in spite of these drawbacks, yielding a fair out-turn which, with the high prices it fetched, compensated, in a great measure, the cultivator for the loss caused to him by the partial destruction of the crops.

Prices of cereals.

10. The following table shows the prices of food-grains for the past five years:—

Year.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Juwar.	Rice.	Gram.	Mag.	Udad.
	Pounds per Rupee.						
1899-00.	20¾	20	24	15¼	10¼	18	20
1900-01.	16¼	18½	21	15½	16¼	16¾	16
1901-02.	24	24	27	16¾	20	18	18
1902-03.	24	27	32	18	23	18	20
1903-04.	35	42	54	17	32	29	31

Manufacture.

11. The principal articles of manufacture are cotton and woollen fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper utensils, wooden toys and wood-work turned on lathes, and ivory and wooden bangles.

Hand-looms.

12. There were 1,041 cotton, 66 woollen and 5 silk-weaving hand-looms during the year against 1,134, 74 and 4 respectively in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 93 in cotton and 8 in wool-weaving looms, and an increase of 1 in silk-weaving looms. The decrease in these hand-looms is to be regretted, as it deprives the artisan classes of the chief means of support.

Ginning factories and Cotton-press.

13. There are in this State 6 ginning factories and 1 cotton-press, all of which were at work during the year and are expected to do good business as the demand for cotton is very great.

Exports and Imports.

14. The total value of exports was Rs. 8,29,741 and of imports Rs. 22,41,996 against Rs. 4,17,121 and Rs. 24,86,756 respectively in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,12,620 in exports and a decrease of Rs. 2,44,760 in imports, indicating, to some extent, signs of returning prosperity to the husbandman and the merchant.

Agriculture and Land Revenue.

15. The following statement shows the total area of the State and alienated villages including those of Bhayats and Mulgrasias with details of cultivated and uncultivated State lands:—

Total area.	Deduct area of alienated and Mulgrasia villages.	Net area dealt with in this chapter.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.		
			Jirâet or dry crop.	Bâgâet or irrigated crop.	Total.	available for cultivation.	Waste or not available for cultivation.	Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
6,46,791	1,52,951	4,93,840	3,24,101	33,983	3,58,084	11,764	1,23,992	1,35,756

16. That 11,764 acres available for cultivation are given under the head of " uncultivated " land is due to the fact that as many as 6,967 acres go to comprise area for grass preserves, some are reserved for cattle-grazing, a few acres are taken up for gardens and the like, while 3,646 acres in all of crop area remain uncultivated owing to the dislocation of agricultural enterprise caused by the depression in agriculture in the previous famine years and the consequent inability of the agricultural classes to purchase live-stock and other means of cultivation.

17. The following table shows the number of plough cattle and other domestic animals existing before and after the famine:—

Agricultural Stock.

Year.	Plough bullocks.	Draft bullocks.	Milch cattle.	Other cattle (including young stock).	Horses and ponies.	Camels.	Donkeys and other animals not included in column 5.	Total animals.	Carts for agricultural purposes.	Carts for hire.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Normal number in existence before the commencement of famine *i. e.* in August 1899...	31,362	1,736	30,477	34,530	2,120	266	93,022	1,93,513	5,738	791
Number remaining at the end of the year of this report (31st March 1904.)	24,056	676	17,300	16,556	1,147	184	60,334	1,20,253	5,843	302
Deficit...	7,306	1,060	13,177	17,974	973	82	32,688	73,260	...	489
									Increase... 105	

18. The agriculturists are trying to replace their former losses by the purchase of fresh cattle. It will, however, take some time before their strength previous to the famine year is regained.

19. The following table shows the transfer of occupancy rights by way of sale and mortgage during the year as compared with the previous one:—

Transfer of occupancy rights.

Year.	Transferred by sale.		Transferred by mortgage.		Total.		
	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1902-03.....	771	328	...	33	771	361	1,132
1903-04.....	1,567	308	56	53	1,623	361	1,984
Increase.....	796	...	56	20	852	...	852
Decrease.....	...	20	...	...	...	...	...

20. Instead of recovering the land revenue partly in kind and partly in cash under the old system, the new system of assessing and realizing the whole revenue in cash was introduced 10 years ago in St. 1950, conferring upon the agriculturists the heritable and transferable right of their occupancies. It was then thought that the right of transfer would lead to the falling of a great part of the lands into the hands of non-agriculturists, but the total of lands remaining in the hands of the non-agriculturists forms 6·7 per cent of the lands in the possession of the agriculturists, showing that the fears entertained in the beginning were not realized. The result is partly due to the occurrence of famine and the subsequent bad years in the decennial period.

21. The following is a comparative statement showing the land revenue due for collection, its realization and outstandings for the revenue years 1901-02 and 1902–03, as well as an estimate for the current year 1903-04:—

Particulars.	(*Famine.*) Revenue year (1st November 1901 to 31st October 1902).				Revenue year (1st November 1902 to 31st October 1903).			Estimate for the revenue year (1st November 1903 to 31st October 1904).		
	Amount for collection.	Amount of Remission ($\frac{1}{9}$ of total assessment.)	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount expected to be realized.	Amount expected to remain outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vighoti Villages.										
Vighoti or land assessment in cash.....	8,69,985	4,31,839	1,17,312	3,20,834	8,89,927	7,48,045	1,41,882	8,92,516	8,00,516	92,000
**Bhagvatai Villages.*										
Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind.....	13,253	...	11,096	2,157	55,085	55,049	36	63,932	63,557	375
Vero or cash payment.....	50,744	...	12,455	38,289	53,424	52,330	1,094	54,399	53,209	1,190
Miscellaneous.										
Sundry rates and taxes and other receipts.....	1,31,139	...	78,223	52,916	2,01,840	1,58,752	43,088	2,02,346	1,64,346	38,000
Total.....	10,65,121	4,31,839	2,19,086	4,14,196	12,00,276	10,14,176	1,86,100	12,13,193	10,81,628	1,31,565

* These villages still remain under the old system, paying rent in kind and cash.

22. The following table shows the comparative gross revenue for the past two years and estimated revenue of the current year:—

Particulars.	(*Famine.*) Revenue year (1st November 1901 to 31st October 1902).				Revenue year (1st November 1902 to 31st October 1903).			Estimate of revenue year (1st November 1903 to 31st October 1904).		
	Amount for collection.	Amount of remission (½ of total land assessment.)	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount expected to be realized.	Amount expected to remain outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From all sources excluding Railways	14,58,894	4,31,839	5,44,660	4,82,395	16,59,328	13,44,177	3,15,151,	15,93,700	14,35,300	1,58,400
Railway earnings (Gondal's share of the B. G. J. P. Railway)	1,44,073	...	1,44,073	...	1,82,995	1,82,995	...	1,75,000	1,75,000	...
Do. (J. R. Railway)	23,514	...	23,514	...	20,745	20,745	...	25,000	25,000	...
Refund of capital outlay &c. (B. G. J. P. Railway) ordinary	37,812	...	37,812	...	31,721	31,721	...	25,000	25,000	...
Do. Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	39,119	39,119	...	...	...	...
Total	16,64,293	4,31,839	7,50,059	4,82,395	19,33,908	16,18,757	3,15,151	18,18,700	16,60,300	1,58,400

Note:—The figures for 1901–02 given in the last year's report were approximate and those entered here for the same year are actuals, and hence the difference between the two.

23. The outstandings of the revenue at the close of the year under report were Rs. 2,86,720 against Rs. 5,34,146 the previous year. These together with the arrears of the previous years amount to Rs. 21,01,740 against Rs. 22,72,902 last year.

Outstanding revenue.

24. The realization of stamp revenue during the year was Rs. 9,702 against Rs. 7,528 in the previous year.

Stamp revenue.

25. The following table shows the gross expenditure of the State for the past two years and estimate of the current year:—

Particulars.	Revenue year (1st November 1901 to 31st October 1902).	Revenue year (1st November 1902 to 31st October 1903).	Estimate of the Revenue year (1st November 1903 to 31st October 1904).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary expenditure under all heads.....	12,62,637	12,53,119	13,03,038.
Famine Relief-works.....	53,328	1,946	...
Remission of land revenue..... ...	4,31,840	...	...
Tagavi advances to cultivators....	57,608	20,249	...
Advances to Bhayats, Grasias &c.	13,606	...	...
Railways-capital outlay &c.....	19,656	37,508	30,600
Total.....	18,38,675	13,12,822	13,33,638

Note:—The figures for 1901-02 given in the last report were approximate and those entered here for the same year are actuals and hence the difference between the two.

26. There were 4,804 wells for irrigation at the close of the last year and 4 new wells were sunk during the year, making a total of 4,808 wells at the end of the year. This number was, however, reduced to 4,807 in consequence of the total failure of one of the new wells sunk. The area of land irrigated from these wells was 13,055 acres.

Irrigation wells.

Irrigation and Water-Works Tank near Gondal.

27. During the year under report all the works including minor branches, pipes, reservoirs and other appurtenances were completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,44,000.

28. It is desired to keep the Irrigation and Water-supply accounts separate, showing severally the percentages of return from each, the capital outlay of Rs. 5,44,000 is, therefore, divided under the following two heads:—

Towards the Irrigation scheme.....Rs. 2,28,345
Towards the Water-supply scheme ..... ,, 3,15,655

29. The tank was filled to a level of 29 feet and 9 inches in October 1902. Between November and July 1903, 9 feet and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches of water were lost in irrigation, evaporation, absorption and percolation. On 26th July 1903 there was a heavy flood when the water came to the full supply level of 30 feet, which remained so till the end of September 1903.

30. The total area irrigated during the year under review was 420 acres against 20 acres last year, wheat forming the chief crop, viz. 77 per cent of the total area. The net revenue realized amounted to Rs. 2,611 giving a return of 1·14 per cent on the capital outlay.

31. The total net income from the Water-supply scheme was Rs. 3,289, giving a percentage of 1·04 on the capital outlay. The major part, viz. 93 per cent of the total return of 1·04 per cent on the capital outlay was due to the charges paid by the gardens in the town limits. It is hoped, however, that water-connections with private houses and public buildings and institutions will gradually increase as the people begin to appreciate the advantages to be derived from them.

Revision Settlement.

32. The system of assessment and recovery of the land revenue in cash was introduced for the first time in this State for 10 years in the Samvat year 1950. It worked well and the majority of the cultivators met their liabilities with admirable promptitude for the first 5 years; but the occurrence of the unprecedented famine in Samvat 1956 followed by a succession of bad years involved them in ruin, rendering them unable to pay up their arrears, notwithstanding large remissions granted to them by the State. The period of settlement having expired, its revision is now taken up in hand, but owing to some unexpected circumstances the progress made is very slow. Having regard to the adverse conditions prevailing in the latter part of the decennial period, no appreciable increase is contemplated to the total assessment previously fixed, the chief object of the revision being the re-adjustment of the assessment in cases in which it is discovered to be unequally distributed and to work harder on some of the occupants than on the others.

Protection.

Regular Police Force.

33. The total strength of the Regular Police Force stood at the close of the year of report as under:—

Superintendent.	1
Inspectors.	3
Chief Constables.	8
Mounted Police.	38
Foot Police (consisting of 59 Head Constables and 475 constables of all ranks).	534
Total...	584

34. Owing to the retirement of the detective Police Inspector and the subsequent abolition of his post, the number of Inspectors was reduced from 4 to 3, the number of the other Force remaining the same as before.

Regular and Irregular Force.

35. The following tabular statement gives the total strength of the Police, both Regular and Irregular, the latter comprising land-holding and stipendiary Pasaitas or Village Police together with men furnished by Bhayats, Mulgrasias and Jiwaidars:—

Class.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.
Regular or stipendiary.....	38	534	572
Bhayati, Mulgrasia and Jiwaidari.....	28	175	203
Pasaitas or Village Police.....	1	548	549
Total.....	67	1257	1324

36. This statement does not include the 12 officers of the Regular Police mentioned above.

Temporary Police.

37. The number of extra men temporarily employed for protection against the Miana culprits who had escaped from the Petlad Jail was 86 at the close of the last year, but was reduced to 41 during the year.

Police Patels.

38. The number of Police Patels remains the same as in the preceding year, viz. 169, of whom 69 were engaged exclusively on Police duties and the rest performed the combined duties of Revenue and Police Patels.

Caste or race.

39. The following statement gives the caste or race of the officers and men employed in the Regular Police Force:—

1	Parsi.
52	Deshi Arabs and Makaranis.
55	Rajputs.
16	Rabaris.
37	Sindhis.
76	Sipahis.
306	Deshi people of Kathiawar.
41	Pardeshis of Hindustan.
584.	

Pension and gratuity.

40. Of the 18 men retired from service on account of old age and infirmity, pensions were awarded to 13 and gratuities to 5 during the year.

Police School, Workshop and Gymnasium.

41. These institutions serve the purpose for which they were originally started and the Police derive much benefit therefrom.

Fairs and Festivals.

42. The fair annually held at Ganod was prohibited this year owing to the out-break of plague there, but the one held at Osam Hill, and the Holi and Taboot festivals passed off quietly.

Punitive post.

43. A punitive post of a Naek and 2 Constables was placed during the year of report at the village of Nani-Parabdi under this State at the expense of its Sindhi Jiwaidar for his misconduct.

Departmental Examination.

44. The departmental examination of Chief Constables and Jamadars was held during the year at Gondal in which 2 candidates appeared, both of whom passed the test qualifying them for Jamadarship.

Cost of Police.

45. The aggregate cost of the Regular Police for the Samvat year 1959 (1902–03) was Rs. 1,37,576 against Rs. 1,37,059 the preceding year, giving an increase of Rs. 517. Besides the above amount, a sum of Rs. 4,386 was contributed towards the Clothing Fund, Rs. 2,386 were expended on pension and gratuity and Rs. 77 were spent for the diet expenses of prisoners in Police custody and Rs. 628 were given on account of annuity to certain Jiwaidars, making a total of Rs. 7,477 against Rs. 9,190 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,713. The above figures do not include Rs. 6,883 the cost of extra men temporarily employed.

46. The subjoined table compares the working of the Police for the last two years:—

Offences reported.		Accused arrested.		Accused sent for trial.		Accused convicted.		Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.	
1902–03	1903–04	1902–03	1903–04	1902–03	1903–04	1902–03	1903–04	1902–03	1903–04	1902–03	1903–04	1902–03	1903–04
590	248	813	422*	805	420	567	240	237	173	69·7	56·8	70·4	57·1

* Including 4 pending Police investigation at the close of the last year.

47. Of the total number of 490 cognizable offences reported, 242 were struck off as false, leaving 248 the number of true offences committed during the year, showing a great falling off, of 342 as compared with those for the last year. This decline may, to some extent, be attributed to the gradual disappearance of the effects of famine of 1899.

48. Of 248 true offences 175 were detected, leaving 73 undetected against 443 detected and 147 undetected last year. The percentage of offences detected to offences committed is 70·2 against 75·08 the year before.

49. The number of cognizable offences reported during the year is classified and compared in the subjoined table with that for the last year:—

No.	Name of Offence.	Years.	
		1902-03.	1903-04.
1	Murder.	2	4
2	Culpable homicide.	3	...
3	Attempt to murder.	...	...
4	Grievous hurt.	11	9
5	Hurt.	9	8
6	Dacoity....	...	...
7	Robbery.	6	1
8	Theft by house-breaking...	147	28
9	Theft.	305	132
10	Petty offences.	107	66
	Total.....	590	248

50. The only increase is to be seen in number of murder cases, the rest show a large decline.

51. The following is a comparative table of the amount of property stolen and recovered for the last two years:—

Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage.	
1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
9,770 3 8	6,201 14 2	7,317 0 11	4,190 11 8	74·8	67·5

52. The amount of property stolen is considerably less than that of the preceding year. The result is to be assigned to a lesser number of offences against property committed this year than the last. The ratio per cent of the amount

recovered to that of the amount stolen shows a diminution, it being 67·5 this year against 74·8 the preceding year.

53. Of the 4 murder cases committed during the year, one was the result of domestic broils. The unhappy woman first poisoned her infant daughter with opium for fear of her becoming miserable after the mother's death, and then committed suicide on 3rd April 1903 at Kathrota, a village under the Police station of Patanvav in this State.

54. The other was the outcome of revenge. It took place some days afterwards at Nani-Parabdi under the same station in which a Kunbi was stabbed to death whilst sleeping at night on the verandah of his house. The deceased seems to have given information against a Sindhi of the village for the latter's encroachment of some land to the revenue authorities–a circumstance which is suspected to have led him to commit the crime in company with two of his relatives. The Police, however, were unable to secure conviction against them.

55. The third case took place at Khakhi-Jalia under the Upleta Mahal of this State on the 1st October 1903 in consequence of a pressing demand for debt which an Ahir of the village owed to a Luhana of the same place. On the pretext of settling the debt the deceased was invited to his field by the Ahir and was struck down dead on the spot with the blow of a hatchet. He was arrested and, whilst under trial, committed suicide by falling into a well close by the Jail.

56. The fourth was the result of prejudice and ignorance. A number of the inhabitants of Chhatrasa suspecting that Bhangis were the cause of the plague that raged there, set upon them at night one day in October last, and a poor old woman who was suspected to be a witch was dragged out of her house and killed by the mob. One of the ring-leaders was convicted and punished, and the rest escaped for want of evidence of identification.

Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

57. The several grades of courts established for the administration of justice are:—

1 Huzur Court.
1 Sar Nyayadhish Court.
3 Munsiffs' Courts.
2 Thandars' Courts.
4 Third Class Magistrates' Courts.

58. The constitution, powers and functions of the courts have undergone no change during the year.

Personnel.

59. The only change in the personnel is the retirement of Mr. Jagannath Shivshankar Jikár, the Thandar of Dhoraji, after a service of upwards of 40 years in the State. Though a man of the old school he always worked hard and managed to get through his work without leaving any arrears at the end of the year. He was succeeded by Mr. Mulchand Tribhovan Gandhi, the Thandar of Gondal, the latter post being filled up by Mr. Mulji Gokal Maniar, Shirastedar of the Gondal Munsiff's Court. Both the Officers have passed the District Pleaders' Examination of the Bombay High Court, and their appointment has infused fresh blood into the Judicial service.

Criminal Justice.

Remarks on the Statistical Returns.

60. The following table denotes the original criminal work of all the courts during the year under review as compared with that of the last year:—

Offences reported.		Persons dealt with.							Persons tried.						
			Brought to trial in 1903-04.				Total.								
1902-03.	1903-04.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Arrested by Police.	On warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily surrendered.	Received by transfer.	1902-03.	1903-04.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining untried at the end of the year.	Number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
1,290	961	2	419	35	554	53	3	1,474	1,066	174	592	289	...	2	9	5

61. The number of offences both cognizable and non-cognizable reported this year is 961 against 1,290 the preceding year, showing a decrease of 329. The number of persons dealt with during the year is consequently less, viz. 1,066 against 1,488 last year, giving a decrease of 422. The number of cases remaining untried at the close of the year is 5 with 9 persons against 2 with 2

persons involved for the previous year, thus showing an increase of 3 cases and 7 persons in the arrears. The courts, though they had to try a lesser number of cases this year, have left a larger arrear than the last. The ratio of persons acquitted and discharged is 71·9 and of persons convicted to persons tried is 27·1 against 55·5 and 44·4 the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

62. The annexed table gives a classified list of offences tried by the Sessions Court this year as compared with those for the last year:—

Offences.	Number for 1902–03.	Number for 1903–04.
Murder.	1	0
Dacoity.	3	0
Grievous hurt.	5	0
Offences against property.	5	0
Forgery of a valuable security.	1	1
Rape...	0	2
Kidnapping.	2	1
Criminal trespass.	1	0
Offences relating to marriage.	0	3
Wrongful confinement.	2	0
Rioting armed with deadly weapons.	2	0
Giving false information with intent to cause injury.	1	0
Wrongfully confining for more than 10 days.	0	1
Adultery.....	0	1
Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession.	0	1
Total.....	23	10

63. The offences tried this year by the Sessions Court is less than half the number tried last year. The table shows no case of a heinous crime against person or property, the offences tried being of a less serious nature.

Sentence.

64. The aggregate number of persons sentenced to more than 6 months' imprisonment was 5, whilst that of persons sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and under was 170, the number fined was 109 and that punished with flogging was 5; the corresponding figures for each of the above sentences last year were 20, 452, 121 and 65.

Fines.

65. The total amount of fines imposed during the year under report was Rs. 1,263-9-3 against Rs. 2,117-6-0 the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 853-12-9. Including the arrears for the past year, the amount of fines realized this year was Rs. 1,103 against Rs. 1,322 the previous year. The amount of fines remitted was Rs. 899 against Rs. 719 last year.

Sex and Religion.

66. Of the total number of persons tried by all the Criminal Courts this year, 894 were males and 163 females against 1,272 males and 214 females the year before. Of these 553 males and 127 females were Hindus and 341 males and 36 females were Mahomedans against 936 males and 155 females Hindus and 336 males and 59 females Mahomedans for the preceding year.

67. The ratio per cent of both cognizable and non-cognizable offences to the population is 0·14 against 0·79 last year, whilst the average of crime per square mile is 0·93 against 1·25 the preceding year.

Extradition.

68. The total number of persons extradited by this State this year was 26 against 53 the number for the previous year, whilst those surrendered to this State were 27 against 36 for the last year.

Inquests.

69. The number of inquests held during the year was 63 against 83 the year before.

70. 31 deaths took place from drowning, 4 from hanging, 16 from snake-bite and 12 from other causes. Last year the corresponding figures were 37, 4, 15 and 28.

Cruelty to Animals.

71. There were in all 19 persons summarily tried by the First Class Magistrates of Gondal and Dhoraji under the Local Act for prevention to cruelty to animals. Of these, 1 person was tried by the former and 18 by the latter. They were all convicted with the exception of 1 acquitted by the Gondal Magistrate.

72. The subjoined is a tabular statement comparing the criminal appellate work of the year under review with that of the preceding one:—

Tribunals.	Number of appellants.		Appeals rejected.		Number of persons.													
					Sentence.						Proceedings quashed.		Further inquiry ordered.		Referred.		Pending.	
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.									
	1902–03.	1903–04.	1902–03.	1903–04.	1902–03.	1903–04.	1902–03.	1903–04.	1902–03.	1903–04.	1902–03.	1903–04.	1902–03.	1903–04.	1902–03.	1903–04.	1902–03.	1903–04.
Huzur Court.....	7	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sar Nyayadhish Court.....	64	40	2	...	41	24	6	4	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Total.....	71	40	2	...	46	24	7	4	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...

73. Of the total number of 282 persons convicted by all classes of Magistrates, 40 have appealed to the Sar Nyayadhish, giving a ratio of 14·1 against 9·9 last year. Of the 7 persons convicted by the Sar Nyayadhish this year no one has appealed to the Huzur Court. The number in whose case the convictions were either confirmed or modified by the Sar Nyayadhish was 28, the percentage being 70 against 73·4 the preceding year, showing a slight falling off this year.

74. There were besides in all 18 revision applications preferred to the Huzur Court which were all disposed of during the year.

Civil.

75. The subjoined statement compares the original civil work of the courts for the last two years:—

No.	Tribunals.	Balance of 1902–03.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Balance.	
				1902–03.	1903–04.	1902–03.	1903–04.	1902–03.	1903–04.
1.	Sar Nyayadhish.....	6	10	12	16	6	9	6	7
2.	Gondal Munsiff.....	17	464	310	481	293	466	17	15
3.	„ Thandar.....	...	192	130	192	130	191	...	1
4.	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	91	666	678	757	587	652	91	105
5.	„ Thandar.....	...	194	118	194	118	194	...	...
6.	Civil Court of Sarsai..	1	53	45	54	44	52	1	2
	Total.....	115	1,579	1,293	1,694	1,178	1,564	115	130

76. The number of suits instituted this year is larger, being 1,579 against 1,224 in the previous year, representing a large increase of 355 over that of the previous year. This rise in the number of suits filed is due to a more favourable season this year than the last. Of the aggregate number of 1,694 suits to be decided this year the courts disposed of 1,564 during the year under review against 1,178 the number disposed of last year, leaving 130 cases in arrears against 115 the year before. Considering 355 more cases the courts had to decide this year, the increase of 15 in the arrears is very small.

77. The subjoined tabular statement discloses the causes to which the suits remaining undecided at the end of the year may be attributed:—

No.	Tribunals.	Cases adjourned by Judges.	Cases referred to arbitration.	Cases adjourned for want of service.	Cases adjourned for evidence.	Total.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	...	...	...	7	7
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	2	...	2	11	15
3	,, Thandar.....	...	...	1	...	1
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	10	...	22	73	105
5	,, Thandar.....	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sarsai Nyayadhish.....	...	...	1	1	2
	Total.....	12	...	26	92	130

78. The number of suits remaining undecided after they were closed for judgment forms nearly $\frac{1}{11}$ of the number of suits disposed of during the past year as against $\frac{1}{10}$ in the year before. The result is, therefore, so far satisfactory.

79. The mode in which the suits were disposed of is shown in the annexed table:—

No.	Tribunals.	Karárdád.	Rajináma.	Struck off.	Admitted.	Exparte.	Arbitration or Panch.	Contested.	Total.
1	Sar Nyayadhish.....	2	1	1	2	...	...	3	9
2	Gondal Munsiff.....	149	23	14	85	83	...	112	466
3	,, Thandar.....	89	18	28	20	24	...	12	191
4	Dhoraji Munsiff.....	160	66	25	70	132	2	197	652
5	,, Thandar.....	66	24	33	1	56	...	14	194
6	Sarsai Civil Nyayadhish.....	10	4	...	12	9	...	17	52
	Total.....	476	136	101	190	304	2	355	1,564

80. The total number of contested cases decided this year is 355 which form a little less than $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total number of suits decided.

81. The Karárdáds or consent-decrees, as usual, occupy the first place in the list of suits decided.

82. The percentage of suits disposed of exparte to the total number of suits decided this year is 19·4 against 18·7 the preceding year, disclosing a slight deterioration in this respect.

83. The subjoined table gives a graded list of suits according to their pecuniary value including those relating to landed property:—

No.	Tribunals.	Not above Rs. 10.	Not above Rs. 50.	Not above Rs. 100.	Not above Rs. 300.	Not above Rs. 500.	Not above Rs. 1,000.	Not above Rs. 2,500.	Not above Rs. 3,000.	Not above Rs. 5,000.	Not above Rs. 10,000.	Above Rs. 10,000	Number of cases involving immoveable property.	Total.
1	Sar Nyayadhish...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	2	9
2	Gondal Munsiff...	9	148	143	107	26	11	11	...	...	...	...	11	466
3	,, Thandar..	66	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
4	Dhoraji Munsiff...	16	203	140	173	43	38	19	5	...	...	...	15	652
5	,, Thandar..	59	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
6	Sarsai civil Nyayadhish.....	8	23	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
	Total.....	158	634	292	292	69	49	30	5	5	1	1	28	1,564

84. The number of suits of the value of Rs. 300 and under, occupying as they do the highest place amongst the suits disposed of, form nearly 80 per cent of the total number decided against 97 the preceding year, showing a falling off of about 9 per cent this year. The number of suits relating to immoveable property have more than doubled, having risen from 12 last year to 28 this year.

85. The aggregate value of suits instituted during the year of report is Rs. 2,60,189 against Rs. 2,03,638 the year before, showing an increase of Rs. 56,551 which is due to a large number of suits filed this year.

86. The suits instituted against cultivators make a total of 402 this year against 239 the previous year, showing that more suits are filed this year on account of the somewhat better condition of the agricultural class.

87. The following is a comparative tabular statement of the civil appellate work for the last two years:—

Tribunals.	Balance.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Balance.	
			1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Huzur Court.....	3	33	36	36	33	35	3	1
Sar Nyayadhish Court.....	...	69	61	69	61	61	...	8
Total.....	3	102	97	105	94	96	3	9

88. There is an increase of 8 in the number of appeals for disposal this year, but the number of appeals remaining undecided is comparatively larger. Of the total number of 96 appeals decided, 59 were regular, 10 miscellaneous and 9 special appeals, leaving a balance of 9 regular appeals at the end of the year. There were besides 18 revision applications which were all disposed of during the year.

89. The annexed table shows the way in which the appeals were disposed of:—

Tribunals.	Regular appeals.							
	Dismissed for default.	Decree confirmed.	Decree modified.	Decree reversed.	Withdrawn.	Remanded.	Compromised.	Total.
Huzur Court.....	...	9	...	2	2	...	...	13
Sar Nyayadhish Court.....	3	25	8	9	2	8	...	55
Total.....	3	34	8	11	4	8	...	68

90. The percentages of appeals confirmed and modified to the total number disposed of by the Huzur and the Sar Nyayadhish Courts are respectively 84·6 and 60 against 78·9 and 53·7 the respective figures for the last year. The figures, therefore, indicate an improvement in the work of the lower courts this year.

Execution of Decrees.

91. Inclusive of the arrears for the preceding year, the total number of applications for executions this year was 5,511 against 3,576 the previous year, showing a large increase of 1,935, which is due to a larger number of suits disposed of this year. The total number of applications disposed of during the year was 3,219 against 1,975 the year before, giving an increase of 1,244. The applications remaining unexecuted at the end of the year were 2,292 against 1,691 last year, denoting an increase of 691. The larger balance is due to the greater number of applications for execution this year.

92. The percentage of applications executed to the total number for execution is 58.

93. The number of applications in which full satisfaction was had this year is 161 against 188 the year before, giving a decrease of 27. The number of applications partially satisfied is 3,058 against 1,787, denoting a rise of 1,271. The total amount obtained in the execution of 3,219 applications was Rs. 39,686 against Rs. 42,400 in 1,775 applications for execution last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,714 this year.

Registration of Documents.

94. The principal centres for the registration of documents are Gondal, Dhoraji and Sarsai, whose Munsiffs designated Sub-Registrars within their respective jurisdictions receive documents for registration, whilst the Sar Nyayadhish is the Registrar for the whole State, who hears appeals against the decisions of the Sub-Registrars mentioned above. The Huzur Court, on the other hand, hears appeals preferred against the decisions of the Registrar.

95. This year 4 appeals were made to the Registrar against the decisions of the Sub-Registrar at Dhoraji, in all of which the decisions were reversed. One appeal was preferred to the Huzur Court against a decision of the Registrar which was rejected and the Registrar's decision was upheld.

96. The aggregate number of documents valued at Rs. 2,53,255 registered during the year under review was 470 against 448 documents valued at Rs. 2,35,221 in the previous year, showing an increase of 22 documents of the value of Rs. 18,034.

Jails and Lock-ups.

97. There are two Jails in the State-the central Jail at Gondal, and a smaller one at Dhoraji where short-term prisoners of that Divison are confined, and those who are sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment are transferred to the central Jail. There are, besides, two lock-ups, one at Upleta and the other at Sarsai.

Prison population.

98. The subjoined table gives the number of admissions and the average daily number of prisoners for the last two years, as well as the number remaining at the close of the year with the total cost of maintenance:—

Number of Jails.	No. of Lock-ups.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Remaining at the end of 1903-04.	Total cost of maintenance.
		Remaining at the end of 1902-03.	Admitted during the year 1903-04.	Total.					
				1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.		
									Rs. a. p.
2	2	101	356	932	457	137·20	93·97	96	5,832 11 4

99. The above table shows that the number of admissions declined from 932 to 457 and the daily average fell from 137·20 to 93·97. This large decrease is accounted for by the total absence of petty thefts in consequence of the labouring classes betaking themselves to field-labour which was more than sufficient to maintain themselves owing to favourable harvest and cheap prices of food-grains during the year of report.

100. There was only one civil prisoner in the Jail at Dhoraji during the year.

101. The total cost per head of maintenance exclusive of the charge for establishment and police guard was Rs. 49–4–0 as compared with Rs. 53–6–0 in the preceding year.

General health of the prisoners.

102. The health of the prison population was excellent throughout the year. There were two deaths during the year, the one at Gondal and the other at Dhoraji against four in the foregoing year. A male under-trial prisoner charged with murder committed suicide by drowning himself in the Jail well at Dhoraji.

General conduct of the prisoners and their employment.

103. The conduct of the inmates was on the whole good. Four of the convicts were given remission of their sentences for good conduct. The convicts are put on in-door as well as out-door labour, and there is a small work-shop attached to the central Jail where carpets, dungry cloth and tapes for cots are manufactured. A master-tailor is engaged during the year in order to train the inmates in the art of sewing.

Municipalities.

104. The number of municipalities in the State was the same as in the last year viz. 5, and they are maintained in the towns of Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayavadar and Sarsai.

Constitution.

105. There has been no change in the constitution and functions of the Municipal Committees. Each Committee is composed of a President and a certain number of official and non-official members. The former including the President of the Committee are nominated by the Darbar and the latter are selected by common consent of

representatives of the various communities residing in the municipal towns.

106. Periodical meetings of the Committees are held for the disposal of matters concerning public interest and Managing Committees dispose of current work entrusted to them. The number of General Meetings held during the year was 6 at Gondal and 2 at Dhoraji. The other Municipalities also held meetings as necessity arose.

107. During the year under report the revised Municipal Act was passed by the Darbar and has come into force from the 1st of January of this year.

Sanitation.

108. The sweeping of the roads is well attended to; the main roads are watered and kept in good repairs. The streets are lighted with kerosine lamps, whilst a portion of the capital town of Gondal is lighted with gas, and its further extension is sanctioned by the Darbar this year.

Fires.

109. The number of fires that took place at Gondal was 10 with a total loss of Rs. 276-0-0, while that at Dhoraji was 2 with a loss of Rs. 150. The damage caused by fire in the other municipal towns amounted to Rs. 869.

Public Parks.

110. There are public parks at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta which are resorted to as places of recreation. The State Band plays twice a week at the Gondal municipal garden.

Water-supply.

111. The Veri Tank constructed on an elevated site towards the north of the town of Gondal gives sufficient water for drinking and other purposes. The Water-works are fully equipped with filter-beds and pipes and some house-connections have already been made during the year showing thereby that the inhabitants are gradually making use of the pure water placed within their reach at a considerable expense by the Darbar.

112. The subjoined table shows the expenditure of each municipality during the year of report as compared with that of the previous year:—

Municipal towns.	1902-03.	1903-04.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gondal.	15,156	13,139
Dhoraji.	10,069	9,129
Upleta.	3,799	4,211
Bhayavadar....	2,326	2,501
Sarsai.	368	362
Total.....	31,718	29,342

Plague.

113. Though Gondal and the surrounding villages were fortunately free from plague this year, Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayavadar and Sarsai, as well as the villages in their vicinity were more or less affected by it. Hutting arrangements were made for the residence of people desirous to leave the affected areas, and all possible measures taken to check the spread of the disease and to guard against it certain rules were made and notified in the Darbari Gazette.

114. The following table shows the number of cases and deaths from plague as compared with the figures in the preceding year:—

	1902-03.		1903-04.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Gondal Town.	1,202	524	...	...
Villages under Gondal.	619	491	...	8
Dhoraji town...	454	264	79	47
Villages under Dhoraji.	19	3	234	172
Upleta town.	...	...	248	156
Villages under Upleta.	27	18	497	229
Bhayavadar town...	...	...	11	2
Sarsai town.	...	...	109	65
Total.....	2,321	1,300	1,178	679

Health Department.

115. This Department is created for the town of Gondal and supervised by the Chief Medical Officer who is also the Health Officer.

116. The general health of the town, the Health Officer says, was satisfactory, though malarial fevers, cough and measles prevailed.

117. There were 625 births during the year under review against 546 in the previous year. Distributed by sexes, there were 318 males and 307 females born as compared with 282 and 264 respectively last year. The record of birth-rate was 32·1 per mille as contrasted with 27·9 the year before. The highest number of births was (87) in January and the lowest (29) in April.

118. There were 607 deaths during the year under report being 1,537 less than in the preceding year. In the total number of deaths recorded during the year there were 462 Hindus, 142 Mussalmans and 3 other castes. The ratio of mortality per 1,000 of population was 30·9 as compared with 109·4 in the previous year. The highest ratio of deaths was among children under one year of age, viz. 10 per mille or 32·4 per cent of the total deaths, and the lowest was among persons above 10 and under 15 years of age, viz. 7 per 1,000 of population or 2·4 per cent of total deaths. The largest number of deaths (82) was registered in the month of February and the smallest (19) in June.

Forest.

119. The forests in this State chiefly consist of babul plantations and of a few other kinds of trees. The total area covered by the forests including grass Vidis or preserves was about 42,042 acres at the end of the year under report.

120. Babul seeds were sown broad-cast during the year in an area of 593 acres scattered over 117 villages as compared with 438 acres in the preceding year.

121. The number of babul trees grown during the year was 6,500, while that of trees cut was 3,291. The total number of trees existing at the end of the year was 1,72,468.

122. During the year under report prunings of the babul trees to the extent of 106 cart-loads were given over free to the cultivators for their use and free grant of 166 maunds of wood was made for village grain-yards, gates and other useful purposes.

123. The following table shows the financial result of the forests during the year under report as compared with the preceding one:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Samvat year ending 31st October 1902.....	12,080	14,392	...	2,312
Ditto. 31st October 1903.....	56,168	30,736	25,432	...
Increase.....	44,088	16,344	25,432	...
Decrease.....	...	...	...	2,312

124. The income chiefly consists of grass and fire-wood; the former realized Rs. 41,734 and the latter Rs. 10,397 against Rs. 3,458 and Rs. 4,835 respectively in the previous year. All other sources fetched Rs. 4,037 as compared with Rs. 3,687 last year. There was a marked increase in the grass produce owing to a favourable and sufficient rain-fall. The increase under the head of expenditure was due principally to a larger yield of grass and the consequent larger cost for cutting and carting it than that of the last year.

Agri-Horticulture.

Public Gardens.

125. There are four public gardens, two at Gondal and one each at Dhoraji and Upleta.

126. The Botanical garden at Gondal, better known as Kylás Bág, which suffered heavily owing to successive droughts, is resuming by degrees its former position. Various kinds of plants and fruit trees have been added and all the roads of the garden repaired during the year.

127. This year the Monghiba Girls' school garden, the High School garden, the Municipal Park and the Huzur garden have been placed under the supervision of the Agri-Horticultural Superintendent.

128. The expenses for the up-keep of the Kylás Bág during the year was Rs. 2,942 against Rs. 3,274 last year, while the income derived from it was Rs. 596 against Rs 579 last year.

129. Among the visitors was Mr. H. S. Lawrence, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, who had specially come to see the garden and the experimental farm. He found both kept in good order.

Experimental Farm.

130. This farm covers an area of 8 acres.

131. The result of the crops experimented upon in the farm during the year is enbodied in the sub-joined statement:—

No.	Name of the crop.	Whence seeds were obtained.	Result.
1	Broach cotton.	Broach.	By change of locality, the cotton deteriorates. The late lamented Mr. J. N. Tata wrote:- "Color dull, staple short, no way resembling cotton called by that name which is usually silky, long stapled and white in color." The plant takes nearly 8 months to get matured and thus it suffers a good deal in yield and quality for want of sufficient moisture in our shallow soils. Perhaps the climate has also to do with this deterioration.
2	Mathio cotton.	Bhavnagar.	The crop matures 2-3 months earlier than Broach and Kammee, and this has a great recommendation, though the staple is medium.
3	Kammee.	Local seeds.	This occupies an intermediate place between Broach and Mathio. It has been acclimatized here unlike Broach. The staple is medium and white in colour.
4	Egyptian cotton.	Seeds obtained from plants grown here from Nagpore seeds.	The crop has failed. It gets blighted and produces a ball here and there.
5	Three American varieties of sweet potatoes.	Cuttings obtained from Surat Government farm.	The yields of roots are 8,116, 12,998 and 9,562 lbs. per acre respectively. The roots are white, not so sweet as Deshi when eaten raw, but have a fine flavour when cooked.
6	Hybrid wheat.	Nagpore Government farm.	This was affected with rust on our farm, though it was rust-proof at Nagpore where cross-breeding experiments were performed.

No.	Name of the crop.	Whence seeds were obtained.	Result.
7	Five varieties of hybrid Australian wheat.	Melbourne.	Very badly affected with rust, though in Australia they are quite rust-proof.
8	Popatia wheat.	Gujerat seeds.	This variety is rust-proof, but on account of the additional trouble to get rid the adhered husks, there is no demand in local market.
9	Oat.	Seeds saved from last year's produce.	The fodder was excellent for live-stock.
10	American Acclimatized maize.	Government farm Poona.	The grains are large, plump and sweet, and the cobs are entirely filled with grains. This is in every way superior to Deshi Maize.
11	Linseed.	Seeds preserved from last year's produce.	In comparison to wheat and other irrigated crops. this is a very paying crop. It matures earlier and fetches a high price.
12	Ginger and amorphophallus (Suran).	From the local market.	Both crops are failures. They find difficulty while germinating and also in after development under the ground.

132. Finding that the long stapled Broach cotton does not thrive in this country, the Superintendent tried the method of cross-fertilization by crossing the Broach with Mathio cotton. The late Mr. J. N. Tata to whom a sample was sent for examination spoke of the result as follows:—

> "The cotton has not deteriorated by cross fertilization. if any thing. it has improved from point of view of Mathio cotton as the staple is better, but compared with Broach, the staple is a little shorter class. superfine, price Rs. 300."

233. The cost of the experimental farm for the year was Rs. 557 and the receipts therefrom amounted to Rs. 244.

Agricultural Association.

134. The agricultural association organized in 1894 to give a general stimulus to agriculture did its work till 1898-99 when it had to be given up in consequence of successive bad years. But in consequence of improved and better prospects this year, the association held a meeting under the presidency of the Revenue Commissioner Mr. Vishwanath Dullabhram and discussed several questions relating to the improvement of cultivation.

Public Works.

135. The Public Works expenditure for the year under review had to be curtailed to a certain extent owing to the expenses expected to be incurred in connection with His Highness' visit to Delhi on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, and the prevalence of plague in some of the towns and villages of the State requiring the erection of observation camps, jails, fever and plague hospitals including staff quarters.

136. During the year the total expenditure on all sorts of public works was Rs. 2,09,358 as contrasted with Rs. 4,13,269 in the previous year. It may be divided into the following main heads:--

1.	Roads, bridges and culverts.....	Rs.	21,523
2.	Construction of new buildings and repairs to old ones.....	,,	48,088
3.	Water-supply and irrigation works.....	,,	80,544
4.	Miscellaneous works.....	,,	29,891
5.	Relief and famine works.....	,,	2,076
		Total Rs.	1,82,122

137. The construction of the Paneli Irrigation Tank which was started about the end of the last year as a famine relief work was continued as an ordinary work during the year as there was no flocking of labourers on famine wages owing to the sufficiency of the rain-fall this year. The expenditure incurred during the year on this work amounted to Rs. 45,980.

138. The following statement shows the progress of works and the expenditure incurred thereon during the year under review:—

Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
ROADS, BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.				
Constructing a retaining wall and reclaiming the ground to the south of the Asylum at Gondal....	6,496	2,774	2,774	Under progress.
Making a road with a culvert from Nurkhan's Khadki to the river Gondali.	603	600	600	Completed.
Repairing the damage done by floods to the Dhoraji–Upleta road near Supedi...	14,586	654	10,884	Nearing completion.
Annual road repairs...	16,175	16,035	16,035	
Miscellaneous repairs.		1,460		
Total.....		21,523		
CONSTRUCTING NEW BUILDINGS AND REPAIRING THE OLD ONES.				
A second floor over the bed-rooms in the Huzur Bungalow at Gondal... ...	2,848	2,848	2,848	Completed.
A work-shed in the Jail at Gondal. ...	1,853	1,776	1,776	Do.
A story over the hall of the Sagramji High School at Gondal...	6,936	1,045	5,824	Completed.
Terrace floors (removing roofs) over the four towers of the Grasia College at Gondal...	1,111	1,087	1,087	Do.
Adding three blocks to the new police lines at Dhoraji.	20,343	7,876	7,876	Under progress.
Additions to the out-houses of the Dhoraji Hospital...	1,563	1,469	1,469	Completed.
Teakwood record racks and windows for more light in the old Avas for the Daftarkhana at Gondal.	1,631	1,631	1,631	Completed.
Teakwood record racks for the Fouzdar's office at Upleta.	570	517	517	Do.
Annual repairs to the state buildings.....	13,933	13,900	13,900	

Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
Annual repairs to the schools including the Grasia College...	4,809	4,523	4,523	
Petty works and repairs...		11,416		
Total.....		48,088		
WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION WORKS.				
Constructing a tank near Gondal... ...	2,34,656	4,204	2,34,575	Completed.
Irrigation canal, 8 miles long, from the tank	67,105	5,968	66,644	Do.
Constructing a masonry conduit for water-supply for the town of Gondal...	1,19,514	8,419	1,19,181	Do.
Cast iron mains for ditto.	1,17,138	9,135	1,13,703	Do.
Cutting a water-channel and constructing a secondary waste weir at the tank near Gondal...	7,205	5,235	5,235	Do.
Watering the trees along the Irrigation canal from the tank	1,200	622	622	
Constructing an irrigation tank near Paneli.	2,38,321	45,683	87,653	Under progress.
Petty works		1,278		
Total.....		80,544		
FAMINE AND RELIEF WORKS.				
Constructing an irrigation tank near Paneli.	2,38,321	1,297	87,653	
Petty works and repairs...		779		
Total.....		2,076		
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.				
Observation-camp near the Khetlá Dhár at Gondal.	43,600	6,478	6,478	Completed.
Erecting sheds for the hospitals for the Police and plague patients and sheds for the Public Works, Medical and Police staff at Gondal.	10,880	9,953	9,953	Do.

Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure upto the close of the year.	Remarks.
Erecting sheds for the Poor-house at Gondal.	2,570	2,084	2,084	Do.
Erecting plague and observation-sheds at Dhoraji.	2,635	2,633	2,633	Do.
Erecting sheds for the medical staff in the observation-camp at Dhoraji... ...	788	743	743	Do.
Additional huts in the observation camp at Bhayavadar.	602	597	597	Do.
Whitewashing the State buildings in Gondal after disinfection.		1,228	1,228	Do.
Whitewashing the schools in the Gondal Division after disinfection.		569	569	Do.
Making gas connection to the Bungalow of the Principal of the Grasia College at Gondal.	1,149	1,069	1,069	Do.
Petty works.		4,537		
Total.....		29,891		
Grand Total Rs.....		1,82,122		

139. Much credit is due to Mr. Balabhai Gulabchand L. C. E., the State Engineer, for the excellent arrangements made in the construction of the Mandap and residential quarters in connection with the Laksh Chandi ceremony performed by Her Highness the Rani Saheb.

Railways.

B. G. J. P. Railway.

140. This Railway is owned by Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junagadh and Porbandar States and worked under an agreement on a combined system. The total outlay including suspense from the commencement of operations to the end of the year 1903 was Rs. 1,81,53,314 which gives an average of Rs. 55,184 per mile open. The gross earnings, working expenses and the net earnings were respectively Rs. 16,04,638, Rs. 7,67,969 and Rs. 8,36,669 as compared with Rs. 13,71,837

Rs. 8,05,494 and Rs. 5,66,343 in 1902. The percentages of working expenses to gross earnings and of net earnings to capital outlay were respectively Rs. 47·86 and Rs. 4·61 against Rs. 58·72 and Rs. 3·13 for the year 1902.

141. Gondal's share of the capital outlay in this Railway was Rs. 46,51,489, and the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay during the calendar year 1903 amounted to Rs. 4·18 as compared with Rs. 2.85 in the preceding year.

J. R. Railway.

142. This is a branch line worked by the B. G. J. P. Railway. Gondal owns a 6 anna share in it. The capital outlay of the whole line was Rs. 15,78,658 which gives an average of Rs. 34,163 per mile open exclusive of the cost of rolling stock. The gross earnings and working expenses amounted respectively to Rs. 1,66,404 and Rs. 1,03,174 (against Rs. 1,44,317 and Rs 89,832 in 1902) showing a net earning of Rs. 63,230 as compared with Rs. 54,485 in the previous year. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings and of net earnings to capital outlay were respectively Rs. 62 and 4·01 against Rs. 62·25 and Rs. 3·45 in 1902.

Gondal's share of investment and return.

143 The following table shows the financial result of Gondal's share of investment in the B. G. J. P. and J. R. Railways:—

	Capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
B. G. J. P. Railway.			
1st half 1903.....	46,45,223	1,20,561	2·59
2nd Do.	46,51,489	74,183	1·52
			4·18
J. R. Railway.			
1st half 1903.....	5,91,998	13,024	2·20
2nd Do.	5,91,999	10,687	1·80
			4·0
Total.....	52,43,488	2,18,455	4·9 (Mean).

Medical Relief.

Hospital and Dispensaries.

144. The total number of institutions was the same as in the previous year, viz. 2 Hospitals–one at Gondal and one at Dhoraji–, and 4 Dispensaries, one each at Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai and a Travelling Dispensary for the villages.

Number of Institutions.

145. The following table shows the number of in-door and out-door patients with the income and the expenditure during the year:—

Number of patients treated and cost of establishment &c.

Hospital and Dispensaries.	No. of patients treated.				Expenditure.				Income.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Daily Average.	Cost of establishment.	Cost of medicines.	Miscellaneous charges.	Total cost of maintenance.	Hospital stoppages.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gondal Hospital...	972	12,647	13,619	197·3	7,390	2,218	2,224	11,832	1,539
Dhoraji Hospital...	239	14,513	14,752	173·4	2,636	954	1,006	4,596	341
Upleta Dispensary.	32	7,921	7,953	80·1	1,332	507	126	1,965	41
Bhayawadar Do....	17	5,595	5,612	52·46	693	301	91	1,085	18
Sarsai Do.....	11	3,822	3,833	28·22	876	300	67	1,243	23
Travelling Do....	...	...	...	...	624	72	39	735	...
Total.....	1,271	44,498	45,769	531·48	13,551	4,352	3,553	21,456	1,962

146. The total number of persons treated during the year was 45,769 against 43,634 in the previous year and the daily average attendance was 531·48 against 570·96 last year. Of these, 1,271 were in-door and 44,498 out-door patients as compared with 1,908 and 41,726 respectively in the preceding year. Of the 1,271 in-door patients, 1,087 were cured, 100 relieved, 27 discharg-

ed otherwise and 24 proved fatal. The ratio of deaths to number treated was 8·8 as compared with 6·6 last year. The daily average number of in-door patients was 69·61 (53·92 men, 9·37 women, and 6·32 children) as contrasted with 121·57 (71·73 men, 39·14 women, and 10·7 children) in 1902–03. The average daily attendance of out-door patients was 461·87 (239·73 men, 99·33 women and 122·81 children) against 449·39 (222·59 men, 104·9 women and 121·9 children) in the preceding year. The total number of beds available was the same as in the last year, viz. 101.

147. The table given below shows the sex and caste of the patients treated during the year as compared with the previous year:—

	1902–03.		1903–04.	
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.
Sex.				
Men.	21,586	49·5	23,242	50·8
Women.	10,522	24·1	9,603	21·
Children.	11,526	26·4	12,924	28·2
Caste.				
Hindus.	30,497	69·9	31,384	68·6
Mahomedans.	12,830	29·4	14,197	31·
Native Christians....	48	0·1	77	0·17
Parsis...	66	0·2	98	0.21
Other castes.	193	0·4	13	0·02

148. The following table shows the principal diseases treated during the year as compared with the preceding one:—

Diseases treated.	1902-03.	1903-04.	Increase.	Decrease.
Plague.	763	64	...	699
Malarial fevers...	6,343	6,396	53	...
Dysentery...	482	418	...	64
Venerial affections.	1,190	975	...	215
Intestinal worms.	2,293	2,193	...	100
Leprosy.	2	2	...	...
Rheumatic affections.	1,363	1,353	...	10
Diseases of the eye....	6,173	6,490	317	...
Ditto ear.	1,672	2,361	689	...
Diarrhœa....	817	577	...	240
Skin diseases.	10,929	12,757	1,828	...
Diseases of the connective tissue.	1,177	1,010	...	167
Respiratory affections.	1,752	2,114	362	...
Diseases of the liver and spleen.	401	360	...	41
Local injuries.	1,204	1,051	...	153

149. The subjoined table shows the major and minor operations performed during the year of report as compared with that for the last year:—

Major and minor operations.

	1902–03.			1903–04.		
	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.
Gondal Hospital.....	70	548	618	114	525	639
Fergusson Hospital at Dhoraji.	93	715	808	106	682	788
Upleta, Bhayavadar and Sarsai dispensaries and the Travelling dispensary.....	2	379	381	37	346	383
Total.....	165	1,642	1,807	257	1,553	1,810

150. Including 4 cases of major operations remaining under treatment at the end of the last year, there were 261 operations for performance during the year. Of these, 240 were cured, 12 relieved, 1 discharged otherwise, 4 proved fatal and 4 remained under treatment at the close of the year under report.

151. The number of post mortem examinations performed at the two hospitals of Gondal and Dhoraji was 13, while opinions given in medico-legal cases by the Medical Officers numbered 443.

Medico-legal cases.

152. The temperature registered in the Gondal hospital varied between 51° and 103°, at the Dhoraji hospital between 50° and 102°, and at the dispensaries at Upleta, Bhayavadar and Sarsai between 57° and 106°, 61° and 103° and 42° and 109° respectively.

Temperature.

Victoria Scholarship attached to the Gondal Hospital.

153. "Both the female scholars" the Chief Medical Officer says, "continue to take keen interest in their work and their conduct and progress continue to be satisfactory. They treated 33 labour cases in the last two years under my supervision and thus they had an opportunity of practically using the knowledge they are receiving in the class-room."

Vaccination.

154. The department is under the control of the Chief Medical Officer of the State, the other officers being one Superintendent of Vaccination, three Vaccinators and one Apprentice Vaccinator.

155. The table given below gives the usual statistics:—

Year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.							Primary vaccination.					Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
	Primary.			Re-vaccination.			Grand Total.	Successful.				Total.	Total.	Successful.	In primary.	In re-vaccination.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 6 years.	Total of all ages.	Total.					
1902-03.	1,587	1,525	3,112	24	7	31	3,143	2,399	559	2,961	3,153		31	23	93·9	74·2
1903-04.	1,920	1,887	3,807	153	63	216	4,023	2,648	981	3,641	3,825		216	158	95·6	73·1
Increase.	333	362	695	129	56	185	880	249	422	680	672		185	135	1·7	...
Decrease.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1·1

156. The total number of persons primarily vaccinated was 3,807 and re-vaccinated 216 against 3,112 and 31 respectively in the previous year. The total operations show a net increase of 880.

157. Out of the 3,807 primary vaccinations, 3,641 or 95·6 per cent were successful as against 93·9 last year. The number of infants under one year of age successfully vaccinated was 2,648 against 2,399 the year before giving a percentage of 57·1 out of the available number of children.

158. The sex percentages in primary vaccinations were respectively 50·4 males and 49·6 females. During the year, 2,630 Hindus, 1,061 Mussalmans and 116 persons of other castes were primarily vaccinated.

159. Re-vaccinations numbered 216 of which 73·1 per cent were successful.

160. The Chief Medical Officer travelled 626 miles and visited 54 villages. He tested 1,382 newly vaccinated children against 936 in the last year. The following is the result of his inspection:—

Number of children inspected.	Result.		
	New work.		
	Good.	Middling.	Bad.
1,382	573	462	347

161. The Superintendent of Vaccination travelled 570 miles and visited 3 towns and 123 villages. The following is the result of his inspection as contrasted with the preceding year:—

1902-03.				1903-04.			
Good.	Middling.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Middling.	Bad.	Total.
693	404	199	1,296	1,839	498	165	2,502

162. The vaccinators visited 145 villages while 30 villages remained unvisited owing to the prevalence of plague in some of them.

163. The lymph used was good and it was mostly from arm to arm except in 411 children on whom lanoline paste was used, the result being 94·1 per cent successful.

164. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,220 and the average cost per each successful case was Rs. 0–13–7.

Small-pox.

165. The total number of indigenous cases of small-pox was 69, out of which 1 occurred in Gondal, 43 in Dhoraji and 25 in Bhayavadar. Of these 10 cases proved fatal, 7 in Dhoraji and 3 in Bhayavadar.

Births and Deaths.

166. The number of births registered was 6,372 against 5,938 in the previous year, giving a ratio per mille of 39·2 against 36·4 in the last year. The number of still-born was 13 as compared with 10 in the preceding year.

167. Among Hindus, Mahomedans, and other castes, births numbered respectively 4,757, 1,611, and 4 as contrasted with 4,116, 1,395 and 427 in the year before.

168. Out of every 100 births, the proportion of males was 51·8 and of females 48·2 against 51·4 and 48·6 respectively last year. Largest births were registered in December (659) and fewest in March (295).

169. The number of deaths fell from 8,912 in 1902–03 to 6,395 with a ratio per mille of 39·2 against 54·7 in the last year.

170. Of the total number of persons who died, 3,301 were males, and 3,094 females, giving respectively a ratio of 40·5 and 37·9 per mille against 52·2 and 57·2 in the preceding year. The greatest number of deaths (850) occurred in February and the least (309) in June.

171. The ratio of deaths per mille by age and sex is given below:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	12·2	10·7
Above 1 and under 5 years.	4·6	4·6
DO. 5 DO. 10 DO.	1·9	2·2
DO. 10 DO. 20 DO.	3·7	3·8

DO.	20	DO.	30	DO.	4·1	4·3
DO.	30	DO.	40	DO.	4·2	3·6
DO.	40	DO.	50	DO.	3·7	2·7
DO.	50	DO.	60	DO.	2·4	2·1
DO.	60	and upwards		... ...	3·4	3·7

172. The following table gives certain details of vital statistics for the year under report as contrasted with the last year:—

	Population.	Causes of deaths.												Births.		
		Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Measles.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diseases of the Digestive system.	Accidents or Violence.	Others.	Total deaths.	Still-born.	Natural births.	Total births.
1902–03.														
Hindus.....	1,24,704	3	1,071	4,220	...	173	661	437	64	520	7,149	2	4,116	4,118
Mussalmans.....	30,305	1	227	1,004	...	57	172	38	8	134	1,641	8	1,395	1,403
Other castes.....	6,873	...	2	105	...	...	9	1	2	3	122	...	427	427
Total.....	1,61,882	4	1,300	5,329	...	230	842	476	74	657	8,912	10	5,938	5,948
1903–04.														
Hindus.....	1,24,704	6	552	2,744	135	157	680	208	52	502	5,036	11	4,757	4,768
Mussalmans.....	30,305	4	124	697	119	53	126	35	8	156	1,322	2	1,611	1,613
Other castes.....	6,873	...	3	24	...	1	6	2	...	1	37	...	4	4
Total.....	1,61,882	10	679	3,465	254	211	812	245	60	659	6,395	13	6,372	6,385

Baisaheb Ba Asylum.

172. This charitable institution is a home for the poor and the infirm. The general health of the inmates was good during the year of report. There were in all 51 patients treated in the hospital attached to the institution, the prevailing disease being fever only. There was one death during the year against 2 in the previous year.

173. The total number of inmates was 107 against 118 in the last year and the average daily attendance was 77·67 as contrasted with 86·63 in the previous year. The majority consisted, as usual, of Hindus who were 98·13 per cent of the whole number against 97·45 per cent last year.

174. According to sexes, the males, females and children gave 21·49, 29·91 and 48·60 per cent of the whole as compared with 20·34, 23·73 and 55·93 respectively in the previous year.

175. Of the total number 107, 103 were from Kathiawar and the remaining 4 were from Upper India. The percentages of the blind, lame, infirm and orphans to the total number were respectively 38·32, 9·34, 3·74 and 48·60.

176. There were 18 boys and 10 girls who attended the local schools for their elementary education in consequence of the abolition of the school attached to the asylum.

177. In the work-shed attached to the asylum 15 boys and 3 girls were taught weaving and spinning.

178. The following table shows the particulars regarding number, sex, physical disability and other matters relating to the inmates:—

Months.	Males.						Females.						Total number of males and females.	Average daily attendance.		
	Blind.	Lame.	Infirm.	Orphans.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Blind.	Lame.	Infirm.	Orphans.	Total.	Average daily attendance.		Adults.	Orphans.	Total.
1903.																
April.....	9	4	1	25	39	36·98	19	5	1	23	48	46·40	87	36·28	47·10	83·38
May.....	9	3	2	24	38	37·02	17	5	1	23	46	45·51	84	35·53	47	82·53
June.....	9	3	1	24	37	37	16	5	1	23	45	45	82	35	47	82
July.....	9	3	1	24	37	37	16	5	1	23	45	44·97	82	34·97	47	81·97
August.....	10	3	1	24	38	37·22	16	5	...	23	44	44	82	34·22	47	81·22
September.....	10	3	1	23	37	37	16	5	...	23	44	42·90	81	33·90	46	79·90
October.....	11	3	1	23	38	36·45	15	4	...	23	42	41·48	80	32·45	45·48	77·93
November.....	10	3	1	24	38	35·76	16	4	...	22	42	40·05	80	33·63	42·18	85·81
December.....	10	4	1	21	36	32·42	19	4	1	13	37	34·26	73	33·42	33·26	66·68
1904.																
January.....	11	4	1	21	37	33·89	21	4	1	13	39	36·01	76	36·74	33·16	69·90
February.....	12	4	1	19	36	34	19	3	1	14	37	36·71	73	37·71	33	70·71
March.....	12	3	1	19	35	34	19	3	1	14	37	36·03	72	37·03	33	70·03

179. The total expenditure under all heads was Rs. 3,954 against Rs. 4,859 last year, the monthly expense per head being Rs. 4–3–11 against Rs. 4–10–9 the previous year.

The Bhagvatsinhjee Orphanage.

180. The total number of orphans in this institution during the year of report was 15 of whom 6 were males and 9 females.

181. Distributed according to castes the inmates consisted of 1 Rajput, 3 Kunbis, 1 Sutár, 2 Ahirs, 7 Coolies and 1 Khánt.

Education.

182. The efficiency of this department has been satisfactorily maintained during the year under report.

Primary Schools.

183. Since the control of the Educational Department was handed over to this State, there has been a steady progress in this branch of education. Seven new schools were opened during the year at the villages of Pátidad, Ribdá, Bhandáriá, Rozdi, Nani-Parabdi, Tanaswá and Moti-Wávdi. It was found advisable to amalgamate the Baisaheb Ba Asylum School with the Taluká and the Girls' Schools on the 19th August 1903–an arrangement which has proved satisfactory.

The Sagramji High School.

184. The first occasion for the High School to send up candidates for the Matriculation Examination was in November last. Out of 23 candidates 14 passed, giving a percentage of 60·9 which is a very satisfactory result as a first attempt.

The Sagramji High School Hostel.

185. This institution which is the only one of its kind in Kathiawar has been steadily progressing. It had on the 31st March 1904 49 boys in residence against 42 last year. The recent resolution of the Government of India on education explicitly lays down the necessity of hostels and points out the wholesome influence of a corporate life on the character of students. It is hoped that Kathiawar will see the value of this institution and send more boys to it in future.

186. The Hostel was fortunate in receiving visits from the following personages, viz. His Highness Bhavsinhji, Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, His Highness the Aga Khan, H. O. Quin Esquire, I. C. S. Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, S. L. Batchelor Esq. B. A., I. C. S, District and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, the late Kumar Shri Samatsinhji of Palitana and the Rev. R. W. Sinclair, M. A. They all speak very highly of the internal economy and arrangement of the institution. The important remarks made by Mr. Quin are worth noticing. He says " the system of boarding houses for boys not resident near the school is one which most educational authorities are anxious to see introduced wherever possible, and the Gondal State deserves high commendation for the eminently satisfactory manner in which it has dealt with a somewhat difficult problem." Mr. Batchelor remarks " the perfect cleanliness of the whole place and the orderly arrangement of every detail of the boys' work and the completeness with which every necessity has been supplied are most striking. In my own experience in India, I have seen nothing to compare with this admirable management."

The Monghiba Girls' School.

187. The year under report proved the happiest in the annals of the school. His Highness was pleased to extend the benefits of English education to girls, and a class was opened on the 15th June 1903 and its scope was still more extended by admitting to it girls from the 5th and 6th Gujarati standards of the school from the 1st April 1904.

188. The school was visited in September last by His Highness Bhavsinhjee, Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, who made a donation of Rs. 500 to the school for providing a prize to be called "The Bhavnagar Bhavsinhji Prize" to be awarded to the best girl in singing. The prize is to be awarded annually from the interest of the sum invested in 3½ percent Government loan. His Highness deserves the best thanks of the department for his interest in female education and his zeal for the improvement of native music. Another distinguished visitor was His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi who commemorated his visit by presents of dresses and Saris worth R. 229 and the third visitor was the late Kumar Shri Samatsinhji of Palitana who gave chundadis of the value of Rs. 130 to the girls of this school.

189. This class was opened on 2nd January 1904. It has been placed in the hands of an artist, a State scholar, who has gone through a course of studies at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Advantage is being taken of the class by the sons of artizans, High School students and the assistants of the local Gujarati schools. The educational value of drawing cannot be overstated. The British Government have recently introduced drawing as a compulsory subject in all their Primary Schools. The number of the sons of artizans is slowly increasing and there is every reason to hope that their hereditary faculties will be developed by a proper training. Young teachers in Primary Schools will find in drawing a necessary and useful instrument for increasing their efficiency.

Drawing and Modelling class.

190. The following table compares the numerical strength of schools and pupils with other interesting details for the last two years:—

Class of Schools.	1902–03.					
	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March 1903.	Average number on the rolls monthly throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.
					Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection						8,030
Secondary Schools.						
Grasia College at Gondal	1	69	71 19·25	66·5	13,805 696	28,690
Sagramji High School at Gondal	1	273	256·4	163	2,543	9,809
Ditto. Hostel	1	(42)	(52·8)	(42·8)	5,000	4,528
Middle school at Dhoraji	1	25	61·1	47·9	172	1,742
Monghiba Girls' school, English class Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	367 (42)	407·7 (52·8)	277·4 (42·8)	22,216	44,769
Special Institution.						
Drawing and Modelling class at Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools.						
Gujarati Boys' Schools	40	4,058	4,479·2	3,429·6	2,470	23,865
Sanskrit Pathshalas	2	40	68·4	36·4	...	590
Police school	1	119	124·	22·1	...	...
Girls' Schools	5	518	624·2	383·3	...	5,003
Total	48	4,735	5,295·8	3,871·4	2,470	29,458
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	1,314
School buildings	...	...	...	...	...	11,643
Private Institutions. *Advanced Teaching.*						
Arbic or Persian for boys	3	11	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for boys	2	67	...	...	...	...
Ditto for Girls	1	65	...	...	...	...
Elementary Teaching.						
Vernacular for boys	6	389	...	...	...	...
The Koran for boys	7	310	...	...	...	...
Ditto for girls	15	859	...	...	...	...
Total	34	1,701	...	...	...	...
Grand total	86	6,803 (42)	5,703·5 (52·8)	4,148·8 (42·8)	24,686	95,214

1903-04.									
Average cost per pupil.	Average cost to the State per pupil.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on register on 31st March 1904.	Average number on the rolls monthly throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average cost per pupil.	Average cost to the State per pupil.
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1- 6- 6	1- 6- 6						8,600	1- 7- 8	1- 7- 8
317-14- 4	157- 3- 6	1	83	80	74	16,880	33,167	414- 9- 6	203-12- 7
38- 4- 1	28 -5- 5	1	291	273·6	247·2	3,194	9,427	34- 7- 3	22-12- 6
85-12- 1	...	1	(49)	(45·3)	(40·1)	4,900	5,189	114- 8- 9	...
28- 8- 2	25-11- 2	1	87	75·5	63·3	226	1,756	23- 4- 2	20- 4- 4
...	...	1	3	3·1	2·3	32	1,927	621- 9-10	611- 4- 8
109-12-11	55- 5- 1	5	464 (49)	432·2 (45·3)	386·8 (40·1)	25,232	51,466	119- 1- 3	60-11- 2
...	...	1	48 (182)	46·3 (182·7)	34·5 (107·2)	8	128	2-12- 3	2- 9- 6
5- 5- 3	4-12- 5	46	4,169	4,590·8	3,447·9	2,465	25,039	5- 7- 3	4-14- 8
8-10- 0	8-10- 0	2	60	60·8	36·1	...	520	8- 8-10	8- 8-10
...	...	1	145	138·4	30·6	...	...	...	...
8- 0- 3	8- 0- 3	5	565	555·6	337·2	...	5,203	9- 5-10	9 -5-10
5- 9- 0	5- 1- 6	54	4,939	5,345·6	3,851·8	2,465	30,762	5-12- 1	5- 4- 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,135	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	559	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	369	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	811	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	35	1,879	...	...	...	...	...	...
14- 6- 9	10- 1- 6	95	7,330 (231)	5,824·1 (228)	4,273·1 (147·3)	27,705	99,200	15- 9-10	10-13- 9

191. The reduction in numbers caused by plague appearing in the Gondal Divison last year has been considerably made up during the year of report, though the expected increase was considerably checked by the prevalence of the epidemic in the Dhoraji Division. The increase in the number of pupils in State schools has been 349, in licensed schools 170 and in unrecognized schools 8. The total increase is of 527 pupils against a total decrease of 1,187 pupils last year.

192. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 99,200 against Rs. 95,214, showing an increase of Rs. 3,986. The following table shows the increase and decrease of expenditure under the several heads during the year:—

Institutions.	Amount of.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	570	...
Grasia College	4,477	...
Sagramji High School	...	382
Hostel	661	...
Dhoraji Middle School	14	...
Monghiba Girls' School (English Class)	1,927	...
Drawing and Modelling Class	128	...
Pathshálás	...	70
Boys' Primary Schools	1,174	...
Girls' Schools	200	...
Scholarships	...	205
Buildings	...	4,508
Total	9,151	5,165

193. The following statement shows the sources from which expenditure is met as contrasted with the last year:—

Year.	From fees.	From State revenue.	From other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1902-03.	24,686	70,097	431	95,214
1903-04.	27,705	69,623	1,872	99,200

194. The percentage of expenditure from fee receipts has risen from 25·93 to 27·93, and that from State revenue has fallen from 73·62 to 70·18 and that from other sources has risen from ·45 to 1·89.

195. The percentage of the expenditure on each class of institution to the total expenditure compares as follows:—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Direction and Inspection	8·4	8·67
Secondary schools	47	51·88
Drawing and Modelling class	...	·13
Primary schools	30·9	31·01
Scholarships	1·4	1·12
Buildings	12·3	7·19
Total	100	100

196. The distribution of pupils according to race as contrasted with last year is given below:—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Hindus	3,700	4,175
Mussalmáns	1,377	1,265
Pársis	8	8
European and Eurasian	...	1
Portuguese and Native Christians	3	2
Aboriginal and Hill tribes	14	...
Total	5,102	5,451

197. The decrease in Mussalmàn pupils is due to the prevalence of plague in Upleta.

Physical Education.

198. All the pupils in the Secondary and Primary schools for boys and girls receive physical training. Cricket, foot-ball, physical drill, native games and exercises in the gymnasia are availed of by boys with great zest and keenness. Girls are taught calisthenics, which impart bodily strength and teach them graceful movements. A new feature of this year under this head is the establishment of two Tennis Courts on the play-ground of the Sagramji High School.

Grasia College, Gondal.

199. An addition in the staff of the College was made during the year by the appointment of a teacher of agriculture and botany.

200. The general health of the Kumárs was on the whole good throughout the year. Malarial fever continued to be the chief cause of sickness in the College, but the placing of wire-netting in the windows and ventilators of the dormitories has reduced the number of fever cases in the College.

201. The number of Kumárs on the register rose from 73 in December 1902 to 88 at the end of the 2nd term of 1903, an increase of 15 during the year, which has necessitated the provision for another dormitory.

Matriculation Class.

202. Of the two Kumárs presented for the Matriculation Examination this year, Chandrasinhji Ranesinhji Waghela passed. He was awarded the Gaekwar's scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem and has joined the Elphinstone College. The Matriculation class for the next year consists of 7 pupils, a fair proportion of which, it is hoped, will be presented for examination in November next.

Events of Interest.

203. The important event of the year was the distribution of prizes by Mr. H. O. Quin, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. The prizes were awarded on the results of the annual examination of 1901. The Northbrook medal was won by Natwarsinhji Bhagvatsinhji of Ganod.

204. The late Kumar Shri Samatsinhji kindly paid a visit to the College and distributed prizes of books worth Rs. 80 amongst the boys.

205. The following table shows the number, residence and race of the Kumàrs at the end of the year 1903:—

Residence.	Rajputs.															Káthis.							
	Jádejá.	Jhálá.	Gohel.	Wághelá.	Chudásamá.	Wálá.	Solanki.	Ráná.	Sisodiá.	Makwáná	Wádher.	Sarvayá.	Láthiá.	Chhasátiá.	Total.	Basiá.	Wálá.	Khácher.	Total.	Chárán.	Muhomedan.	Prahman.	Grand Total.
Gondal State	23	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	32	3	2	...	5	2	...	...	39
Hálár (exclusive of Gondal)	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	18
Gohelwad	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	13
Sorath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	6
Jháláwád	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gaekwar's territory in Kathiawár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Outside Kathiâwar	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7
Total	38	6	9	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	67	3	4	2	9	2	7	3	88

Literature and Press.

206. There is one printing press at Gondal owned by a private individual and mainly supported by the Darbar. The only periodical paper printed in it is the Darbari Gazette issued by authority on the 1st of every month.

Horse-Breeding.

207. The paddock including the carriage establishment is managed by the Khángi or the Private Department of His Highness.

208. The number of stallions decreased from 5 to 4 (1 Arab, 1 country-bred, 1 Shetland pony and 1 donkey) in consequence of the death of 1 Arab stallion during the year of report.

209. The number of mares covered fell from 14 to 10. Of these 3 foaled and 7 did not hold.

210. At the close of the year under review, there were 12 colts and 11 fillies against 13 and 16 respectively in the previous year. There were besides 33 horses, 46 mares and 7 mules in the stud as compared with 34, 46 and 7 respectively at the close of the last year.

Bullock Breeding.

211. Two bull-stallions of the renowned tribe of "Venu Kántha" are maintained by the State for the improvement of the breed of agricultural bullocks. During the year the total number of cows served by them was 163 as compared with 299 in the previous year. Their progeny is healthy and stout. One of the bulls is reduced in strength, but it is hoped that after the next monsoon on being fed upon green pasture he will be restored to his original condition.

Conclusion.

212. In bringing this review of the past year's administration to a close, I must tender my sincere thanks to the Heads of Departments for their loyal co-operation without which no administrative machinery can work smoothly and efficiently.

Gondal, 30th June 1904.

MANILAL GOVINDRAM,
Acting Dewán, Gondal State.

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